

# The Ann Arbor Argus.

VOL. LXI.—NO. 48.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 3236.

## GREAT TWO DAYS' SALE!

The Largest, Greatest and Best Sale ever held in Ann Arbor for the poor man and a money saver.

The Chicago Cut-Price Shoe House will give their numerous customers the benefit of this Lucky Purchase. An \$8,000 Stock from Grant, Goodrich & Co., Chicago, at sacrifice prices and have decided to start it off with a great Two-Day boom on

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,  
JUNE 8 and 9, '95.

We will Offer all

## BOOTS, SHOES OR SLIPPERS,

At Less than Manufacturers Price.

Here are a few of the prices:

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Ladies' Dress Dongola Shoes	\$1.50	\$.78
" Glazed "	2.00	.99
" Vici Kid "	2.50	1.27
" French Kid, Hand Turned	4.50	2.98
" " Goodyear Welt	5.00	3.18
" Dong. Oxford, "	1.00	.49
" Tan " "	1.00	.49
" Dongola " "	1.50	.79
" " " "	1.25	.67
" Serge Cong. " "	.75	.42
" Toe Slippers " "	.50	.37
" Opera Toe Slippers	.85	.39

Men's, Boys' and Children's Shoes at same reduction in price.

Gilt Edge Dressing, 9c. Carpet Slippers 17c.  
Ladies' Gloss Dressing, 4c. Men's Plow Shoes, 89c.  
Bixby's Shoe Blacking, 3c. Children's Shoes from 13c up.  
Tan Polish, 8c.

Remember the place and date of this Great Two Days' Sale.

## Chicago Cut-Price Shoe House,

—NEAR—  
20 N. 4th Ave., ARLINGTON HOTEL.

## A HOT MEETING.

The Ann Arbor City Fathers Go On a Talking Excursion.

THEY WILL INVESTIGATE A CONTRACTOR.

Ald. Koch is After the Street Commissioner—The City Taxes Raised, and Other Important Business Transacted.

The regular meeting of the council last evening was hot. The temperature of the room was hot. The temperature of some of the aldermen seemed to be hot. They did not give vent to their feelings by great bursts of impassioned eloquence, as this was headed off by reference to committees. Some of the tax payers may be hot, when they come to pay their increased taxes. The active members of the board of public works may be hot, and the street commissioner hotter, at the attempt to cut down the latter's wages. The lowest bidder on the new sewers may be hot that the contract was not let. But the laborers of the city will not be hot when they know that men like Ald. Prettyman, Laubengayer and Snyder stood up to protect home labor.

It was fully ten minutes after eight o'clock before President Hiscoc called the meeting to order. Among the visitors present was Mayor Walker, the first time since election, ex-alderman Manly and Mr. Schuh, of the board of public works. The delay in assembling was caused by the members of the street committee discussing their proposed eastern junketing tour.

The first fire was drawn by the recommendation of the board of public works that the contract for the new sewers be let to Henry Collins, of Detroit, the lowest bidder.

Ald. Prettyman moved that the bid be received and adopted and City Attorney Kline be directed to prepare the necessary contract.

Ald. Allmendinger thought they had better investigate the contractor to see if he did satisfactory work.

City Attorney Kline said there were some reports afloat about the standing of the contractor. They might not be true. They were all matters of record and could be easily investigated.

President Hiscoc thought this might cause delay.

City Attorney Kline said that the giving of a bond by an irresponsible party was like buying a law suit.

Ald. Maynard said he understood City Engineer Key had estimated the cost of the Hill street lateral at \$50,000 and Mr. Collin's bid was one half. It did not seem possible to some people that work could be done for the contract price.

Ald. Prettyman said he had made the motion to bring the matter before the council. Last year after a pretty thorough investigation they had found that nothing could be put in the contract to protect home labor. He certainly would regret to see a lot of outside labor brought into the city, when our own men can do the work. They had a promise from the contractors to use home labor where possible and the men had carried out their promise heretofore.

Ald. Koch thought it was no more than right to give the lowest bidder the contract if he gave a satisfactory bond. He was a contractor himself and knew how it was.

Ald. Taylor said there was such a discrepancy in the bids that they had better be investigated. He therefore moved as a substitute that the bids be referred to the sewer committee.

Ald. Cady thought this might delay the work and he did not want to do anything to cause a delay. If the contractor gave satisfactory bonds they should accept his bid. They could not undertake to fix the price of labor. The contractor would fix the price, and if the Ann Arbor laborer accepted it all right, if not labor would be brought in from outside. The contractor would go into the market and hire the laborer at the lowest price, as any business man would. He would not pay more just to accommodate Ann Arbor citizens. He might not want to pay more than \$1.10 or \$1.15 per day.

Ald. Butterfield advised caution. If the contractor was irresponsible, he was in a different frame of mind from a responsible man. It was eminently proper that the contractor should be investigated. It was not always true that the lowest bid was the cheapest bid. The discrepancies in the bids should be investigated and he favored the substitute.

Ald. Prettyman spoke again of trying to give Ann Arbor labor the preference. He did not believe in delay but if delay would help labor, he would rather see a delay in letting the contract.

Ald. Snyder and Laubengayer favored giving home labor the preference and thought the contractors should express their views.

Ald. Prettyman by consent amended the motion of reference so that the council should meet in one week to hear the sewer committee report. The motion as amended was then passed unanimously.

The communication of A. M. Clark, president of the board of public works calling attention to the ordinance providing for a five foot cement walk in front of John H. Nickel's property on State street, was referred to the sidewalk committee. He thought that perhaps through inadvertence the walk was ordered to be five feet in width when it should be as wide as the adjoining property.

The report of John E. Miner finding the treasurers and clerk's books in good condition was read.

The old matter of a tile drain through the property of George W. Bullis on Washtenaw avenue came up in the form of a petition by Emmett Coon, D. E. DeForest, J. E. Wilson, Fred Baker, M. V. Wheeler, A. M. Wilson and J. Clay. It was referred to the street committee.

A petition for parking South University avenue so as to save the trees was referred.

Ald. Brown read a long list of bills which were allowed.

Ald. Brown read the proposed tax levy for the new year.

It almost took the breath away from some of the aldermen.

Ald. Taylor wanted to know if Ann Arbor ever had such a levy.

Ald. Cady thought the levy would be about \$11,000 more than last year.

President Hiscoc said if they wanted improvements they must pay for them.

Ald. Brown explained that the levy last year as \$45,480 and this year \$49,890, an increase of only \$4,380 occasioned by the sewers.

The schedule as amended was: street fund, \$8,500; fire, \$6,500; police, \$3,000; poor, \$2,500; water, \$5,500; contingent, \$4,000; hospital aid bond fund and interest, \$3,360; bridge, culvert and crosswalk fund, \$5,000; sewer, \$8,000; main sewer bonds, \$3,500. The motion to adopt the levy then passed without a dissenting vote. Quicker in fact than the citizens will hustle to pay their tax.

On the recommendation of the fire commissioners C. H. St. Clair and Dr. Conrad George were allowed to build frame structures in the fire limits.

Alderman Maynard made a verbal report that the committee on the city lockup had looked over the ground and had talked with the sheriff and everything would now be satisfactory. They could use the county jail and there would be no trouble. The fire department needed the room in the city hall. He was given one week in which to make a report.

A lot of sidewalk repairs and new walks were ordered, which will carry dismay to those who were looking to them to help collect damages from the city for injured toes.

The bond of City Treasurer Manly was accepted.

Ald. Brown reported without recommendation a bill of City Attorney Kline for \$20 for expenses in going to Jackson and Port Huron in looking up the testimony on the recent Clark investigation. It was ordered paid, Ald. Brown, Prettyman, Coon, Butterfield and Cady voting no.

A resolution of Ald. Allmendinger that the city advertise for bids for electric lighting for one and for five years was referred to the lighting committee.

Ald. Koch moved that the salary of the street commissioner be cut down one half. He said the work was being done very unsatisfactorily. There did not seem to be any head to the work, but a lot of foremen.

Ald. Brown asked that Ald. Koch put his resolution in writing, which he did making the salary, \$33 per month.

President Hiscoc was afraid the resolution was not in order, but City Attorney Kline said the salary was subject to change by the council and the motion was entertained.

Ald. Brown said the meaning of the resolution was to dismiss the present street commissioner. If he was worth anything he was worth \$800 per year. A poor man was dear at any price. He moved as a substitute that the present street commissioner be continued. So far as he was concerned he thought the street commissioner did his work well. He thought the resolution rather absurd.

Ald. Koch said in his judgment the present street commissioner was not competent. He could not tell his men what to do. Gravel was hauled all over the streets and then left in piles and not attended to.

On motion of Ald. Coon a substitute to Ald. Brown's resolution was passed unanimously referring Ald. Koch's resolution to the street committee.

A resolution of Ald. Ferguson that State street be opened across the Michigan Central railroad track was referred to the city attorney.

The city funds were given to the State Savings bank and its bond fixed at \$80,000.

On motion of Ald. Prettyman the board of public works was authorized to repair the bridge across the Michigan Central railroad tracks on Beakes street and charge the same to the railroad company.

As the mayor and president of the council expect to be absent from the city on motion of Ald. Prettyman Ald. Brown was elected president pro tem.

It was not until a late hour on Monday night that the Council adjourned for one week, when another heated discussion may be confidently expected.

## Laying the Corner Stone.

The corner stone of the new Bethlehem Evangelical church was laid Sunday afternoon on South Fourth avenue, with appropriate services. The organization of this church has peculiar historical interest as having built the first German protestant church in Michigan.

For many years, like the more recently built Zion church, it has been an independent church organization, not having affiliated with any synod or general denomination. In both cases, however, the pastors are members of national church bodies.

The afternoon was rather warm, but a gentle breeze tempered the heat and a very large number of people were in attendance, covering the sidewalks and adjacent ground. The first floor of the church had been laid, and on a raised platform erected back of the stone, sat Rev. John Neumann, the pastor, the assisting ministers and the members of the various committees.

It was twenty minutes of three o'clock when the ceremonies were opened by the singing of the well known hymn "Lobe dem Herrn, den maechtigen Koenig der Ehren." Rev. Mr. Schweinfurth read the latter part of the 118th Psalm. He followed this with a prayer.

After this the choir sang and Rev. Paul Irion, of Freedom, spoke, using as his text, Ep. II: 19-22. He commenced his address by saying that whatever they did in words or acts, they should do in the name of the Trinity and give thanks. The Bethlehem church was too old to forget to give thanks for all the blessings it had received since it was first organized. Therefore on that day they should give special thanks. As a Christian church they could say they had found Jesus. He divided his subject into three parts. The building of a Christian church, the work in connection therewith and the results. He described the foundation of a building. A Christian must also have a solid foundation, which was Jesus Christ. There was much work to be done in the preparation for building. The same was true in the church. The Lord wanted them to work in obedience and faith and all would grow into a great whole. It was with men as with building stones, many corners had to be chipped off before they were ready for the mason.

Rev. L. G. Nollan, of Detroit, followed on the text, Psalm XC, 17. Many people said the times were getting worse, but he thought they were getting better. He referred to the difficulty and perils the forefathers had in worshiping God.

Rev. William Tedrow, of the Trinity Lutheran church, spoke a few words in English. He said they had chosen an interesting and significant day for the laying of the corner stone. The day was commemorative of the beginning of the Christian church. As they came together that day although they were Germans and he was English they came in the same spirit. He believed there was no denomination in the world that more fully represented the pentecostal spirit, than the church for which they were laying the corner stone that day. It mattered not how they differ in form they were one in spirit and aim. His prayer was that the corner stone be laid in the same unity of faith of the early Christian church. He congratulated the church on the success of its undertaking.

The choir sang the anthem "Lobe dem Herrn," after which the pastor of the congregation made some remarks and read a list of the articles placed in the box in the corner stone. The church was organized in 1833 by the late Rev. Frederick Schmid, the church being built on land donated by Daniel F. Allmendinger on Jackson avenue west of the city limits where the present cemetery is located. The first building cost \$250.32. In later years the brick church on West Washington street had been built at a cost of \$1820. During the 62 years of the existence of the church it has had only three pastors, Rev. Frederick Schmid, Rev. Herman Reuter and the present pastor.

The following is a list of the articles placed in the box: constitution of the congregation, children's catechism, introduced by Rev. Frederick Schmid 62 years ago and still used in the congregation, papers consisting of the Friedensbote, Heidenbote, Evangelical Kirchenblatt, Kinderzeitung, Unsere Kleinen, Kollektblatt der Basler Mission, photographs of the first church, present church, pastors, Revs. Frederick Schmid, Herman Reuter, and John Neumann, Evangelical almanac, constitution of the Christian Endeavor society, reports of the presidents and treasurers of the C. E. society, Ladies society, Young Ladies society and Junior C. E. society, copies of the German papers of Ann Arbor, and lastly a general report of the congregation and the new church building.

This report showed that there were 250 families, 750 communicants, about 100 stated hearers and 450 children connected with the church and congregation. The building committee consisted of Titus F. Hutzel, John Meyer, John Koch, John Schenk, Charles Tessler, Albert T. Breugel and Rev. John Neumann; finance committee, John Goetz, Albert Schumacher, George Visel, William Henne and William Rhinehart. The new church will cost over \$25,000 when completed.

After reading the list of articles placed in the box it was closed, the stone raised and the box placed in the hollow cut for that purpose. The clock on the court house struck 4 o'clock when the corner stone was placed in

position. The pastor, Rev. John Neumann, then dedicated the stone in the name of the Trinity. The choir sang "Nun danket alle Gott" and the ceremonies were over.

## St. Thomas Conservatory Festival.

The June Festival of the St. Thomas conservatory of Music has come to be looked forward to as a very important and pleasurable event. The festival will occur this year on the evening of June 7th, and judging from the program, which is given below, and the amount of time that has been consumed in its preparation, it will surpass all its predecessors in excellence. The Banjo and Guitar club, which has a part in the program, is a large and enthusiastic organization and is under thorough drill and will render some fine music. Four pianos will be used on the stage. There will be recitations, vocal music, as well as instrumental, dramatic incidents from the life of St. Thomas, More, and the life of Jephtha, in statue posing, and song, military drills by two companies of midgets, one of boys and the other of girls, all beautifully costumed. The entertainment will be of high class throughout and the genuine pleasure and satisfaction experienced by the little people in the performance of their parts will add much to the enjoyment of the occasion. The good people of Ann Arbor may be assured that they cannot afford to miss this evening's entertainment. The complete program is as follows:

PART I.  
"Deck we the Pathway".....R. Schumann  
Misses M. Clarken, L. Kinsey, P. Caspary, M. Kearney, A. Hanlan, S. Bellah, L. Fitchel, G. Kress, N. Brown, L. Kinsey, M. Hanlan, V. Foley, C. O'Hearn, K. M. Clarken, M. Walsh, C. Fullerton, B. Doezan, G. Eisele, G. Fuller, M. Dwyer, R. Riley, L. Tice, M. Foley, G. M. Ross, I. Ross, G. Ryan, K. O'Mara, A. Donegan, L. Exinger, C. Hardinghaus, L. Kinsey, M. Collins, J. Clarken, M. Kennedy, F. Parsons, I. Meuth, C. Boyke, S. Mastin, H. Fullerton, I. Fullerton, L. Covert, K. Morrissey, M. Mettlic, C. Matthews, C. Williams, E. Covert, E. Carey, I. Eisele, L. Klein, M. Hiller, R. Kinsey, J. Schwab, E. Fuller, T. Ritz, K. Brahm, C. Parsons, G. O'Connor, N. Nixon, T. Hagan, M. Hill, M. Donnelly, E. Schwab

Fest—Polonaise, op. 390.....Low  
Misses M. Walsh, C. Hirsch, C. Hardinghaus, E. Covert, M. Foley, N. Brown, K. Burns, L. Kinsey

Gallon Brilante, op. 55.....Kolling  
Misses A. Hanlan, L. Fitchel, N. Brown, L. Kinsey, A. Johnson, M. Toop, M. Hirsch, K. Burns

Playful Zephyrs.....Hagan, N. Nixon, B. Parsons, F. Parsons, M. Collins, H. Fullerton, M. Mettlic, L. Covert, E. Kearns, J. Clarken, M. Kennedy.  
Pianos—K. Burns, I. Meuth

Gladiator.....L. Fitchel

The Volunteer of '95.....Miss Mary Walsh  
P. Welch, C. Darrow, C. Ratti, A. Hughes, H. Finnegan, W. Darrow, J. W. Rother, H. Eisele, A. Camp, W. Hoey, B. Wetterlie, F. Duckett, H. Miltman, W. Finnegan, L. Darrow

Piano—Miss Mary Walsh  
Andante Cantabile and Allegro con fuoco, op. 23, B minor.....Mendelssohn  
Piano I—Misses Burns and Brown.  
Piano II—Misses Kinsey and Kress.

Rural Echoes.....Miss M. Clarken  
Guitars—Misses S. Bellah, M. Clarken, N. Nixon, B. Parsons, F. Parsons, M. Collins, H. Fullerton, M. Mettlic, L. Covert, E. Kearns, J. Clarken, M. Kennedy.  
Pianos—K. Burns, I. Meuth

Gladiator.....L. Fitchel

The Volunteer of '95.....Miss Mary Walsh  
P. Welch, C. Darrow, C. Ratti, A. Hughes, H. Finnegan, W. Darrow, J. W. Rother, H. Eisele, A. Camp, W. Hoey, B. Wetterlie, F. Duckett, H. Miltman, W. Finnegan, L. Darrow

Piano—Miss Mary Walsh  
Andante Cantabile and Allegro con fuoco, op. 23, B minor.....Mendelssohn  
Piano I—Misses Burns and Brown.  
Piano II—Misses Kinsey and Kress.

Rural Echoes.....Miss M. Clarken  
Guitars—Misses S. Bellah, M. Clarken, N. Nixon, B. Parsons, F. Parsons, M. Collins, H. Fullerton, M. Mettlic, L. Covert, E. Kearns, J. Clarken, M. Kennedy.  
Pianos—K. Burns, I. Meuth

Gladiator.....L. Fitchel

The Volunteer of '95.....Miss Mary Walsh  
P. Welch, C. Darrow, C. Ratti, A. Hughes, H. Finnegan, W. Darrow, J. W. Rother, H. Eisele, A. Camp, W. Hoey, B. Wetterlie, F. Duckett, H. Miltman, W. Finnegan, L. Darrow

Piano—Miss Mary Walsh  
Andante Cantabile and Allegro con fuoco, op. 23, B minor.....Mendelssohn  
Piano I—Misses Burns and Brown.  
Piano II—Misses Kinsey and Kress.

Rural Echoes.....Miss M. Clarken  
Guitars—Misses S. Bellah, M. Clarken, N. Nixon, B. Parsons, F. Parsons, M. Collins, H. Fullerton, M. Mettlic, L. Covert, E. Kearns, J. Clarken, M. Kennedy.  
Pianos—K. Burns, I. Meuth

Gladiator.....L. Fitchel

The Volunteer of '95.....Miss Mary Walsh  
P. Welch, C. Darrow, C. Ratti, A. Hughes, H. Finnegan, W. Darrow, J. W. Rother, H. Eisele, A. Camp, W. Hoey, B. Wetterlie, F. Duckett, H. Miltman, W. Finnegan, L. Darrow

Piano—Miss Mary Walsh  
Andante Cantabile and Allegro con fuoco, op. 23, B minor.....Mendelssohn  
Piano I—Misses Burns and Brown.  
Piano II—Misses Kinsey and Kress.

Rural Echoes.....Miss M. Clarken  
Guitars—Misses S. Bellah, M. Clarken, N. Nixon, B. Parsons, F. Parsons, M. Collins, H. Fullerton, M. Mettlic, L. Covert, E. Kearns, J. Clarken, M. Kennedy.  
Pianos—K. Burns, I. Meuth

Gladiator.....L. Fitchel

The Volunteer of '95.....Miss Mary Walsh  
P. Welch, C. Darrow, C. Ratti, A. Hughes, H. Finnegan, W. Darrow, J. W. Rother, H. Eisele, A. Camp, W. Hoey, B. Wetterlie, F. Duckett, H. Miltman, W. Finnegan, L. Darrow

Piano—Miss Mary Walsh  
Andante Cantabile and Allegro con fuoco, op. 23, B minor.....Mendelssohn  
Piano I—Misses Burns and Brown.  
Piano II—Misses Kinsey and Kress.

Rural Echoes.....Miss M. Clarken  
Guitars—Misses S. Bellah, M. Clarken, N. Nixon, B. Parsons, F. Parsons, M. Collins, H. Fullerton, M. Mettlic, L. Covert, E. Kearns, J. Clarken, M. Kennedy.  
Pianos—K. Burns, I. Meuth

Gladiator.....L. Fitchel

The Volunteer of '95.....Miss Mary Walsh  
P. Welch, C. Darrow, C. Ratti, A. Hughes, H. Finnegan, W. Darrow, J. W. Rother, H. Eisele, A. Camp, W. Hoey, B. Wetterlie, F. Duckett, H. Miltman, W. Finnegan, L. Darrow

Piano—Miss Mary Walsh  
Andante Cantabile and Allegro con fuoco, op. 23, B minor.....Mendelssohn  
Piano I—Misses Burns and Brown.  
Piano II—Misses Kinsey and Kress.

Rural Echoes.....Miss M. Clarken  
Guitars—Misses S. Bellah, M. Clarken, N. Nixon, B. Parsons, F. Parsons, M. Collins, H. Fullerton, M. Mettlic, L. Covert, E. Kearns, J. Clarken, M. Kennedy.  
Pianos—K. Burns, I. Meuth

Gladiator.....L. Fitchel

The Volunteer of '95.....Miss Mary Walsh  
P. Welch, C. Darrow, C. Ratti, A. Hughes, H. Finnegan, W. Darrow, J. W. Rother, H. Eisele, A. Camp, W. Hoey, B. Wetterlie, F. Duckett, H. Miltman, W. Finnegan, L. Darrow

Piano—Miss Mary Walsh  
Andante Cantabile and Allegro con fuoco, op. 23, B minor.....Mendelssohn  
Piano I—Misses Burns and Brown.  
Piano II—Misses Kinsey and Kress.

## CALL FOR

The only Quick Meal Evaporating Gasoline Stove, Ruby Oil Stove. All Metallic Refrigerators. Floral City Hot Air Furnaces Canton Steel Roofing, Boydell Bros.' prepared Paints, and a full line of

## GENERAL HARDWARE

—AT—

## Grossman & Schlenker.

No. 10 LIBERTY STREET.

## The LATEST INVENTION

—IN—

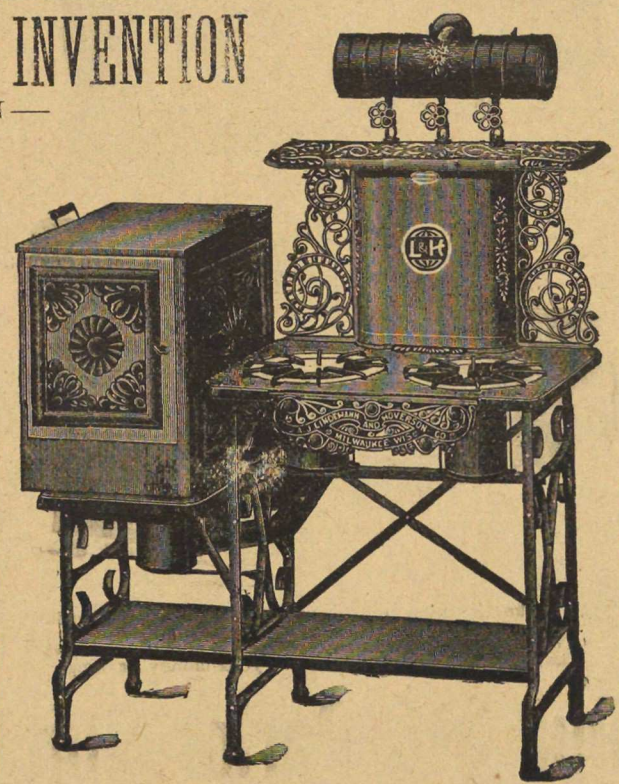
## Evaporating Stoves.

The Most Powerful and Perfect Combustion Ever Attained.

Solid German Silver Valves

Does not Smell or Smoke

Call and See Them before buying.



## MUEHLIG & SCHMID

31 S. Main Street, Ann Arbor.

## FRUIT FARMS } IN Washington

"TEN ACRES ENOUGH."

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

For further information address P. J. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., G. N. Rv., St. Paul, Minn.



## 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.



TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1895.

### CONSTITUTIONAL EVOLUTION.

The supreme court of the United States is constitution making these days. On the 20th of May it declared the income tax unconstitutional by a mere majority. The decision was characterized by a member of the court as "revolutionary" and a blow at the very "foundation of national authority." The taxing power lies at the foundation of all government, and in fact determines its character. A decision of the court of last resort, therefore, exempting the wealth of the country from the reach of the taxing prerogative of the national government, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a "disastrous blow" to the "constitutional power of congress."

It is not surprising that a decision, overturning well established principles of taxation and so repugnant to the American idea of responsibility for the support of government proportioned to the benefits received, should be so strongly characterized by the dissenting justices.

The decision marks an epoch in constitutional evolution and it is evolution backward, away from the interests of the common people. It relieves those who require the greatest amount of governmental protection from being taxed in proportion to the benefits received. It is directly opposed, therefore, to a fundamental principle of our government—the equality of all men before the law, not only as to rights but as to obligations as well. Judge Brown's words, "I hope it may not prove the first step toward the submergence of the liberties of the people in a sordid despotism of wealth" are not pessimistic, therefore, but based upon the well grounded fear of a man capable of seeing with clear vision the inevitable tendency of such a decision.

On May 27 came the unanimous decision of the court in the case of Eugene V. Debs, the strike leader, sustaining the decision of the lower court and denying to Debs and his associates the writ of habeas corpus prayed for. These men will now be obliged to serve their sentences in jail. They were sentenced for contempt of court, because they defied the injunction of Judge Woods prohibiting interference with interstate commerce and the running of the United States mails during the strike last summer. This decision we believe to be as eternally right as the other is eternally wrong. It establishes once for all a principle, that one can scarcely understand how any person could ever question, the right and the obligation of the government to use all means at its command, if need be, in executing without let or hindrance those functions for the doing of which it was called into being and upon which its continued existence depends. In expressing this fact which had previously been vigorously upheld by the executive branch and endorsed by the almost unanimous vote of both houses of congress, the court uses the following language:

"The entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights intrusted by the constitution to its care. The strong arm of the national government may be put forth to brush away all obstructions to the freedom of interstate commerce or the transportation of the mails. If the emergency arises the army of the nation and all its militia are at the service of the nation to compel obedience to its laws."

The decision fixes the status of railroad strikes where interstate commerce and the carrying of the mails are involved. It leaves organized labor in the possession of all its lawful rights also. While it upholds the right of men to quit work, it also sustains the right of other men to take the places of the strikers and to work if they so desire. In other words, it confines the strike within peaceful bounds. But it says in no mistakable language that a prison cell awaits those who resort to force and violence. The decision recognizes that the objects and aims of organized labor are right and proper, but that they must be secured by lawful means, and by the acts of civilization rather than through intimidation, the destruction of property and brute force.

The unfortunate thing about these two decisions is that the first one which became the law of the land by a majority of one and by that one reversing his position inside of a month, is notoriously in the interest of the moneyed classes, while the other, although really in the interest of organized labor, may not appear so on the surface, and will be heralded as a blow against labor and in favor of corporations.

There are those of course, who think the action of the president last summer was violent and an invasion of the rights of the states, but the great mass of our citizens think otherwise and with the endorsement it has received at the hands of congress and the supreme court it will remain unquestioned. There can be no question, therefore, but what a long step in constitutional evolution in the direction of complete nationality within the limits of delegated powers has been taken.

The reason given by the mob at Danville, Illinois, when appealed to not to disgrace the state by adding the crime of lynching to the other infamous acts committed by Boyce and Halls, was one that should have a deep and abiding influence on executive officers vested with the pardoning power, and the people at large as well. They declared that should the villains, Royce and Halls, be convicted and sent to the penitentiary, they would not be allowed to serve their time, but would be pardoned by Gov. Altgeld. There is too much cause to suppose that this assertion would have proved true. The same would have been equally true of various other executives, no doubt. Our people are possessed of altogether too much sympathy for those who are incarcerated for the crimes against society. The people readily forget the innocent victim of the vicious instincts of the criminal. Time is a clever healer of wounds, and as the victim is placed beyond the possibility of keeping his wrongs in the public mind, they are soon forgotten, and give place to sympathy for the unregenerate wretch whose case is never allowed by the soft hearted and feeble minded, to pass out of the people's thoughts. Appeal after appeal is made to the authorities to spare the wrong doer from the legitimate rewards of his wrong doing, until he is finally set at liberty and goes forth to prey upon society again. The writer was once told by a gentleman who had seen long service as deputy warden and warden in the Michigan state prisons, that he had known but a single case of pardoning during all this service where he believed from his intimate acquaintance with the prisoner, that the pardon was granted because of the importunities of friends and the intercession of the tender hearted. It is not the severity of punishment so much as the certainty of its being meted out that deters from crime, renders society safe and satisfies the public conscience. So when there is little probability of the criminal being compelled to suffer adequately for his offence and a reasonable certainty that in a brief time, at best, he will be let loose to again engage in a career of crime, it is not surprising that the people take the law into their own hands and put the criminal where he will not again endanger the well being of society. Lynchings are reprehensible under any and all circumstances, but if they are to be stopped there must be a greater certainty of adequate punishment being inflicted through the machinery of the law.

Last week a woman came into the Argus office and wished to pay two years subscription. She tendered a ten dollar bill. The writer had to go out to get the bill changed, and after going to several places was accommodated, receiving for the ten dollar note two one dollar bills and eight silver dollars. Returning to the office he tendered the woman the eight silver dollars. She demurred to receiving it. Thereupon she was given the two one dollar bills and six silver dollars. This was the best that could be done, and she received the silver but expressed her dislike for the silver money. Such occurrences are common. The people don't want this so-called "money of the people." Whatever the advocates of silver may say to the contrary, the fact remains that silver as a circulating medium is not popular and never has been. It is bulky and heavy to carry and the people prefer paper money. There are tons of silver in the treasury but it cannot be gotten into circulation. The government is that anxious to get it into circulation that it will pay the freight on it to any part of the country but there is no demand for the silver. While the treasury holds nearly \$500,000,000, there was in circulation last year but \$59,000,000 in round numbers. In fact there has

not been to exceed \$65,000,000 of silver in circulation during any one year since 1886. It is a legal tender for all debts that are not expressly made payable in something else and yet the people don't want it. The people are responsible for its not being in circulation. This lack of desire for silver on the part of the people may be called fad, fashion or prejudice or any other name you please, the cold fact remains that there is very limited demand for the silver. "Coin's" assertion, therefore, that silver is the money of the people and gold of the rich is simply a catchy phrase used to conjure with. But when examined as to fact, it is not true. What the people most want in a circulating medium in this age of deferred payments is absolute stability of value so far as it is possible to secure it. That metal will be most desired, therefore, as basic money which secures the nearest approach to this indispensable quality and at the same time possess the greatest value in the smallest bulk.

The lower house of the Prussian Diet recently passed a resolution urging the government to take steps toward the securing of international bimetalism. At the same time, however, another resolution was passed to the effect that Germany is to act only in conjunction with Great Britain. At about the same time at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that England would abide by the fiscal and monetary principles which had made the United Kingdom a power in the world of finance, and that she was not prepared, at home or abroad, to encourage the opinion that under any circumstances she would depart from those principles. Now if Germany will only act in conjunction with England and England will not act at all, there is no very good prospect for international bimetalism so far as those two nations are concerned.

Various papers speak of the reply of Congressman Bryan to the great speech of Secretary Carlisle. We fail to see where the reply comes in, however. The speech of Carlisle was a veritable compendium of sound financial principles, a masterful argument in favor of his side of the issue. The vaporing of Bryan, on the other hand, consisted of an assault on the secretary on account of his change of position on the issue since the time, seventeen years ago, when Carlisle made a speech in congress on the question; and the pyrotechnical use of a lot of epithets. His mouthings were marked throughout with a great constipation of ideas. The fewer such men the silverites send out to match against John G. Carlisle, the stronger their cause will be.

Chili, probably the most advanced of the South American republics, recently adopted the gold standard. She provides, however, for the free coinage of silver but at a ratio of 33 1/2 to 1. She also limits the legal tender function of silver to sums of \$50 and under. In establishing the ratio, she followed the principle that has always obtained and bases the legal ratio upon the commercial value of the two metals. The greatest difficulty the Chilians will experience with their new silver money will probably be in the fatigue resulting from the carrying around of dollars weighing nearly two ounces.

If the swaggering, bullying, territory-stealing, chip-on-the-shoulder policy of Great Britain is so reprehensible, and the jingoists of our country are constantly twisting the lion's tail for this, why do these self same people do all in their power to have the United States adopt the same policy? Uncle Sam has always gotten along very well and maintained his standing and dignity by minding his own business.

Wheat was 54 cents on the Pontiac market May 24, 1894. On May 24, 1895, it was 76 cents. How the prophecies of the McKinleyites are being fulfilled.—Pontiac Post.

#### SHERMAN IN REPLY TO BILL.

Ohio's Great Financier on Remarks of New York's Great Financier.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—The Commercial Gazette's special from Mansfield says: Senator Sherman, in reply to a query as to whether he had read Senator Hill's criticism of his Zanesville speech, said that he had, but that Senator Hill's remarks would indicate that he had not read the speech. "At all the conventions in Ohio," said the senator, "we have declared that we are in favor of the use of both gold and silver maintained at par with each other. To the extent that we can maintain silver at par with gold we coin it at the present rate. We buy the silver at its market value and coin it at the legal ratio, but we maintain it by receiving it and paying it out as the equivalent of gold."

"Is there anything in this to degrade our dollar standards as Senator Hill says?"

"It does not degrade it. The whole of our policy is to maintain the two metals at par with each other."

### ALTGELD DESPAIRS

Takes a Pessimistic View of Things Political.

#### LIBERTY'S BULWARK UNDERMINED

He Says, and Enumerates the Milestones on the Road to Ruin We Have Passed, Making Out a Bad Case—New York World Obtains Some Foreign and Domestic Views on Questions of Interest to Uncle Sam—Political Items.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., June 3.—Governor John P. Altgeld is of the belief that the United States supreme court has established a dangerous precedent in remanding Eugene V. Debs and his friends to jail. He expresses himself in a very caustic manner regarding the decision, accuses the court of trampling on the rights of the people and being the tool of monopoly. He gives his views for publication in a signed article, in which he says in part: "This decision marks the turning point in our history, for it establishes a new form of government never before heard of among men; that is, government by injunction. The provision of the constitution that 'no man shall be deprived of his liberty without trial by an impartial jury' is practically wiped out by this decision of the United States supreme court, and the theory that ours is exclusively a government of law is now at an end, for every community is now subject to obey any whim or caprice which any federal judge may promulgate.

Talk of a "Packed" Supreme Court. "And if federal judges can do this, then it will not be long until state judges will follow this example. For over a century our government moved along the lines of the constitution and we became great and powerful—life and property were protected and law enforced. Now we have made a departure; the bulwark of liberty has been undermined; trial by jury has been stricken down. For a number of years it has been remarked that the decisions of United States courts were nearly all in favor of corporations. Then it was noticed that no man could be appointed to a federal judgeship unless he was satisfactory to those interests. Over a year ago the New York World talked about a packed supreme court, and that court has within a few days rendered two decisions which unfortunately tend to confirm this charge.

Definition of the Income Tax Opinion. "A week ago it did violence to the constitution and laws of the land by holding that the government has no power to tax the rich of this country. Now it has stricken down trial by jury and has established 'government by injunction.' Forty years ago the slave power predominated; today it is capitalism. The American people crushed the slave power, and saved our institutions. Can they rescue them again? Many say yes, but they have not reflected that the crushing force which now confronts them is greater than ever was the slave power. Capital sits in the White House and legislates in the Capitol. The courts of justice are its ministers and the legislatures are its lackeys, and the whole machinery of fashionable society is its handmaid.

A word of Evil" Enumerated. "Just see what a brood of evils has sprung from the power of capitalists since 1870: first, the striking down of over one-third of the money of the world, thus crushing the debtor class and paralyzing industry; second, the growing of that corrupt use of wealth which is undermining our institutions, debauching public officials, snatching legislation and creating judges who do its bidding; third, exemption of the rich from taxation; fourth, substitution of government by injunction for government by the constitution and laws; fifth, striking down the trial by jury. Never has there been so much patriotic talk as in the last twenty-five years, and never were there so many influences at work strangling republican institutions."

#### FOREIGN NATIONS ON SILVER.

Their Position as Ascertained by the New York World.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The ministers of finance in the empires of Russia and Germany and the kingdoms of Belgium and Holland have sent cables to The World stating the position of those countries in regard to an international monetary conference. The World's question to the ministers was: "The editor of the New York World begs to inquire of your excellency whether you are in favor of another international monetary conference. There is, as you know, most intense interest throughout the United States as to the possibility of a restoration of the bimetallic standard by international agreement and as to the sentiment of your country on the question of silver."

The cablegrams from the various ministers, with translations, are given in full below, except that of Germany, which simply refers The World to parliamentary documents explaining Germany's position, which was in favor of an international conference.

"MADRID, June 1.—The Liberal party had delegates in the Brussels conference. Many of the Conservative party, however, adhere to gold. Spain probably will second the wish of the United States.

"ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—I am requested by the minister of the finances (M. Levitche) to inform you that at present there exists here no interest in the questions mentioned in your telegram.

"THE HAGUE, June 1.—The government of the Netherlands has always declared itself favorable to an international monetary conference.

"J. P. SPRENGER VAN ELK, "Minister of Finance."

"BRUSSELS, June 1.—I shall examine with great interest propositions which may reach the Belgian government looking to the convening of an international monetary conference.

"P. DE SMET DE NAYER, "Minister of Finance."

The German "bimetallist" is a different sort of person from the American silver coinage man, however, and there is very little comfort for the latter in the German assurance in favor of bimetalism, as the German bimetalist does not believe in the practicability of his own views unless England goes in. He believes, though, that England is on the eve of a bimetallic victory, and thus believing he has, in convention assembled, as we say here, resolved to make Germany's action on the currency question dependent upon England's participation, always provided that the government im-

## 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

mediately takes all the measures calculated to bring about international bimetalism, including England, and urge the speedy adhesion of England to this programme.

#### LARGE MAJORITY OF SAY-NOTHINGS.

Of the Nearly 450 Members of Congress but 116 Answer Questions Plainly.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The World publishes a telegraphic poll of the next congress, as far as obtainable, upon the silver, tariff and income tax questions. The World sums up the result as follows: "In a general way it may be said that out of 116 members who gave unequivocal answers to the silver questions fifty-five are unqualifiedly in favor of free coinage, forty-four favor bimetalism generally, with the proviso of an international agreement. Only seventeen can fairly be classed as favoring a single gold standard, and the attitude of some of these even is not definite. The south and far western states are almost unanimous for free coinage, the central states lean towards silver with international bimetallic qualifications, and it is only in New York, New England and adjacent eastern states that there are any avowedly gold standard men.

"In regard to the tariff only twenty-eight members are against all change, while thirty-five favor moderate changes and thirty-eight are pronounced for radical changes. A few are free traders. The moderates are chiefly those who think changes will be necessary in order to increase revenues. The income tax question brought many sharp and piquant answers. Forty-nine congressmen say that they favor the principle of the tax. Forty-seven oppose it. A great many evaded the question or failed to answer it.

"A few details by states will be interesting. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming are solid for silver so far as heard from. The bimetalists are chiefly in Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont have the gold advocates. Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana and most of the other southern states are solid for the income tax. New York and the east generally oppose it. Elsewhere the division is nearly even."

#### Carter "Picks Out" Cameron.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Senator Carter, the chairman of the Republican national committee, has picked out Senator Cameron as a good man for the Republicans to nominate for president. Carter says Cameron is a sound protectionist and a fearless advocate of the cause of true bimetalism, which consists in the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio.

#### Fire at Shenandoah, Pa.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., June 3.—A \$100,000 fire started at midnight in the stable of Charles E. Titman, on Market street. The flames soon spread and all the frame houses from White street to Lloyd street were destroyed. Over 150 people are rendered homeless.

## THIS

Finely Upholstered Over-stuffed

### Parlor Suit.

five pieces, covered with Silk Tapestry, at \$2.75 a yard, Spring Edge Seats and Spring Backs. Your choice of six colors for

**\$55**

F. O. B. Detroit.  
Terms, Cash with order.

We make each piece in any of the following colors: Red, Brown, Blue, Olive, Nile Green and Old Rose.

Will fill orders for separate pieces as follows:

**Sofa, price \$20.**  
Back 40 inches high. Seat 44 inches by 36 inches.

**Arm Chair, \$14.**  
Back 40 inches high. Seat 28 inches by 25 inches.

**Small Chair, \$8.**

We make all of our upholstered furniture and guarantee first-class work; have been in business for over a quarter of a century; and you need have no fear about ordering this suit. If you do not think it is the greatest bargain you ever saw, when you unpack it, return to us at our expense, and we will return you your money AT ONCE.

## Our \$15 Parlor Suit

Has been the talk of every one in Detroit ever since we first offered it. We now give our patrons in the State a chance to purchase this suit, which is really worth \$30, for \$15. Fine Mahogany Finished Frames, Rubbed and Polished, French Legs, Hand-Carved Backs. Seats upholstered in Silk Tapestry at \$2.75 a yard, with the choice in colors the same as on the Over-stuffed Suit. The three pieces of this suit are the Divan, Arm Chair and Small Chair. We are unable to sell these pieces separately.

Our customers in the State needing anything in the line of Furniture or Curtains will save money by coming to Detroit and selecting the same from our large stock. All correspondence promptly attended to.

Bed Room Suits. Fine Antique Suits, rubbed finish and finely carved, for \$13.50. We carry 100 samples on our floor and guarantee to satisfy the most fastidious.

We especially pride ourselves on our line stock of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, also Odd Dressers, Toilet Tables and Chiffoniers to match. Iron Beds from \$4.95. (Circular mailed on application.)

Full stock of Dining Room Furniture also on hand. Our Curtain and Drapery Department is one of the largest in the west, and anyone needing anything in this line will do well to write us for samples.

Save money by Buying your Goods from the

## Largest Furniture & Drapery House in the West.

# KEENAN & JANN,

231 and 263 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT.

## NOTICE.

No Bankrupt Goods—No Assignee Goods—No Old Stock—No Odds and Ends—No Marking Up and then Marking Down, but a Fair and Square Business.

For Ten Days we will offer our Entire Line of Ladies', Misses' and Infants' Shoes at a Reduction, Bona fide. All these goods made for our trade and during the past six months, and made by the best factories. No better goods carried in Detroit or Chicago, and we carry all sizes and widths. The sale will commence Saturday, June 1st, and continue till June 12th. Such an offer has never been made to the Ladies, Misses and Infants of Ann Arbor and vicinity before.

## JACOBS & ALLMAND

Washington Block,  
Washington St., - Ann Arbor.

## PATENTS

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

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due 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.



LOCAL BREVITIES.

Overworked women need Zoa Phora. The city paid out \$118.97 for the poor it always has with it. The senior medical class visited the Pontiac asylum last Friday. Friday evenings will be known as music night at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Deputy treasurer P. J. Lehman has started his new house on West Liberty street. Miss Lizzie Fichell, of Ann street, will teach Latin in the Dexter school next year. Justice Pond gave two men two days in jail Friday for striving to ride on a freight car. Burglars broke into the office of the Central mills Friday night and stole some change. John Johnson was sent to jail Friday by Justice Gibson for two days for entering a freight car. The children of the sewing school will be given a free ride on the street cars, Saturday, June, 15. The removal of the fence around the property of St. Andrew's church has added greatly to its appearance. H. L. Morris, a medical student, ran his bicycle into a defective sidewalk Friday afternoon and broke his arm. Daniel Millen fell off a rear coach at Manchester and sustained some severe flesh wounds, Saturday. He was brought home. Hon. H. Wirt Newkirk, of Dexter, will deliver the address of welcome at the Maccabee celebration in Jackson, June 11. The Shetterly Bros. moved their barber shop one block south and are now located in the store north of Goodyear's drug store. The new residence being built by N. J. Kyer at the corner of E. Williams and Division streets is enclosed and ready for the roof. The fountain in front of the depot of the Ann Arbor road is not running. It probably won't become wet until after he road is reorganized. Prof. Jonas will give a piano recital in the faculty concert series next Thursday evening at eight o'clock. The last faculty concert occurs June 13. It has been suggested by one of the republican citizens of Ann Arbor that the present dry time has been occasioned by the streak of economy (?) shown by the republican legislature. George Marsden, the Miller avenue florist, was thrown from his wagon at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets Friday, turning a somersault in the air and suffering a severe scalp wound. Louis Rhode has keyed up his lime ware house on West Huron street and will rebuild the foundation. It was hoped that after its recent collapse, he would rebuild some feet away from the sidewalk. The want column of the Argus is the best advertising medium in the country. If you want to sell your farm, house or lot or anything whatever, invest 25 cents in a thirty word announcement that will be inserted three times. Friends of the Argus should not forget its job department is very complete and that as careful attention is given to the printing of cards, circulars, letter heads, etc., as a big job costing hundreds of dollars. Let every one call and their work will be done promptly. Mail carrier Earl Ware was overcome by the heat yesterday morning and fell unconscious in the Michigan Central freight house. Dr. Kapp promptly attended and bled him freely. He was taken to his home and is resting easier today. Georgia melon brokers are bombarding the Ann Arbor merchants with circulars. Will members of the G. O. P. claim that this is an attempt on the health and happiness of our citizens? Some of the people that eat the melons may think so. John H. Allmand, of Jackson avenue, says that the primitive sidewalk in front of his property is good enough for him. He defies the board of public works to make him put down a sidewalk. Until the city buys the necessary land, he says it is powerless, as he owns the land to the center of the street. Mr. Allmand is prepared for a fight. The Ann Arbor Art school will give its annual exhibition in its rooms in Masonic block on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of this week. Universal interest has been taken in the work during the year and accordingly an unusually good display is promised. Ann Arbor people are cordially invited to attend this exhibition and see what has been accomplished in the school since last October. An admission fee of fifteen cents will be charged. After the council meeting last evening the street committee had a lively meeting in reference to the junketing trip in search of information about steam road rollers. Some of the members advocated taking the whole council and engaging the private car Ann Arbor and charging the additional cost upon the city. Ald. Butterfield was very decided in his opposition to the trip costing the city a dollar, because he believed the tax payers would kick. It was at last decided that the party consist only of the street committee, Mayor Walker and Prof. M. E. Cooley as expert and only the money sent on by the roller companies be used. The party left this morning by the Michigan Central, receiving theatricals.

"Yes, in Ann Arbor we sell 50 pounds of beef steak to 10 pounds of roast," said John H. Nickels, the well known butcher, who learned his trade in England. "In England the proportion is just reversed. As the United States becomes older you will see that the women learn to become better meat cooks. Many parts of an animal are not regarded as of value here and in the old country they are valued as delicacies. Take an ox tail, for instance. It makes the best soup and the meat on the bones is the sweetest, juiciest of the whole critter."

PERSONAL.

John W. Goodspeed is in Grand Rapids. Mrs. K. C. Paul is visiting in Mt. Clemens. Mrs. D. Burnett and daughter have removed to Flint. Warren Tremain, of Cleveland, was in the city Friday. Mrs. Dr. C. B. Nancrede and family are at North Lake. Charles T. Bridgeman, of Flint, was in the city Friday. Mrs. L. M. Palmer sails for Europe June 8, to be absent two years. Miss Cornelia Corseilus has returned from an extended stay in California. Mrs. L. C. Sabin and children, of Sault St. Marie, is visiting Mrs. J. W. Bennett. Mrs. George Dean, of Rushton, Livingston county, has been visiting at Col. Dean's. Mrs. Mechem and daughters, wife and children, of Prof. F. R. Mechem, expect to spend the summer vacation in Frankfort. Miss Libbie Kress and sister, Mrs. Eugene Oesterlin, Mrs. Frank Kress and Mrs. Bruno St. James visited friends in Saline Sunday. Robert Widenmann, of New York, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Reuben Kempf, on his way to Chicago. Sunday evening he went to Whitmore Lake to visit his mother who is spending the summer there. Mr. Widenmann left Ann Arbor for New York twenty-two years ago and has greatly prospered. He thinks this city has greatly improved, but he noticed many new faces. A bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house saves doctors' bills, saves trouble, and very often saves precious lives. Gives almost instant relief in cases of coughs, colds, or lung troubles of any sort. Carpet beaters, 25 cents, at Fred Thuerer's, 12 W. Liberty street.

BURSTS ITS BANKS.

Lake at Curtis, Neb., Devastates Medicine Valley. ROLLER MILL IN THE FLOOD'S PATH.

The Whole Plant Ruined and the Railway Yards Swept Clean—Latest from the Loss of the Colima—Twenty-Seven of Her Crew and Passengers Saved and Probably 180 Lost—Drowning Accident at Atlantic City.

OMAHA, June 3.—A special to The Bee from Curtis, Neb., says: A big lake here has burst its banks, carrying great destruction through the whole of Medicine valley. A \$20,000 roller mill has been ruined and freight cars in the railroad yards carried away. No particulars have been received at this writing.

LATER.—The bursting of the lake has seriously menaced property and possibly life in the Medicine valley. The grade is torn up, freight cars are strewn along the Medicine bottom, the fine roller mills are ruined, Curtis lake is nearly empty and a flood of water is running down the Medicine valley carrying destruction in its mad rush. Four of the five yard tracks besides the main line are torn up and gone, while a train of freight cars reaches over the bank and is swinging in the flood.

Much Alarm at McCook. Twenty thousand dollars damage has been done here and all other points to hear from. The fine alfalfa meadows just below the city are ruined and homes all along the valley destroyed. A special from McCook, Neb., says: Grave fears are entertained here that the wall of water reported sweeping down the Medicine valley from Curtis will do much damage here. There is much alarm.

The Report That Reaches Denver. DENVER, June 3.—A special to The News from McCook, Neb., says: As a result of a heavy rain Curtis lake burst its banks at the place where the Burlington railroad tracks cross the embankment of the lake, and a heavy body of water is now running down the Medicine valley towards the Republican river. A number of freight cars on the track were precipitated into the Medicine valley below and the fine Curtis roller mill is in danger of being destroyed.

Railway Bridge Sure to Go. The Burlington loss alone will reach \$3,000. The loss to stock above and below the dam is large. It has been raining all day and the water has been rising in the lake, so that apprehension is still felt not only for the mill but for other property. With the continued rain and the immense body of water now rushing down the Medicine valley the dam and the Burlington railroad bridge at Cambridge are sure to go out.

STORY OF THE COLIMA'S LOSS. One of the Saved Tells How the Ship and Her People Went Down. CITY OF MEXICO, June 3.—Of all the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Colima at this writing but twenty-seven are known to have been saved. This is authoritative. They were all picked up from pieces of wreckage or rafts, and many were badly bruised. The vessel went down in a storm that threw her on her beam ends, and then before any one could take measures for safety overwhelmed her and down she went. All the women and children went down with her, and their bodies strewn the ocean round about and were seen by scores by

those fortunate enough to have gotten hold of something that would keep them afloat. This is the story of John M. Thornton, one of the saved. He lost a wife and sister-in-law in the wreck, and with a sailor managed to get on a raft which they made themselves. They floated toward shore, but just before reaching land were picked up by the San Juan, having been in the water and on the raft twenty-two hours. It is stated by some of the saved that the vessel had a heavy deck load of lumber which shifted and listed her hours before she went over on her beam ends, but it seems that no effort was made to jettison the lumber. From advices at hand it would seem that the vessel might have been saved if this had been done. The exact number of lost is not known, but is stated at from 150 to 180.

Will Wait for a Silver President. WASHINGTON, June 3.—Senator Dubois, of Idaho, is back from a visit to his home. In view of his prominence among silver Republicans of the senate he was asked what silver legislation would be enacted by the next congress. "There will be no silver legislation whatever," he said. "It would be utterly useless to pass a silver bill and then have the president veto it. There is no need of passing a silver bill until we have a silver president, and in my judgment we will have such a president in 1896."

Trying to "Draw Out" Adlai. WASHINGTON, June 3.—Both evening papers here devote space to a declaration that Vice President Adlai Stevenson is trying to capture the presidential nomination. A number of interviews with "prominent Democrats," whose names are withheld, are quoted, but there is a paucity of solid facts in the matter. Democrats here regard the articles as an attempt to draw from the vice president a definite statement of his views on the silver question.

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

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ask your grocer for the book of views free with a quarter's worth of Banner soap.

Ypsilanti is fitting up the race track at the fair grounds and proposes to have some races this year "what are races". First will come the bicycle races, June 20 and 21, and \$500 will be offered in prizes. The arrangements for these races are in the hands of N. B. Harding and this is sufficient guarantee that everything will be done that can be to make the cyclists happy while in the Greek city. The horse races will occur the first week in July. The driving club has nearly completed the program but the details have not yet been announced. A part of the pleasures of the week will consist of an old fashioned celebration of the glorious fourth at which Ypsi will "let the old eagle scream."

Zoa Phora brings health and happiness.

WANTED, FOR SALE, ETC.

LOST.—A pair of gold bound spectacles in a ribbon case, probably between the Presbyterian church and 65 Washtenaw avenue. Finder please leave at Argus office or above named number. FOR RENT.—A house of eight rooms on 18 Spring street. Enquire at 55 N. Division street, Mrs. Foley. 42-45. FOR SALE OR RENT.—A new 8-room house with a good barn, good well, two good cisterns, one and one-half lots of land. Terms easy. Enquire at 33 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, 2217. FOR SALE.—30 acres on Chubb St. in acre or five acre lots or all together. Long time, small payment, 6 per cent interest. Jas. H. McDonald, 42 Moffat Building, Detroit, Mich. 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, Clifton Soap and Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. PIANO TUNING.—A. D. Brown, the well known piano tuner with C. J. Whitney, will be in the city soon. Orders left at the Argus office will receive his attention. FOR SALE OR RENT.—Large new house with all modern improvements, cistern and city water in house and well near door. Will take in part payment small house or lots or small farm near city, balance on long time and low interest. P. C. Box 1345. \$15 Will buy a strong, well-built, open buggy, newly painted and in good class order, at 47 S. Division St. 34-37.

BIG PRICE REDUCTION

NEW FURNITURE STORE ONE-HALF BLOCK WEST

Of Main St., Nos. 9 and 11 W. Liberty Sts. The only new stock in the city, no moth eaten, shop worn goods, no cheap trash. The first time in the history of Ann Arbor that a new stock was thrown on the market at such a big cut in prices. You will miss it if you don't see us before buying. See our Center Tables reduced to 80c and \$1.30.

Henne & Stanger One-half block west of Main St., Nos. 9 & 11 W. Liberty St.

We can Collar and Cuff any man in America and do it too in a way that he will like. Every man that wears collars and cuffs should know about the "CELLULOID" Interlined. A linen collar or cuff covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs made.

They are the top notch of comfort, neatness and economy. They will go through the day with you in good shape, no matter how hot or how busy you get. You can clean one yourself in a minute, without dependence on busy wives, unskillful hired girls or uncertain and distant laundries. Simply wipe them off. Every piece is marked as follows:



You must insist upon goods so marked and take nothing else if you expect satisfaction. If your dealer should not have them, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars 25c each. Cuffs 50c pair. Give size, and specify stand-up or turned-down collar as wanted. THE CELLULOID COMPANY, 427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage executed by John W. Cowan and Dorcus M. Cowan to Grace Fausquelle, dated March 31st, 1873, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, April 2nd, 1873, in Liber 49 of mortgages, on page 375, which mortgage was duly assigned by the executors of the last will and testament of Grace Fausquelle, deceased, to Watson Geer, and the notary recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 5 of assignments of mortgages, on page 478, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal, interest and attorney's fee, as provided for in said mortgage, the sum of Twenty-four Hundred and Twenty-nine Dollars. Notice is hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the southerly front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, on the 5th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and all legal costs, to wit: The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section number two, also the east half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section number two, Township of Manchester, Washtenaw County, State of Michigan.

Dated April 4th, 1895. MARY J. GEER, Administratrix of the Estate of Watson Geer, deceased, Assignee of said Mortgage. D. C. GRIFFIN, Attorney for Administratrix.

Estate of Anthony Gallagher.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 20th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John Gallagher and James A. Gallagher, praying that the administration do honor, non of said estate may be granted to themselves or some other suitable person or persons. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 17th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ann Arbor Argus, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. Wm. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1895, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Flavius J. Comstock, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance on or before the 6th day of November next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on the 6th day of August and on the 6th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 6, A. D. 1895. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.

SILVERWARE GIVEN AWAY FREE. W. F. Lodholz Grocery Store, Nos. 4 and 6 Broadway.

This is the way it is done: With every Cash Sale, whether it be ten cents or fifty dollars we give you a coupon showing the amount purchased, and when you have bought groceries or any goods in our line to the amount of Forty Dollars, Forty-five Dollars or Fifty Dollars YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF THE TWENTY BEAUTIFUL PIECES OF SILVERWARE, such as Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holder, Cream, Fruit, Caster, Berry, Pickle, Butter Dishes, etc.

Remember Everything in the GROCERY LINE Sold Cheap for Cash.

W. F. LODHOLZ 4 and 6 Broadway

WE HAVE IN STOCK... HARNESSES, SEND 4 CTS. FOR 123 PAGE CATALOGUE.

Estate of Archibald Henry Smith. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the tenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Archibald Henry Smith, incompetent. Kingsley Calkins, the guardian of said ward, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final accounts as such guardian. Thereupon it is ordered that Friday, the 7th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for examining and allowing such account and that the next of kin of said ward and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered that said guardian give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ann Arbor Argus, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

D. A. MAC LACHLAN, M. D.

Diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT. Office, cor. of Main and Washington Streets. Residence, 14 S. State Street. Residence telephone, No. 128. Office telephone No. 134. Hours: 10 a. m. to 12 and 1 to 5 p. m.



WHY

If you are short of money, then think of RICHARD'S OFFER OF A FIRST-CLASS MOWER FOR \$34.99.

A FULL LINE OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS WAGONS and BUGGIES. HENRY RICHARDS, Office and Show Rooms in Finnegan Block, Cor. DETROIT ST., and FOURTH AVE.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL. A high-grade technical school. Practical work. Elective system. Summer courses. Gives degrees of S. B., E. M., and Ph. D. Laboratories, shops, mill, etc., well equipped. Catalogues free. Address Secretary Michigan Mining School, Houghton, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." CENTRAL STANDARD TIME. Taking Effect May 19, 1895. GOING EAST. Atlantic Express 7:47 a. m. Detroit Night Ex. 5:40 Grand Rapids Ex. 11:05 Mail and Express 3:50 p. m. N. Y. & Boston Sp'l. 5:00 Fast Eastern 10:12 GOING WEST. Boston, N. Y. & Ch. 7:30 a. m. Mail & Express 8:43 North Shore Limited 9:25 Fast Western Ex. 2:00 p. m. G. R. & Krib. Ex. 5:57 Chicago Night Ex. 10:28 Pacific Express 12:15 O. W. RUGGLES, H. W. HAYES, G. F. & T. Agent Chicago. Ag't Ann Arbor.

EISENBARTH LIVER PILLS. Will stimulate a sluggish system into healthy action. MANN'S DRUG STORE, 39 S. Main Street. OLD WHITE TOKAY WINE. The Best for all Purposes. MANN BROS., Drug Gists, 39 S. Main St. ANN ARBOR.

WE SAVE you money, get you highest market price, and make you prompt and full returns on your... WOOL. Our experience of 20 years is worth something to you, our reliability also. Ask Chicago Bankers' House about us. Silberman Brothers, 208-214 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO MACKINAC PE OSKEY CHICAGO. Four Trips per Week Between Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac. PETOKEY, the "SOO," MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

EVERY EVENING BETWEEN Detroit and Cleveland Connecting with Earliest Trains at Cleveland for all points East, South and Southwest. Sun day Trips, June, July, August and September Only. 2 New Steel Passenger Steamers Have just been built for our Upper Lake Route, costing \$300,000 each. A. A. SCHANTZ, C. P. A., DETROIT, MICH. The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company.

LAND PLASTER!

LIME AND CEMENT. DRAIN TILE. LOUIS ROHDE, Main Office—36 E. Huron Street. Yards—50 West Huron Street.

LOUIS ROHDE, Main Office—36 E. Huron Street. Yards—50 West Huron Street.

FREE FACE BLEACH. MME. A. RUPPERT'S. A GRAND OFFER! FREE FACE BLEACH. MME. A. RUPPERT'S. In every case of freckles, pimples, moth, sallowness, blackheads, acne, eczema, oiliness, roughness, or any discoloration or disease of the skin, and wrinkles (not caused by facial expression) FACE BLEACH removes absolutely. It does not cover up, as cosmetics do, but is a cure. Address MADAME A. RUPPERT, (Dept. G.) No. 6 East 14th St., NEW YORK CITY.

Pensions! If you want a Pension, or re-pension, or any question answered in Pension or PATENT cases write J. L. STARKWEATHER, Attorney, Romeo, Mich. M. C. Starkweather secured over ten per cent. of all original Pensions allowed in Michigan for the month of August, 1890; 503 allowed.—Detroit Free Press.

THE ART AMATEUR. Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine. For 10c we will send to any one mentioning this publication a specimen copy, with superb color plates (for copying or framing) and 8 supplementary pages of designs (regular price 35c). Or FOR 75c we will send also "Painting for Beginners" (90 pages) MONTAGUE BARKES, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

WILCOX COMPOUND TANSY PILLS. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. The only safe and always reliable Relief for Ladies. Accept no worthless and dangerous imitations. Save money and guard health by taking nothing but the only genuine and original Wilcox Compound Tansy Pills, in metal boxes bearing shield trade mark, price \$2.00, all druggists. Send 4 cts. for Woman's Metal Guard, securely mailed. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., 225 South Eighth Street, Phila., Pa.



WASHTENA WISMS.

Joseph Kolb and wife, of Chelsea, have a new daughter.

Ypsilanti needs another saloon and William Keller will start it.

Fred Vogel, of Chelsea, has sold his blacksmith and wagon shop to Simon Hirth.

The Willis butter factory is doing a fine business. Last Monday week 2,700 pounds of milk were delivered there.

Last Monday week Ypsilanti offered three attractions for the edification of her citizens: a fire, a dog fight and a war concert. You pays your money and takes your choice.

Our neighbor Ypsilanti recently sent two recruits to the Salvation army of Chicago. They will enter the training school. The new soldiers are named Mabel Morey and Ann Bone.

Last Saturday the township of Summerfield, Monroe Co., voted on the question of building two steel bridges over the river Raisin at Petersburg. The estimated cost of the two bridges is \$8,000.

The Manchester high school holds an annual picnic at Wampler's lake and this year it will occur on June 8. The young people always have a good time. This year the classes of '94 and '95 are invited.

Miss Luella E. Denman and Edward J. Whipple, two estimable young people of Chelsea embarked upon the matrimonial craft last Wednesday evening. May they sail on peaceful waters forever and be happy.

Last Tuesday evening the Masons of Manchester dedicated their new temple. Many were present from neighboring lodges and a fine time was had. The brethren of Manchester now have a home in which they may justly take pride.

The leaders of St. Mary's church in Manchester took advantage of the absence of Fr. Heidenruch recently, invaded the parsonage and set up a fine new parlor suite, hung new curtains, etc. We can imagine the good father's surprise on his return.

The male and female Maccabees of Ypsilanti will celebrate the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Maccabee order on June 11th. A parade will be indulged in just before the supper is served. The K. O. T. M. band will furnish the music.

Miss Julia Torrance, a sweet girl graduate of the Milan high school, has been attending the high school for three years and has not missed a session nor been tardy. That is a record for faithful application that should be noted by the young men of Milan.

Our old friend, Daniel O'Brien, sr. of Augusta, met with a painful accident recently. While leading a calf he accidentally fell and the calf stepped one foot on his face badly injuring one of his eyes. Mr. O'Brien is old and somewhat feeble and it is feared he will lose his eye.

W. S. Frisbey, whose arrest was mentioned in last week's Leader, settled the scrape he got into last Friday evening by paying for the articles he stole and all the costs, amounting to nearly \$50. The gold watch he stole of Miss Dona—now Mrs. Morgan—was returned to her by express Friday afternoon—Milan Leader.

Miss Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hayden, of Tecumseh, died recently of consumption. She was a most estimable young woman and leaves a multitude of friends who mourn her untimely taking off. She had suffered long with the dread disease, but was hopeful of getting better up to the very last.

Bert Dobson, of Jonesville, certainly deserves a good crop of strawberries to balance the books. He feared the frost so he took his horse blankets, carpets, bedding, etc., and covered as much as possible. In another part of the ground he built a brick fire. When he arose in the morning there was no frost on his vines, nor were there any blankets nor sheets. Fire spread along the mulching between the rows of the plants, and not only destroyed about \$30 worth of goods but burned the plants. Dobson has hired a couple of Hillsdale tramps to kick him every morning before six o'clock, for the next three months.—Adrian Press.

The Adrian Press is now on the twenty-third year of its mundane existence, and is a good newspaper for its age. It was born at the wrong time of the moon financially, however, being for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at double its value. The youngster has no use either for Grover Cleveland or civil service reform. In other respects it is sane and vigorous. But of course it could scarcely be expected that one of its age would be sound on all subjects. When it has doubled its age it will have shed some of its erroneous opinions, due to youth, no doubt, and will then be able to dispense regulation, orthodox, democratic newspaper pabulum to its readers.

While new walks were being built around the Union Savings bank of Manchester, a temporary railing of barrels with plank laid on them was placed around the walk. The usual "setters" at once appropriated the planks as a place to rest their weary anatomy while discussing the financial and other public questions of the day. Suddenly the plank gave way while one of the philosophers was in the midst of a fine flight of oratory and precipitated three of the faithful into the depths below, where they landed on the stone floor. Those who took the fall were Jessie Sherwood, A. Kirk and John Schill. Kirk got off without a scratch, Sherwood was bruised but not badly injured, but Schill was found to have broken his shin bone. The next "set" has not yet been announced.

A SONG OF FATHERLAND.

I've wandered east, I've wandered west,  
In gypsy ways a random roamer,  
Of men and maidens I've known the best,  
Like the far traveled king in Homer.

But, oh, for the land that bore me!  
Oh, for the stout old land  
Of broozy Ben and winding glen  
And roaring flood and sounding strand.

I've stood where stands in pillared pride  
The shrine of Jove's spear-shaking daughter,  
And humbled Persia stained the tide  
Of free Greek seas with heaps of slaughter.

I've stood upon the rocky crest  
Where Jove's proud eagle spreads his pinion,  
Where looked the god far east, far west,  
And all he saw was Rome's dominion.

I've seen the domes of Moscow far,  
In green and golden glory gleaming,  
And stood where sleeps the mighty czar,  
By Neva's flood so grandly streaming.

I've stood on many a famous spot  
Where blood of heroes flowed like rivers,  
Where Deutschland rose at Gravelotte,  
And dashed the strength of Gaul to shivers.

I've fed my eyes by land and sea,  
With sights of grandeur streaming o'er me  
But still my heart remains with thee,  
Dear Scottish land, that stoutly bore me.

Oh, for the land that bore me!  
Oh, for the stout old land,  
With mighty Ben and winding glen,  
Stout Scottish land, my own dear land!  
—John Stuart Blackie.

A DUOLOGUE.

This is not a "problem story."  
Neither does it discuss the advantages  
or disadvantages of having "new women"  
in our midst.

It is a true tale.  
And it concerns a good man and a  
bad woman.

They would never have met if the  
London county council had come into  
existence a few years earlier than it did,  
because he saw her at the Empire. The  
exact date was Aug. 25, and it was a  
very hot night.

The curtain had fallen on the last  
scene of the ballet. The man rose from  
his seat and walked across the prome-  
nade toward the bar.

He passed several women, but he did  
not pass her. He had no intention of  
stopping, still less of speaking.

Yet, when he saw her, he stopped,  
and when she stopped he spoke.

I do not remember what he said.

They sat down together at a little  
table. A waiter brought them a cup of  
black coffee and a whisky and soda.  
He drank the coffee.

They talked, but again I cannot re-  
member what they said.

A man on the stage sang a comic  
song. A woman on the promenade faint-  
ed and was carried away.

Then she said, "Well, are you com-  
ing?"

"No," he replied. "I don't know  
why I stopped or why I spoke to you.  
I am not 'one of the crowd' here. I am  
not a performer in the 'Comedy of  
Life.' I am only an onlooker."

She stared at him. "Then why?"

"I have told you I do not know.  
Perhaps I thought you looked out of  
place—here."

"I have been here every evening for  
12 months. I ought not to look 'out of  
place.'"

"Why did you come?"

"Do you expect me to answer that  
question in this building, surrounded  
by these people?"

"I am sorry. Of course not. It would  
resemble a performance by 'The Inde-  
pendent Theater society,' I suppose?"

"I had better go, then, if you do  
not?"

"No; stay and talk. Are you happy?"

"Hardly."

"Are you miserable?"

"I am not sure."

"Did you ever love anything?"

"Yes."

"What?"

"Life—the trees and fields; the wild  
moorlands; the sea; the birds that  
sing in the hedgerows; the cattle in  
the fields; the horses and dogs at the  
farms. Yes, I loved life. I loved to feel  
the wind blowing in my face; I loved  
to smell the scent of the heather; I loved  
to hear the song of the mountain  
streams. Ha, ha! I'm almost poetical!  
I'm—"

"Go on."

"That is all. Did you ever love any-  
thing?"

"Yes."

"Who?"

"No one—I mean only a dog."

"Oh!"

"But he is dead."

"Of course."

"Why 'of course?'"

"Because you loved him."

The man lit a cigarette. "Do you be-  
lieve in heaven?"

"No; if I did, I should have been  
dead long ago. I am afraid to die be-  
cause I don't know what comes after  
death. I so long for—peace—for  
something else—something beautiful—  
something to love. Do not laugh."

"You are not a bad woman."

"Yes, I am."

"Then you ought not to have been  
one."

"True. That is the cruel part of it."  
They watched the men and women  
promenading before them. Then the  
woman said, "It is a strange world."

The man did not answer. He was  
thinking. She continued: "You are a  
strange person. Where do you live?  
What do you do? How do you amuse  
yourself?"

"Oh, I live alone, quite alone, now  
my dog is dead. I watch people. I listen  
to what they say, and—I think."

"What do you think?"

"I think that when he—'whoever he'  
is—created men and women he ought to  
have made them altogether gods or al-  
together animals. No one in the world  
is happy, because no one is ever certain  
whether he—or she—should live for the  
'real' or for the 'ideal.' And therefore  
men decided to seek for both, to be  
sometimes good and sometimes bad, to  
play at being gods once a week and  
beasts twice a week—in fact, to live for  
the 'real' 6½ days out of the 7. And  
some of us, you know, cannot, as the say-  
ing goes, 'do things by halves.' We  
must be wholly one thing or the other.  
There is only the 'good' or 'bad.' There

is no 'mediocre' for some of us. So we  
leave the choice to fate, and when fate  
has chosen for us the world rises and  
either crowns us with the laurel wreath  
or paints us with colors from the devil's  
palette. The world is so blind it cannot  
see that really we had no choice in the  
matter. I think sometimes fate makes  
a mistake. She grows weary sometimes  
and gives the 'good' where she ought to  
have given the 'bad.'"

"She made a mistake when she chose  
for me. Say she made a mistake—  
please."

"She made a mistake. I knew it the  
moment I saw your face. You were in-  
tended to show men the path to heaven."

"And I have only shown them the  
road to—"

"Hush. Come with me. Come home  
with me and rest. I live alone. I have  
never done any good in the world. I  
have never loved any one or helped any  
one. I am 'a good man.' It is not my  
fault. I was meant for 'a bad.' But as  
fate made a mistake you can trust me.  
I will try to help you. I will try to  
make life beautiful for you. I will take  
you where the sea murmurs among the  
rocks, where the wind blows the scent  
of heather across the great wild moors.  
Come with me!"

The woman rose and gazed at the man  
with large, dreamy eyes. "What do  
you mean?"

"I am going to make life beautiful  
and peaceful and pure—for you."

"Leave off dreaming," she whis-  
pered sharply. "Awake! Do you know  
where you are? Do you see the sort of  
people who surround us? This is no  
place for dreams! It is time to go—good  
night. See here—you have spoken  
strangely to me—you cannot understand  
what it means for a woman—like me—  
to hear a man—like you—speak as you  
have spoken. My God! Why didn't I  
meet you before?"

He laughed. "Because fate made a  
mistake."

"Listen! You are a good man. Per-  
haps you won't be one always—never  
mind the music—listen! When I'm  
dead, tell the world what you have told  
me. Yes, I know—it's nothing. That  
may be so, but tell them what happen-  
ed tonight and what I said. You are a  
good man, and you will do some good in  
the world, because good men are rare.  
Do as I've said, and you'll help us wo-  
men. Goodby. You don't know what  
you've done for me tonight, what I feel  
—goodly! When I'm dead—don't for-  
get. Oh, I am a fool to—"

The orchestra was playing "God Save  
the Queen," and the woman disappear-  
ed into the crowd. The man watched  
the electric lights go out. He lit a cig-  
arette. Then some one told him it was  
time to leave the building. He ran out  
quickly into the street and searched for  
her, but she could not be found.

And all this happened some time ago,  
as I have said, and it is all quite true.  
And the man has not forgotten his  
promise.—Pall Mall Budget.

Phosphorescent Light.

Some experiments have been made in  
France to determine the specific action  
of a considerable lowering of tempera-  
ture upon the brilliancy of certain  
bodies which shine in the dark after  
having been exposed to sunlight. Tubes  
of glass filled with the powdered sul-  
phides of calcium, barium, strontium,  
etc., all substances possessing the prop-  
erty of phosphorescence in a high degree,  
were exposed to the solar rays and after-  
ward proved to be luminous in the dark,  
this being done in such a way as to fix  
upon the memory the mean value of the  
progressive diminution of the emitted  
light, and the time also was noted dur-  
ing which the light was strong, less  
strong and weak respectively. The tubes  
were next placed in bright sunlight for  
one minute and then suddenly intro-  
duced into a double walled glass cylin-  
der, the interspace of which was filled  
with nitrous oxide at 140 degrees C. In  
about five or six minutes the tempera-  
ture of the tubes was some 100 degrees.  
They were then withdrawn, and when  
observed in a perfectly dark chamber no  
luminosity whatever was perceptible. As  
the tubes recovered their normal tem-  
perature, however, the phosphorescence  
returned without the exciting agency  
of the sun's rays or of diffused light.  
These results were proved to be general  
for all phosphorescent substances em-  
ployed. The experiments showed, too,  
that the production of the phosphores-  
cent light requires a certain movement  
of the constituent molecules of bodies.

Man.

Bearing in mind that, as far as gen-  
eral configuration goes, the ground plans  
of the present continent have been about  
the same, only an occasional bit of land  
having been topped off, as in England,  
the question arises, Is man an animal  
of the old world or of the new? If we  
descend from some anthropoid ape,  
then that Asiatic or African monkey  
must have had a fair hand, and, above  
all else, a working thumb. Baboons run  
on all fours, but the gibbons, who are  
arboreal and live on fruits, have nicely  
developed thumbs and can pick a nut  
and shell it neatly. An American mon-  
key has not these exact capabilities. He  
does not depend on his hands to cling  
to a branch. He uses a fifth limb, which  
is his prehensile tail. The true gibbon  
is not, however, utterly a nut or fruit  
eater. If confined to that diet alone, a  
strictly vegetarian one, he pines. He  
likes eggs and devours small insects.  
Vary his diet in a menagerie, making  
him slightly omnivorous, and his condi-  
tion improves. If not, then, for these  
arboreal ancestors, who had hands, we  
might never have been. We may then  
trace our origin from the old rather than  
from the new one, but we really know  
but little about the particulars.—New  
York Times.

Emperor Fo-hi.

The Emperor Fo-hi, the first of his  
line, is the Chinese model of politeness.  
He is said to have been so civil that he  
always spoke, even of himself, with pro-  
found respect, and when the Chinese  
habit of self depreciation is remember-  
ed this degree of civility will be better  
appreciated.

**THE Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made. It has received the highest award at the U. S. Gov't official investigation, and at all the Great International Expositions and World's Fairs wherever exhibited in competition with others.**

**It makes the finest, lightest, sweetest, most wholesome bread, cake and pastry. More economical than any other leavening agent.**

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

UP HILL.

Does the road wind up hill all the way?  
Yes, to the very end.  
What the day's journey take the whole long  
day?  
From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting place,  
A roof for when the slow, dark hours begin?  
May not the darkness hide it from my face?  
You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night,  
Those who have gone before?  
Then must I looek or call when just in sight?  
They will not keep you standing at the door.

Shall I find comfort, travel sore and weak?  
Of labor you shall find the sum.  
Will there be beds for me and all who seek?  
Yes, beds for all who come.  
—New York Ledger.

THE YOUNG SEIGNEUR

His chief occupation in the daytime  
was to stand on the bench by the small  
barred window and watch the pigeons  
on the roof and in the eaves of the hos-  
pital opposite. For five years he had  
done this, and it was the one thing in  
his whole life during that time which  
had a charm for him. Every change of  
weather and season was registered there  
as plainly as if he could see the surface  
of the world. In the summer the slates  
seemed to have a great fire beneath  
them, for a quivering hot air rose up  
from them, and the pigeons never alight-  
ed on them save in the early morning or  
in the evening. Just over the peak of  
the roof could be seen the topmost  
branch of an oak, too slight to bear the  
weight of the pigeons, but the eaves un-  
der the projecting roof were dark and  
cool, and there his eyes rested when he  
tired of the hard blue sky and the glare  
of the roof. He could also see the top of  
the hospital windows, barred up and  
down, but never anything within, for  
the windows were ever dusty, and all  
was dark beyond. But now and then he  
heard bitter cries coming through one  
open window in the summer time, and  
he listened to them grow fainter and  
fainter, till they sank to a low moan-  
ing and then ceased altogether.

In winter the roof was covered for  
months by a blanket of snow, which  
looked like a shawl of impacted wool,  
white and restful, and the hospital win-  
dows were spread with frost. But the  
pigeons were the same—almost as gay  
and walking on the ledges of the roof  
or crowding on the shelves of the lead  
pipes. He studied them much, but he  
loved them more. His prison was less a  
prison because of them, and in the long  
five years of expiation he found himself  
more in touch with them than with the  
wardens of the prison or any of his com-  
panions.

With the former he was respectful,  
and he gave them no trouble at all.  
With the latter he had nothing in com-  
mon, for they were criminals, and he—  
he had blundered when wild and mad  
with drink, so wild and mad that he  
had no remembrance, absolutely none,  
of the incident by which Jean Vigot  
lost his life. He remembered that they  
had played cards far into the night;  
that they had quarreled, then made  
their peace again; that the others had  
left; that they had begun playing cards  
and drinking again, and then all was  
blurred, save for a vague recollection  
that he had won all the money Vigot  
had and had pocketed it. Then came a  
blank. He waked to find two officers of  
the law beside him, and the body of  
Jean Vigot, stark and dreadful, a few  
feet away.

When the officer put their hands upon  
him, he shook them off. When they  
did it again, he would have fought them  
to the death had it not been for his  
friend, tall Medallion, who laid a  
strong hand on his arm and said,  
"Steady, Converse, steady!" and he had  
yielded to the firm, friendly pressure.

Medallion had left no stone unturned  
to clear him at the trial, had himself  
played detective unceasingly, but the  
hard facts remained there, and on a  
chain of circumstantial evidence Louis  
Converse, the young seigneur, was sent  
to prison for ten years for manslaughter.  
That was the compromise effected.  
Louis himself had said only that he  
didn't remember, but he could not be-  
lieve he had committed the crime. Rob-  
bery? He shrugged his shoulders at  
that. He insisted that his lawyer should

not reply to the insulting and foolish  
suggestion.

But the evidence had shown that  
Vigot had all the winnings when the  
other members of the party left the two,  
and this very money had been found in  
Louis' pocket. There was only Louis'  
word that they had played cards again.  
Anger? Possibly. Louis could not re-  
member, though he knew they had quar-  
reled. The judge himself, charging the  
jury, said that he never before saw a  
prisoner so frank and outwardly honest,  
but warned them that they must not  
lose sight of the crime itself, the taking  
of a human life, whereby a woman was  
made a widow and a child fatherless.

And so with the few remarks the  
judge sentenced the young Seigneur to  
ten years in prison, and then himself,  
shaken and pale, left the courtroom hur-  
riedly, for Louis Converse's father had  
been his friend from boyhood.

Louis took his sentence calmly, look-  
ing the judge squarely in the eyes, and  
when the judge stopped he bowed to  
him, turned to the jury and said: "Gen-  
tlemen, you have ruined my life. You  
don't know, and I don't know, who  
killed the man. You have guessed, and  
I take the penalty. Suppose I'm inno-  
cent. How will you feel when the truth  
comes out? You've known me more or  
less these 20 years, and you've said with  
no more knowledge than I've got that I  
did this miserable thing. I don't know  
but that one of you did it, but you are  
safe, and I take my ten years."

He turned from them, and as he did  
so he saw a woman looking at him from  
a corner of the courtroom with a  
strange, wild expression. At the mo-  
ment he saw no more than an excited,  
bewildered face, but afterward this face  
came and went before him, flashing in  
and out of dark places in a mocking  
sort of way. As he went from the  
courtroom another woman made her  
way to him in spite of the guards. It  
was the little chemist's wife, who years  
before had been his father's housekeeper,  
who had been present when he first  
opened his eyes on the world.

"My poor boy! My poor boy!" she  
said, clasping his mangled hands.

He kissed her on the cheek, without a  
word, and hurried on into his prison,  
and the good world was shut out. In  
prison he refused to see all visitors, even  
Medallion, the little chemist's wife,  
and the good Father Fabre. Letters,  
too, he refused to accept and read. He  
had no contact, wished no contact, with  
the outer world, but lived his hard,  
lonely life by himself, silent, brooding,  
studious, for now books were to him a  
pleasure. And he wrote, too, but never  
to any soul outside the prison. This life  
had nothing to do with the world from  
which he came, and he meant that it  
should not.

So perfect a prisoner was he that the  
wardens protected him from visitors,  
and he was never but once or twice  
stared at, and then he saw nothing,  
heard nothing. He had entered his pris-  
on a wild, excitable, dissipated youth,  
and he had become a mature, quiet,  
cold, brooding man. Five years had  
done the work of 20. He lived the life  
of the prison, yet he was not a part of  
it, nor yet was he a part of the world  
without. And the face of the woman  
who looked at him so strangely in the  
courtroom haunted him now and then,  
so that at last it became a part of his  
real life, which was lived largely at the  
window, where he looked out at the  
pigeons on the roof of the hospital.

"She was sorry for me," he said many  
a time to himself. He was sorry for  
himself, and he was shaken with misery  
often, so that he rocked to and fro as he  
sat on his bed, and a warden heard him  
cry out even in the last days of his im-  
prisonment, "O God, canst thou do  
everything but speak?" And again,  
"That hour, the memory of that hour,  
in exchange for my ruined life!"

But there were times when he was  
very quiet and calm, and he spent hours  
in watching the ways of the pigeons,  
and he was doing this one day when the  
jailer came to him and said: "M. Con-  
verse, you are free. The governor has  
cut off five years from your sentence."  
Then he was told that people were  
waiting without—Medallion and the  
little chemist and his wife and others  
more important—but he would not go  
to meet them, and he stepped into the  
old world alone at dawn the next morn-  
ing and looked out upon a still, sleep-

ing town. And there was no one stir-  
ring in the place, but suddenly there  
stood before him a woman, who had  
watched by the prison gates all night,  
and she put out a hand in entreaty and  
said, with a breaking voice, "You are  
free at last!"

He remembered her—the woman who  
had looked at him so anxiously and sur-  
rowfully in the courtroom. He looked  
at her kindly now, yet he was dazed,  
too, with his new advent to freedom  
and the good earth.

"Why did you come to meet me?" he  
asked.

"I was sorry for you," she replied.  
"But that is no reason."

"I once committed a crime," she  
whispered, with shrinking bitterness.  
"That's bad," he said. "Were you  
punished?"

She shook her head and answered,  
"No."

"That's worse," he added.

"I let some one else take my crime  
upon him and be punished for it," she  
said, an agony in her eyes.

"Why was that?" he said, looking at  
her intently.

"I had a little child," was her reply.  
"And the other?"

"He was alone in the world," she  
said.

A bitter smile crept to his lips, and  
his eyes were all afire, for a strange  
thought came to him. Then he shut his  
eyes, and when he opened them again  
discovery was in them.

"I remember you now," he said. "I  
remember I waked and saw you looking  
at me that night! Who was the father  
of your child?" he asked eagerly.

"Jean Vigot," she replied. "He left  
me to starve."

"I am innocent of his death!" he said  
quietly and gladly.

She nodded. He was silent for a mo-  
ment.

"The child still lives?" he asked.  
She nodded again. "Well, let it be so,"  
he added. "But you owe me five years  
and a lost reputation."

"I wish to God I could give them  
back," she cried, tears streaming down  
her cheeks. "It was for my child, he  
was so young!"

"It can't be helped now," he said,  
and he turned away from her.

"Won't you forgive me?" she asked  
bitterly.

"Won't you give me back those five  
years?" he replied meaningly.

"If the child did not need me, I  
would give my life," she answered. "I  
owe it to you." Her haggard, hunted  
face made him sorry. He, too, had suf-  
fered.

"It's all right," he answered gently.  
"Take care of your child."

And again he moved away from her  
and went down the little hill with a  
cloud gone from his face that had rested  
there five years. Once he turned around.  
The woman was gone, but over the  
prison a flock of pigeons were flying.  
He took off his hat to them. Then he  
went through the town looking neither  
to right nor left and came to his own  
house, where the summer morning was  
already entering the open window,  
though he had looked to find the place  
closed and dark. The little chemist's  
wife met him in the doorway. She could  
not speak, nor could he, but he kissed  
her as he had done when he went con-  
demned to prison. Then he passed on to  
his own room, and entering sat down  
before the open window and peacefully  
drank in the glory of a new world. But  
more than once he choked down a sob  
that rose in his throat.—Gilbert Parker  
in New York Herald.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.  
The truthful, startling title of a book about  
No-o-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed  
tobacco habit cure. If you want to quit and  
can't, use "No-to-bac." Brings up nicotine-  
nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes  
weak men gain strength, weight and vigor.  
Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by  
E. J. Brown, druggist.  
Book at druggist, or mailed free. Address  
The Sterilizer Remedy Co., Chicago office 45  
Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

Do you speculate? Then send for  
our book, "How to speculate success-  
fully on limited margins in Grain and  
Stock Markets." Mailed free. Com-  
stock, Hughes & Co., Rialto Building,  
Chicago.

Ask for Banner soap and get a box  
of views free with a quarter's worth.  
Satisfaction guaranteed or money re-  
funded.