

OFFERS TO GIVE

THE CITY A PARK

Evart H. Scott Will Donate a Beautiful Grove of Six Acres

If Street Car People Will Run Their Line to It—Manager Merrill and Supt. Dill Look Favorably Upon the Project

There is a project well under way which if consummated will give Ann Arbor a beautiful little park with electric railway connections and all without any cost to the city. It appears that Alderman Coon has had the matter in hand for some time and plans will be presented to the council relative to the matter in the near future.

Some two or three months ago Evart H. Scott approached the alderman from the Sixth with the proposition to give the city six and a half acres of his land lying in the eastern part of the city, well covered with trees, for a park, provided the electric railway people will build a track to the grounds so as to make it easily accessible to our people. This beautiful piece of ground is in fine condition for park purposes without the expense of a dollar upon it. It is well wooded, furnishing abundance of shade, the underbrush has been all removed and the grounds are as clear of all rubbish as they can well be made. Mr. Scott's only demand in this connection is that the electric railway shall be extended from the present termination to these grounds.

Alderman Coon has placed the matter before Manager Merrill of the D. Y. A. & J. electric railway and the project will receive prompt consideration. It is understood to be Mr. Scott's desire to have the city line ex-

tended east from the barns of the company to the grounds which he proposes to give to the city, forming a loop and returning on Washtenaw avenue.

Alderman Coon was in consultation with Manager Merrill and Supt. Dill, of the electric line, yesterday and the Argus is informed that the desire is to have the proposition put into specific form at once, that it may be taken up by the railway people as soon as possible.

The land is within the city limits and is handsomely located for park purposes, just far enough away from the business center to be free from dust and noise. And with the cars running directly to it, it will certainly make a very welcome addition to the city pleasure grounds. With it thrown open as a park, much additional travel would at once start in that direction and undoubtedly the completion of the loop of railway track would add materially to the earnings of the city line.

As soon as the electric railway consents to put in the before mentioned loop, Mr. Scott will deed the property to the city. It may be reasonably stated, therefore, that the prospects are good for Ann Arbor to come into the possession of a handsome park in the near future without money and without price, through the liberality of one of her public spirited citizens.

WHERE IS THE WOMAN

Strange Woman Hired a Horse Tuesday Afternoon

HAS NOT RETURNED

Liveryman Has Become Anxious and Would Like to Hear from Her—Came from Pinckney

On Tuesday, July 21, a woman giving her name as Mrs. Eastman, of Pinckney, called at the Polhemus livery barn and engaged a rig until 6 o'clock that evening, agreeing to return the same at that hour. Since that time nothing has been heard from the woman. She claimed to be engaged in some kind of canvassing and stated that she would probably want to use a rig for ten days or two weeks. The only trace of the rig since it left the barns is a statement by a party that he saw it hitched in front of a drug store in the city on the day it was engaged.

Something of a hunt has been going on for the missing horse and buggy, but no trace has been found. Officers may be on the look out for the rig and the person who engaged it, but no information of either has been obtained up to the present.

It is not supposed the woman gave her real name, nor is it known whether her home is at Pinckney. The offense is a serious one and is covered by a special statute. The woman is likely to be confronted with a serious charge when discovered.

SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK

NELSON RIVER, MAKING A TRIP FOR A PRIZE

Unique Way a Manufacturer Has of Advertising His Make of Shoes

Another cross-country pedestrian, who is walking for a wager, dropped into the city Wednesday and is stopping at the American house. He gives his name as Nelson River, and is walking from San Francisco, Cal., to New York City, for which he is to receive \$1000 offered by a New York shoe firm to anyone performing the feat providing he wore a pair of the Eagle brand shoes during the trip.

Mr. Rivers left San Francisco Jan. 1st last, and expects to reach New York in six or eight weeks. He says he is having a very pleasant trip and, as the shoe firm pay his expenses, finds it rather an easy way in which to see the country and be paid for it. He claims to have been a student at Hamilton college, preparing for Yale, when he accepted the offer to make the trans-continental trip and had gained quite an enviable reputation as an athlete.

He seems to be quite a student of human nature and says he never asks a man a question as to directions or locations if he can help it but always applies to women for the reason that the man will invariably want to know who he is, what he is doing and where he came from, while the woman will answer his question direct and go about her business. He will remain in the city today.

Read the Argus-Democrat.

HAS PAID TAXES FOR 56 YEARS

S. PROCTOR, ONE OF THREE WHO CAME HERE IN 1845

Has Been Paying Taxes Since 1847—Earned First Tax Money by Chopping Wood

S. Proctor, of 1350 Geddes avenue, called at the city treasurer's office Wednesday and secured his 57th consecutive tax receipt, having commenced paying taxes in the city in 1847.

Mr. Proctor left Liverpool in May, 1845, in company with Wm. Allaby and John Rose, their destination being Ann Arbor, and arrived here in the summer of that year. Upon their arrival here they found a village of 1,400 inhabitants. The postoffice was situated on Ann street in the middle of the block, where it now is and the mail was kept in a circular arrangement or case, which the postmaster turned, as he sat on his stool, until he came to the proper initial. Mr. Proctor earned the money to pay his first taxes by chopping wood.

A MENACE TO THE CITY

Defective Sidewalks May Prove to be Such

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES

From Accidents Easily Pushed While Sidewalks Are Not Cared For—Should Be Attended to Now

The presentation to the council Monday night of the claim of Mrs. Mattie R. Newman, for the judgment secured against the city, serves to emphasize the wisdom of the city authorities in ordering the wholesale re-building and repairing of walks that is taking place this year about the city.

Many people have thought the city fathers rather arbitrary in the matter and that numerous walks that have been ordered rebuilt could have stood another year or two. But if they would stop to look into the matter a little and investigate the causes which led to the city's being mulcted in the Newman matter they would cheerfully pay for building their portion of sidewalk. Without entering into the matter of how seriously Mrs. Newman was injured or the justice of her claim against the city, the fact remains that the city was derelict in allowing the walk at the place of the accident to remain in the condition, as the court wisely appeared to deem it a menace to the safety of pedestrians and there is no doubt that its lack of repair had a large bearing in giving the verdict against the city.

The authorities, therefore, should take every precaution to see that repetitions of such claims do not occur and it behooves every good citizen to lend his aid by rebuilding and repairing his walks cheerfully, to the end that the city may be saved costly litigation and the payment of damages for injuries resulting from defective walks.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

MAYOR FILES ANOTHER VETO

Protect Against Placing Another Fire Hydrant

ON OAKLAND AVENUE

Says It Is Unnecessary Unless Ann is to Give Water Company a Present

Mayor Brown filed the following veto, late Wednesday afternoon, which fully explains itself:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Ann Arbor:

Gentlemen—I hereby disapprove of so much of your proceedings of July the 20th as relates to the location of a fire hydrant on Oakland avenue. I find a hydrant at the corner of Hill and Oakland and one at the corner of Tappan and Oakland, and two on Packard street, one just south of Arbor street and one south of Arch street, all of these hydrants are within seven hundred feet of the location of the proposed new hydrant and one hydrant is less than six hundred feet. It has been the policy of the city in times past to establish hydrants about seven hundred feet apart and the chief of the fire department, who has some fifteen years' experience in his position, informs me that this hydrant is not needed for fire protection and that this part of Oakland is as well protected as any other resident district in the city, therefore unless you wish to increase the revenues of the Water Company \$40 per year, I can see no reason for locating another hydrant in this district.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR BROWN,
Dated, July 22, 1903. Mayor.

INSANITY LAWS HAVE BEEN CHANGED

The laws of the State of Michigan regarding insanity were consolidated and revised at the last session of the legislature. One of the important changes is that all public patients are supported by the state, and will not

longer be charged up to the township or city where the insane person resided when sent to the asylum. Formerly the prosecuting attorney and supervisor appeared in the probate court and looked after the interests of the county and the township in the matter and objected to the patient being supported by the county if the person had means. Now the supervisor or prosecuting attorney are not cited to appear, but the question of indigency is left to the judge. The law makes it the duty of the prosecuting attorney to start proceedings to reimburse the state treasury in cases where the patient or near relatives have sufficient means to pay the support at the asylum, and the patient is sent to the asylum as an indigent person. It adds much responsibility to the probate judge in the matter. There are several minor changes in the law, such as placing the duty of auditing certain bills in the hands of the probate judge; instead of in the hands of the board of supervisors. The law took effect June 15.

WERE MARRIED AT JACKSON

CLARENCE McQUILLAN AND MISS EDNA JENNINGS

Groom is Popular Employe of D. Y. A. & J. Line, in this City—Bride Well Known Jackson Young Lady

The marriage of Miss Edna Jennings to Clarence McQuillan took place Wednesday at 9 a. m. in St. John's church at Jackson. The bride was gowned in white crepe de chene over white taffeta. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Miss Irene McQuillan, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid. William Courtney attended the groom.

Miss Jennings was a well known and popular society girl of Jackson. Mr. McQuillan has many friends in this city. At present he is employed in the D. Y. A. & J. office.

Following the ceremony a dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents to the immediate friends and relatives. After a short eastern trip the young couple will be at home on the corner of Madison and Packard streets.

DON'T LIKE "GIPSY LIFE"

Telephone Linemen Make a Kick Against

LIVING IN A TENT

While in Town and Seven of Them Conclude to Quit Their Jobs

The Michigan Bell Telephone Co. has a strike on its hands in this city.

For some time the company has had a gang of workmen located in the city, working on the many improvements incidental to their removal to new quarters in the Savings Bank block and other work in this vicinity. This is their regular repair gang and travel about the state fixing up the lines whenever necessary. During their stay in this city the men have been boarded at the American house at the expense of the telephone company, but recently the company has felt that it could arrange to have this done at less expense and procured a large tent to be used as sleeping and dining rooms for the men and hired an expert cook and caretakers.

The men did not take kindly to this, however, and Wednesday seven of the linemen concluded they would quit rather than board in the tent. There is no question of quality of board, but simply that the men, as they express it, object to "Gipsy life" when in a town as large as Ann Arbor.

Just what will be the outcome is not known.

FARMERS MAY WANT GARBAGE

Editor Argus:—I was much interested in the report of the garbage committee as I read it in your edition of Tuesday evening. Some disposal of the garbage is necessary. The country gives everything to the city. Why may not the city give back some things to the country? The richest soil in the world is that of China, and it is so because the people have learned the simple lesson of manuring the ground. We must create or run everything into the closet, and so it is lost forever. Why could not arrangements be made with the farmers and the electric line people to handle the garbage of the city in the night time. The road might keep a car for this particular purpose and the farmer would perhaps be glad to pay for the garbage.

By the way, in disposing of the city's garbage, let us not forget the stone crusher, the cat-hole and a few more institutions.

READER.

"I suffered for months from sore throat. Electric Oil cured me in twenty-four hours." M. S. Gist, Hawesville, Ky.

WHITE ROSES, FERNS AND DAISIES

GRACE THE WEDDING OF POPULAR YOUNG COUPLE

Miss Bessie Kirwin and William J. Carpenter United—Many Relatives and Friends Present

Of the many pretty home weddings that have been celebrated this month, none was prettier than that which took place Wednesday at 8 p. m., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Carpenter 342 E. Madison street, when Miss Bessie Kirwin was united in marriage to William J. Carpenter.

To the music of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bridal party took their places under an arch of ferns and daisies, above which hung a white floral bell. Little Edwin Moore was ring-bearer and carried the gold circlet in the heart of a calla lily. He was followed by Miss Mabel James, the tiny flower girl, dressed in pure white, and Miss Bertha Carpenter, maid of honor and sister of the groom, who looked lovely in white silk organdie over pink, with innumerable pink rosebuds sprinkled throughout. She carried a shower bouquet of pink and white sweet peas. The bride followed with her brother, Mr. George Kirwin, and they were met by the groom and groomsmen, Mr. Harry Richmond.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. S. Ninde, and Mr. George Kirwin gave away the bride. While the ring service was being performed, Miss Lottie Kendall played the beautiful music of the Traumerel. The bride was sweet and girlish, dressed in white silk mull and carrying a large bouquet of white roses.

The parlor and hall was a profusion of green and white, and the dining room was vivid with red carnations.

Before the bridal party sat down to the wedding supper, in the midst of a profound silence, the bride cut the cake.

Eighty guests were present to congratulate the groom and wish the bride much happiness, and the gifts they presented were beautiful and even elaborate.

The out of town guests were: Mr. George Kirwin, Crystal; Mrs. M. Taylor, McBride; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Handley, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. William Handley, Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. William Handley, Webster; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carpenter, Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carpenter, Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carpenter, Chelsea; Mrs. Henry Arntz, Vickeryville; Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker, Saginaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter will be at home to their friends after August 5, at 342 E. Madison. They will ultimately make their home in Kalamazoo.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take "Axative Bromo Quinine Tablets" All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

To take advantage of our **BIG REDUCTION SALE** for the next few days, you embrace an opportunity that gets narrower as the time goes by. You cannot judge the importance of a sale by talk—come and see, and ask and know. For a short time we shall sell our Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing at

20 to 40% Discount

\$52.00 SUITS for	-	-	-	-	\$18.00
\$20.00 SUITS for	-	-	-	-	\$13.50 and \$15.00
\$18.00 SUITS for	-	-	-	-	\$10.00, \$12.00 and \$14.40
\$15.00 SUITS for	-	-	-	-	\$7.50, \$10.00 and \$12.00
\$10.00 SUITS for	-	-	-	-	\$5.00, \$7.50 and \$8.00

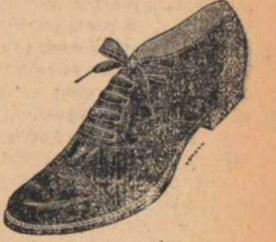
STRAW HATS, 1/3 OFF

STAEBLER & WUERTH

The Princeton "EFF-EFF"

Oxford Sale.

Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' Oxfords and Ties. We are going to make short work of this sale so we have cut the prices deep.



Just Glance Over These Prices

- Men's \$3.50 Oxfords cut to **\$2.98**
- Men's \$3.00 Oxfords cut to **2.48**
- Men's \$2.50 Oxfords cut to **1.98**
- Women's \$3.50 Oxfords cut to **2.98**
- Women's \$3 Oxfords cut to **2.48**
- Women's \$2.50 Oxfords cut to **1.98**
- Women's \$1.50 Oxfords cut to **.98**
- Boys' \$2.00 Oxfords cut to **1.59**
- Misses' \$1.50 Oxfords cut to **.98**
- Children's Oxfords **35c 50c to .75**

(TERMS CASH.)

JOHN WAHR, The Up-To-Date Shoeman.

Shoes polished free by HENRY SCHAIBLE. 218 S. Main St

THE ARGUS DEMOCRAT

AND
WEEKLY TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY
The Democrat Publishing Company,
D. A. HAMMOND, President,
S. W. BEAKES, Secy. and Treas.

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

Entered at the Postoffice in Ann Arbor Mich
as second-class mail matter.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1903.

LEO XIII.

In the death of Leo XIII one of the notable characters of earth has joined the majority. He was a man of large capacity, a good man as well as able, and a pope who thoroughly understood the duties and prerogatives of his office. His greatness depended more upon the loftiness of his character and personality than many of his predecessors and less upon the place he held as the wearer of the triple crown. Before he came to the pontifical throne the pope had lost his temporal power and was out of touch with most of the great nations of the earth because of their refusal or unwillingness to take up the quarrel with the Italian government for the restoration of that temporal power. Leo XIII has strenuously maintained the inherited quarrel with the Italian government over that issue, but has made no headway toward restoration of papal authority over the former States of the Church. His relations with the nations have been in some respects improved, but he passes from earth with less probability of the possible restoration of the temporal power of the papacy than when he came to the throne. In fact that question is practically removed from the sphere of possibilities. From a political point of view the church probably exercises less influence in both Germany and France than at the time of the accession of Leo XIII. Nor has it gained anything in England or the United States politically. But the great gain for the papacy during the reign of Leo is in spiritual matters. In fact the papacy's loss in political power has resulted in its gain in spiritual power. Leo has reigned as a great and good head of the church, his victories have been spiritual, they have resulted from the loftiness of his character and his recognized ability in those things which make for the moral uplifting of men. He has undoubtedly been a greater influence for spiritual good than many, or possibly any, of his predecessors and he came to the last of earth admired and respected by millions outside the great organization of which he was the head. It is conceded by churchmen of other denominations that he was a pure and saintly character, worthy the admiration of all who believe in a life of rectitude. Even by those who profess no faith he was held in high esteem as a man who lived as one should live who professed his faith. In fact Leo XIII has set an example to the world of what a pope should be, by which example future heads of the church will in no small degree be measured. In loftiness of character, in broadmindedness, education, liberality, purity, spirituality, gentleness, he was probably as good an ideal king of the church as the world need look for in the present time. His influence for good will live after him.

William Jennings Bryan continues to belittle himself from time to time by making ex-President Cleveland the subject of a goodly part of every speech he delivers. He is so bitter in his enmity toward the only democrat who has occupied the presidential office since the war that he has become a common scold on that particular subject. This characteristic of Mr. Bryan is certainly no indication of greatness and is convincing many that Mr. Bryan lacks something of the presidential stature. If Mr. Cleveland were an issue, it would be a different proposition.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow recently issued an order that rural routes must have at least 100 letter boxes and should have 3,000 pieces of mail matter a month. This order has raised something of a tempest. But surely these routes were established, or should have been, to accommodate people who get mail. They should not be established where there are no people who receive mail. One hundred patrons would seem to be a small enough number to lay out a route for.

Read the Argus-Democrat.

THE RELIGION OF LABOR.

At the Epworth League meeting in Detroit Saturday evening Henry D. Lloyd spoke on "Riches and Religion," and declared that the supreme issue of the age is between these two forces. Among other things he said to submit to monopoly is inconsistent with the principles of Christianity.

"To be a monopolist," said Mr. Lloyd, "or to submit to monopoly, or to allow our brothers and sisters to submit to monopoly is wholly and irreconcilably inconsistent with doing the will of the father, or coming unto me, or trying to be perfect—which is loving God—and wholly irreconcilable with doing as you would be done by, bearing one another's burdens—which is loving your neighbor."

"Not until the people make themselves their own masters in their business, their industry, their livelihood, matters of their own time, their own money, their own opinion, their own wills, can they be masters in their government or in their churches, or anywhere. Slave anywhere is slave everywhere. You cannot make a rope of sand, an army of sheep, a democracy of cowards, nor a church.

"To make the most of ourselves, human and divine, to help others to make the most of themselves, to recognize that we are not getting our best unless all our neighbors, red, black, white and yellow, are getting their best, to create the institutions which will make it possible for all the people to lead this life together—this is democracy and christianity. This democracy and christianity are now moving forward to civilize and sanctify the largest of all the fields of human association—the common toil. This is the religion of labor.

"The religion of labor says: 'There is never any disobedience of the commandment, thou shalt not kill, if it is not disobeyed, if such needless slaughter occurs because the laws requiring life saving appliances are disregarded, because men are overworked, because grade crossings are unguarded, incompetents are put where life depends on competence, and because profits instead of being devoted to improved service are spent on more palaces, more yachts, more game preserves, more consolidations, more legislatures and other luxuries.

"Here it comes—the issue of the ages—the issue between riches and religion, between the rich and the people—for the poor are the people. There has been no history which the poor have not written, and by them and for them is now about to be written the greatest chapter of all, not to make the rich poor, but to make all the people rich.

"To make good christians we must make good Christ's denunciation of wealth, and this we can do by making it commonwealth. It would be hard to find an honest dollar in what we call 'wealth.' Wealth is not the farm, home or shop, or savings of the poor man—it is riches, excess. It is an unfair share of the general product which was made by the co-operation of all. Or, it is held in order to give to its owners or inheritors a welfare superior to the general welfare. Or, it was accumulated by getting more than was given. Or, it consists of what was the property of others got from them without their consent, or even knowledge, and very often in violation of the law—by stealing in short, in the blunt language of the ten commandments. Or it is enjoyed by its owners, in a luxury, and misemployment of labor, and a closure of the resources of nature to the people, which forbids all the children, the little ones or the grown-ups from that fullness of life by which alone could they come unto me."

The Volunteers of America have established at Benton Harbor a fresh air camp for the slum children of Chicago. Nor do they stop with this treat for the little ones who seldom see a green thing about their slum home life, but they propose to give the mothers of these poor children a chance to go along. The Volunteers will do a good work if they are able to carry out these plans. The mothers of these poverty stricken children will be benefited by a few days in the country quite as much as the little ones. There is exceeding little in the lives of such mothers which in any way approaches happiness. There may not be in the lives of the husbands and fathers either, but certainly there is less of monotony and more of variety and freedom to go and come than belongs to poverty stricken mothers. The husbands get away from their homes during the day, but the mothers are obliged to remain in the same squalid, poverty stricken, monotonous sur-

roundings day in and day out. The husband meets various others during his days away from home who are on a different plane of life, he goes to the saloons and associates, unwisely perhaps, with others, all of which puts some interest into his life which is foreign to the mothers. The children, never having known different surroundings, do not appreciate different and better conditions. They do not realize what is their loss in the way of interest, pleasure and comfort. But the mother senses all she herself is deprived of and her children as well. Hers is the saddest lot and if the Volunteers can put a bright spot into the lives of the mothers in the way proposed, they will certainly be doing as good a work as they do in getting the children out in the country for a few days' touch with nature.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

In August Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles will be retired, having reached the age limit, and Major General S. M. B. Young will be made lieutenant general. Major General Davis will also be retired for age. This will make necessary the appointment of two major generals to take the places thus vacated by Gen. Young and Gen. Davis. Brig. Generals Samuel S. Sumner and Leonard Wood will be appointed to fill these vacancies. The appointment of Gen. Sumner to a major generalship will meet with the cordial approval of everyone, probably, both in the army and our citizens, but Brig. Gen. Wood's promotion will not be so generally approved. Brig. Gen. Sumner entered the regular army forty-two years ago and served ably and well and with distinguished bravery through the civil war, in Indian campaigns, and commanded the cavalry at Santiago when General Wheeler was incapacitated by illness. Gen. Wood in 1886 was made an assistant surgeon, became colonel of the Rough Riders in Cuba in 1898, did good service later in Cuba both while in charge of Santiago province and while governor of Cuba. In fact he is a good officer, but there are other men in the army with equally good records and many times longer ones, who are quite as deserving. Fair play would seem to demand that they be promoted before Wood. He is, however, a favorite with the president and will receive the coveted advancement. He is worthy the honor yet he would have other chances of getting it later, while other men just as capable, probably, will fail to secure a major general's commission on account of age. This is what causes murmurings in the army and among civilians against making Wood a major general. The officers of the army are said to a man to be opposed to Wood's appointment for the reasons before stated.

WE ARE NOT MARTIAL.

Gen. Shafter, heartily welcome, brings from the Pacific coast the opinion that the "Sanitago reunion will be a lesson for the coming generation and an encouraging example for the youth of the country." This is a little vague; but the general adds something more direct:

I think it a splendid thing to inculcate the martial spirit in the growing generation.

The martial spirit is nothing more lovely than the war spirit. A man whose patron saint is the god of war, Mars, is in the business of looking for a cavalier treatment that he may resent it by force of arms. He may be greatly concerned about his personal honor, but not greatly as to the righteousness of the cause in which he finds himself a fighter on one side or the other. He does not so much study to help his country to be right in its national and international relations, to inculcate a love for exact justice, as he does to spread the notion that he is carrying a chip and is quick to draw.

Of the martial spirit Americans have enough and on occasion some to spare. The desire for war can flame up like a consuming fire with the sinking of a battleship in a harbor of a nation with which we are at peace. But, lacking provocation, we Americans are not martial as a continuous affair. We provide a small army only; we resist in congress attempts to increase the number of our soldiers in times of peace. The army and the navy are paid to do our martial business; the people are mainly engaged in making a living. In this country, to change the words of the poet to suit our case:

But peaceful people over martial rulers sit;
Each others poise and counterbalance are.

We are not martial and there is no reason why we should be. We absorb thousands of emigrants who flee from

other lands to escape the costliness and danger of the war spirit. We can fight like the devil when necessary, but in times of peace we are profoundly peaceful, as it should be among a people who are determined to have peace even if they have to fight for it at rare intervals to prove their devotion to the cause of the highest civilization, which does not include blood-letting either in a small or a large way.—Detroit Journal.

A Detroit paper comments as follows on the importation of a lot of Hungarians to work in the shops of the American Car and Foundry company:

It is outrageous that the greedy trust if question is controlled by those who, during campaigns, join with all the other selfish interests of their kind in demanding that we "let well enough alone" and "stand pat," so far as our high protective tariff is concerned, in order that their particular friends, the American workmen, may not be compelled to compete with the pauper labor of Europe.

It is marvelous that American workmen should have so long been fooled by such brazen hypocrisy.

It is marvelous that the spectacle of a million cheap laborers coming into the United States every year from the most undesirable portions of Europe should not have disclosed to them the extent of the protected interests' desire for their welfare.

The time of all times when the American workman needs "protection" is when he is looking for a job.

Yet that is the very time that the selfish capitalists who deceive him into voting against his own interests, give the preference to a foreigner so steeped in ignorance as to render him unfit for decent American citizenship, merely because the foreigner will work more cheaply than the American.

The capacity of a majority of American workmen for being deceived by lying politicians seems to have no limit.

Late reports from Washington say Russia has yielded to the United States and will open certain ports in Manchuria to United States commerce, thus securing the open door contended for by this nation. Just when these ports are to be opened, report does not say, and if Russian diplomacy is built up in falsehood as has been repeatedly reported in these same Washington dispatches, they may never be opened. The bear has probably given a diplomatic yes to Uncle Sam's demands and will meet the obligation or not as suits her convenience. Russia probably has a desire to be friendly with the United States, more of a desire than she has with some other nations, but she is scarcely likely to change her settled policy to do this. She may have her axe to grind at this time and so desires to placate Uncle Sam, but we shall know better when she actually opens the door as she is said to have promised to do.

The oleo law passed to prevent the coloring of that product has apparently been practically nullified by a decision of the supreme court. The first knockout of a state law of the kind occurred in Massachusetts, when the Superior court of Boston held that if this product was colored through the natural color of any ingredient generally used in its manufacture this was not contrary to the law. The Michigan supreme court has now passed judgment on the Michigan law taking the same view. Now, if the supreme court of the United States upholds this interpretation, there will be an end to a law which never had any proper excuse for being. Oleo makers should have the same right to color their product that butter makers have. If the product is labeled and sold for what it is, that is as far as the law should go.

Pope Leo XIII is evidently very near the last of earth. His life has been a notable one and his has been one of the longest reigns in papal history. He has been a remarkable man, and has lived a life that would have caused him to be honored in any walk of life. He has been a man of great intellectual power, as well as moral greatness. He has been disposed to liberalism and has always been the friend of America. His influence over the great organization of which he is the head has been very great and his power for good is recognized by other denominations. Should his successor be as good a man, as able and as liberal and open-minded, there will be little for anyone to criticize in the selection.

The Argus-Democrat nas news from all over the county. \$1 per year.

AMALGAMATION IS IMPROBABLE

The Christian Endeavor convention at Denver just closed was a notable meeting. Taken in connection with the convention of the Baptist Young People's union at Atlanta, it shows that these adjuncts of the church are upon a firmer footing than ever and that they have become a power within the Christian church almost as great as the power of the church itself in society. The striking feature of the Endeavor convention, both novel and highly important, was a proposition advanced looking to the amalgamation of the three great bodies of young Christian workers—the Epworth league, the Christian Endeavor society and the Baptist Young People's union. These unions have expanded into societies of international scope and have become gigantic institutions for the propagation and development of the Christian religion. Each is organized along similar lines, is conducted in common form and has the same ultimate end in view. But in spite of this community of purpose and working methods, the first and third have grown to be distinctively denominational societies. Being organically a part of the church with which it co-operates, each stands for certain doctrines and a policy which are quite as logical as a denominational church or Sunday school. It naturally follows, therefore, that their amalgamation would be exceedingly difficult.

The Epworth league, the Christian Endeavor and the Baptist union are the great training schools, along with the Sunday schools, for the Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist and other churches. Their constitutions, by-laws and working methods may be struck from a common origin, but their practical effect is distinctively denominational. They might work under a common name, theoretically existing for the same purpose, but as a matter of fact each works for a dual end—the elevation of Christianity and the elevation of the church; not the church in its broad meaning, but the denominational church of which it is the protegee, and from the sectarian standpoint one end is as important and laudable as the other. So that ultimately they work apart, for while Christianity stands upon common ground, sectarianism does not. And if amalgamation in their inceptive stages was not feasible, it is the more apparent that their organic union is now improbable, for the marvelous growth of the Epworth league and the Baptist union, the two strictly sectarian societies, has demonstrated that the denominational union has come to stay.—Saginaw News.

PICKETING, DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

The time is coming when picketing as conducted by labor unions at the present time is going to be sterily ended by the strong hand of the law. The time when this kind of law will come will depend, no doubt, on better observance of the law by the great corporations. It is a well known fact that the great corporations like the coal trust and many railway corporations violate various laws of the country as to organization and operation with impunity. This is done generally without personal and physical violence as is too often the manner of violence resorted to by strikers, yet the results are even more insidious because hidden in greater or less degree from the public gaze. But this kind of defiance of the public will as expressed in the law of the country will not always be submitted to, either.

Picketing in a peaceful way is all right, but where pickets and those whom they represent resort to vile insults to those who desire to work, and poundings and kickings and even murdering of those who have committed no offense, it should be no more tolerated when committed by strikers and their pickets than when committed by other criminals. Men not bound by contract have the right to quit work when they please, but they have no right to prevent others from working who wish to work. Insults and threats and physical punishment, inflicted upon persons whose only offense is a willingness to work for the wages and in places others have refused are clearly illegal acts and should be punished as such.

The courts of Chicago in passing upon cases of this sort recently growing out of the strikes in that city, are to the effect that the law must check labor unions in these things. Judge Cavanaugh in passing upon cases before him said among other things:

"Men who work with their hands not only have the right to organize and join, but the result has shown that such organization has been of benefit

not only to themselves but to the community at large. It must not be forgotten that for each of these rights the employer has a correlative, and that persons not belonging to these organizations may work where, for what wage and under what conditions they see fit also that these last have the right to so perform their labor safe from violence, insult and intimidation.

"It is lawful at all reasonable times for the person who is upon a strike to occupy the streets adjacent to the place of his late employment, and to accost, advise with and persuade another not to take this place. But the person accosted has rights in the matter as well, prominent among which is that such peaceful advice and persuasion shall not be delivered to him from out of a cloud of threats and insult and not within sight of blows and bloodshed."

The cases in point grew out of the strike now on at the Kellogg switchboard factory in Chicago, when pickets requested non-union men not to work, then jeered them, threatened them and finally resorted to physical violence. The court's position in substance is as follows:

That any picket who is a part of a system which leads to violence is equally responsible with those who hurl stones or wield the clubs.

A CHRISTIAN UNION.

The tentative proposal made by the International Christian Endeavor convention for the amalgamation of this society with the Epworth League and the Baptist Young People's Union may become one of the most important of modern evangelical movements. It would be difficult to devise any better plan for carrying out the predominant purpose of this notable gathering—the evangelization of the world—than a Christian union of the young men and women of all the churches represented by these three societies.

And why should such a union be a difficult matter? The suggestion comes from the oldest of the three, from the one which has not restricted its membership to a single evangelical church; from the one whose name best befits a non-sectarian Christian brotherhood. "Christian Endeavor" so completely embraces all who would work to evangelize the world. It is broad, free from even a suggestion of dogma, catholic as the teaching of Christianity's founder, as simple yet all-inclusive as the Sermon on the Mount. It stands for the "whosoever will" of the divine Nazarene.

Nothing of a narrow sectarian character should place an obstacle in the way of this amalgamation. Every person who is identified with a Christian church ought to do all in his power to bring it about. It would be impossible to estimate the power for good that such a union would wield. The world needs it; Christianity itself needs it. Wide as has been the beneficent influence of each of the independent organizations of Christian young people, it would be wholly eclipsed by the beneficence of a Christian union of all who are endeavoring to uplift themselves and their fellows.—Chicago Post.

Itchiness of the skin, horrible plague. Most everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle

Home of Swamp-Root. by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

LOVING COMMUNION AND FELLOWSHIP

Rev. W. L. Tedrow Advocates Movement for

UNITY OF INTEREST

In Church Work—Sermon Preached at Trinity Lutheran Church Sunday July 12th

That they all may be one—as thou Father art in me and I in thee—that they also may be one in us.

—John 17: 21.

THEME.

"The oneness of believers in Christ." It was passover night in the city of Jerusalem. Multitudes of weary pilgrims, coming from all quarters of the land, thronged the streets of the holy city in joyful anticipation. The spirit of a festive occasion pervaded their hearts in glad delight, and sometimes broke forth from their lips in joyful praise. There were no sounds of revelry, such as would indicate the gathering of throngs of people seeking their own amusement and pleasure, or intent upon wild and reckless and lawless deeds; but rather that joyful expression of life, which manifests itself in the well-being of all men, and which would seem to indicate that Jerusalem was the gladdest and happiest place on earth. In spite of this general rejoicing—this apparently universal spirit of praise—there were some strange things transpiring there within those walls. THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES WERE ALL ACTIVE AND ALERT. With careful eye they were scanning every part of the city, and diligently watching every movement of this multitude of strangers. Their vigilance betrayed their fears. They were usurpers of the reigns of government. With cruel and despotic hands they had torn them from the people who now crowded every public thoroughfare, and sought rest in every available retreat, and they feared lest such a gathering would be made the occasion of rebellion, and that this multitude of Jewish worshippers, would be in an instant transformed into an army who should demand the restoration of the city of their fathers to them again. They had reason to fear, because they were in possession of that which did not rightly belong to them, and because the God whom these people had come hither to worship had promised that this city and this land should be their inheritance forever. Might had exiled them, and taken away their inheritance, but might does not make right, and the conqueror had good reasons for fearing the conquered. Their own thoughts troubled them, and inspired their evil apprehensions.

In a quiet portion of that thronged city, there was a little gathering that was destined, however, to attract more attention than anything which the multitudes did, or could do. Its leader had proclaimed himself the king of these exiled throngs, and his followers had so misinterpreted the declaration of kingship, that they were hoping for the restoration of the ancient throne of David. But with him there was not a thought of temporal power, and that little gathering was of vastly more importance than it could have been had they there assembled to consider the uprising of the people—to drive the hated Roman from their loved city and re-establish their long-lost temporal power. It was the quiet and tearful gathering of the little band of friends who had followed the man of Galilee through the vicissitudes of his public career, and who were now listening to his last words of counsel, and receiving the comforts of his love. He understood what the final out-come of that gathering within the city of Jerusalem would be! How rapidly within a few short hours events should transpire that would bring them to look upon his bruised and broken body hanging upon the cross, and he desired to give to them his parting benediction. It was a meeting that was far removed from the jubilation of the multitudes, and into which the clashing and conflicting interests of temporal dominions could not come. These rose on every hand, and yet in that little inner room they were hidden from and lost to them all. Who does not understand that? What Christian soul has not at some time enjoyed a similar communion with him even in the midst of the din of the world's work and the rush and hurry of its mighty events? Who has not in some secluded place become utterly oblivious to all these, as he there came under the inspiration of that mighty presence which must have made that ungarished chamber in the lost city of David appear to his few disciples as the vestibule of eternal life and glory.

Tonight we push our way through those crowded streets, forgetful of the multitudes, and of the uneasy, restless civil authorities, preferring that little gathering in that unadorned upper chamber. The door quietly opens as we approach, and as we enter into that presence we feel that it is holy and sacred. The spirit of that meeting rushes into our hearts, and at once we feel that this is no ordinary event, no ordinary place or gathering. Here we see Jesus surrounded by his little band of chosen friends. His pale face is resplendent with the glory

of his divine life, and as it beams upon us we catch the inspiration. But we are a little late in coming, for already has that little band been purged of its wicked betrayer—already has he told them of the plans which he had for them concerning His kingdom, and has instructed them concerning the work which they were to carry on in the world for Him—already has He informed them concerning His own fate, and assured them of the victory which should shortly follow His seeming defeat—already has He warned them of the dangers to which they were to be exposed, and exhorted them to be of good cheer, because His victory would be their victory also—already has He instituted the memorial of His life and death, and through it given them the assurance that He would always be with them—ever mindful of their necessities. His last words have been spoken and we behold Him lifting up His eyes to heaven, and pouring forth His heart in prayer to the Father. Heaven and earth seem blended together. The Father is not far distant. We are enfolded in an atmosphere of divine compassion and love. He is on the eve of his betrayal—His suffering and His death—that little group of friends gathered about Him, and for all who should believe on Him through their word. How He pleads with the Father that in the midst of the world's conflict and sin they may be kept from the evil one! Oh tried and tempted soul, can you not feel when the allurements of sin plead with your heart, or when the stress of wicked powers falls heavily upon you, that you are enfolded in the divinity of that Prayer—that you are enveloped with the Almightyness of Him from whose lips those petitions rose to the Father, and that against it all the powers of evil must beat in vain? Shall not the Father hear these pleadings of His Son for you in the hour of your weakness and distress? Has Jesus prayed for you in vain? Nay, here is a sure—a safe retreat—a hiding place in the midst of the rock—around which the wildest storms of passion and sinful powers may rage, but you shall rest secure. "All mine are thine and thine are mine"—"keep them through thine own name"—"that they may be with me and behold my glory."

Having thus prayed that every one who should own allegiance to His kingdom in every age of the world, should be kept from the hands of the destroyer, He then pleads that "they all may be one, as thou Father art in me and I in thee, that they also may be one in us." Soon the shepherd would be smitten and the sheep scattered. The world should hate them as it had hated their Lord. But scattered and hated as they should be, they should be bound together in the bonds of a common life of sympathy and love. Even as the Father had loved the Son and as through that love they were bound together with those bonds of life which enabled the Son to say "I and the Father are one," even so should they be kept in loving sympathy and fellowship with each other, even thus should they live a common life of faith and trust.

This was Christ's prayer for his people, and we must believe that this prayer was heard in heaven to be answered on earth. The spirit in which that petition is clothed, would forever preclude the thought that it was a vain and idle repetition of words. Jesus prayed with a purpose, and we may also say with a perfect knowledge of the Father's will concerning His people. And when He pleaded for that oneness, it was consistent with His own desires, as well as consistent with the only true life which they could live in Him. He knew that it was consistent also with the will of the Father, and so in His own time and way it should be granted unto them. To have prayed so earnestly under the most solemn circumstances of which we can conceive, must forever make His people feel, that it was a thought of vast importance both to Him and for them, and so we are led to ask what did He mean by that oneness. "That they all may be one, as thou Father art in me and I in thee, that they also may be one in us." "That they may be one even as we are one." "That they may be made perfect in one." Over and over in that prayer He repeats this thought, and presents it in language which we all ought to comprehend.

That He does not refer to any outward form or manifestations of life—to any ecclesiastical form or order, I think is apparent from the words which He uses in those petitions. Not the slightest trace of a visible organic union can be found in all that prayer. Not the least evidence can be produced from all His teaching that He ever had in mind such a thought for His people, much less that He ever sought to bring them into such an organized body. Had that ever been His desire, He would have rebuked the church of His day for the outward divisions that then appeared. There were Pharisees and Sadducees, Essenes and Herodians, and yet we fail to recall a single instance in which the lack of outward unity was rebuked by Him. He looked at the life which was back of these, and where it manifested itself in coldness and indifference to each others welfare. He censured that, and held before them the grander life which they should live as followers of Moses, and as true sons of Abraham. They held to forms and ceremonies, but He exalted the spirit and pointed them to that life of love which would forever bind them together in the bonds of union that were stronger and more enduring than any ties which might

arise from any visible organization. Then too, who could for a moment think, that He was ignorant of the various types of Christian teaching that should be developed under the leadership of His apostles, and which should in a large measure control the outward fortunes of his church and kingdom through the centuries that were to follow. At Jerusalem—the city in which they were then assembled—and where He prayed so earnestly for the oneness of His disciples, there should appear a phase of His teaching that was essentially Jewish in its character, and that would assist on conformity to Jewish customs as entering the fold of Christ. At Antioch—the center of activity among the Gentile world—there appeared a broader conception of christian truth—one which could not regard conformity to Jewish customs and ceremonies as essential to their religious welfare, and which held before them the universality of Christ's teachings, and thought of them as "the flower of the religious spirit itself," rather than conformity to any outward forms or visible ceremonies. At Rome a little later, there should arise a form of faith that would emphasize the sovereignty of the visible church, and in time lay claim to exclusive jurisdiction. That these three phases of Christian thought have played an important part in the development of the kingdom of Christ on earth, no student of history will for a moment stop to question, and yet that they present the appearance of a broken visible unity must be equally clear. But that the Father owned and blessed them—that they all grew and became mighty factors in the unfolding of the kingdom of His Son, despite that "broken visible unity" is too apparent even to need reiteration.

The same thing exactly, may be said when we come down through the ages to the Sixteenth century—that period so fruitful of divisions in the outward ranks of the disciples of Christ. I will not say that the causes which led to those divisions were always divine. I will not say that when Luther refused to accept the hand of Zwingli after their dispute concerning the presence of Christ in the Holy Sacrament that He was consistent with His own teachings, but I will say that God used His inconsistency for the accomplishment of His own purpose. It widened the breach and became a factor in the visible separation which led to the organization of the two great wings of the reformation—the Reformed and the Lutheran. That God had a purpose to accomplish through the divisions in the outward ranks of His people, I think will be clear to those who will consider the condition of His church previously under a united organic body, and what He now placed before her to accomplish. God's hand is as clearly seen in that "broken visible unity" as it is in any phase of the development of His kingdom. In fact it is apparent, that He led His people to it. Luther had no thought of separating himself from the visible church as it then existed when he began his mighty work, but God forced him to it by His convictions of right and truth and duty. John Wesley did not mean to separate himself from the Church of England when he entered upon his conflict for the Kingdom of Our Lord, but the Lord himself impelled him and the separation followed. And so we might continue and find God's hand as clearly in that period of separation, as we can see it, in the leadings of His Church today. Indeed we must look upon it as the period of the preparation of His people for the great conflict for which they are called. An ancient army is never trained for service in one great mass, but soldier by soldier, company by company, regiment by regiment, division by division, and then each under the leadership of its own commander, and all under the guidance of one strong master mind they fling all their energies into the mighty issues of battle to win its victory. So God has through these divisions in the outward ranks of his people been training and disciplining them for effective service, and thus preparing them for the great battle that yet lies before them. And that more efficient workmen have been obtained by this method, than could have been secured through an organic body, I believe we will freely admit. From all this I am led to say of that "broken visible unity" that it was the Lord's doings, and that it could not therefore have been inconsistent with that intention of our Lord for the oneness of his disciples.

In the opening sentence of his preface to his brilliant history of the Reformation, D'Aubigne says: "The Sixteenth century was the epoch of a great separation; the Nineteenth must be that of a great union." The Nineteenth century has passed into history, and there has been no visible union effected. In fact during the century there have been new and distinct organizations, and yet no one can rightly read the history of the closing decades of that century, without observing the tendencies toward a clearer manifestation of the one life that lies back of all, and unites them in the bonds of a common brotherhood in Christ. In fact those years laid the foundation and made possible what we witness in this particular all through the church in those opening years of the Twentieth century. There is a great movement in all the divisions of the Protestant household of faith, and in all branches of it, the movement is in the same direction. In the larger religious families it points to an affiliation of the various divisions that have long lived and worked side by side, and yet under a common name. With the Methodists there has already ap-

peared a union of effort between the Northern and Southern branches of that body in the support of some of its foreign work, and in the support of some of their institutions in our own country, and they are only waiting the leadings of God's spirit for a full and hearty co-operation in all their blessed work. And it is sure to come. At the Baptist anniversary in Buffalo only a few months ago, there was a decided advance toward the establishment of a central body which should represent all Baptists in America. With the Presbyterians there is a movement that looks toward an affiliation of all Presbyterian and Reformed bodies in one general assembly, and committees from all these bodies have already met and discussed plans for this movement. Only a few weeks ago in the city of Pittsburgh there were assembled representatives of the Congregationalists, Protestant Methodists and United Brethren to formulate a plan for a closer union and fellowship, and that plan will be submitted to their general bodies for approval. With us Lutherans, there is a marked movement in this direction. Recently in the Northwest there was a meeting of the representatives of the most diverse wings of our household of faith, and decided steps were taken toward a closer affiliation of these bodies. In June last, at the opening of our general synod in the city of Baltimore, the retiring president devoted his entire sermon to the subject of a union of the various branches of our church. And it is sure to come, and that too at no distant day.

With these tendencies of our times, can any one doubt that God is leading His people toward a fuller and more complete realization of that for which our blessed Lord prayed? We do not, however, interpret this as a movement toward a visible—an organic—union, but rather a movement toward that oneness of believers which manifests itself in a life of loving communion and blessed fellowship, and which will eventually co-operate heartily and sincerely, in all the work of the Lord. The prayer of Jesus was "I in them, and they in me," that they may be made perfect in one." The keynote of Christ's teaching from its dawn on the plains of Galilee to the day in which he was "taken up" was "I in them"—the very thing for which He here so earnestly prayed. And the bond of union which comes from His undwelling in the human heart will be a life of love which will enable us to say amid all the diversities of our forms and ceremonies, our organizations and governments, that "We being many are one."

Aristotle, when asked "What is a friend?" answered "This soul dwelling in two bodies," and to Dr. Clarke, in commenting upon the conversion of the five thousand as given in the fourth chapter of Acts, replied "What would this wonderful philosopher have thought and said, had he seen these disciples of Jesus, and friends of mankind—one soul dwelling in five thousand bodies?" And may we not ask, what would he have thought or said, had he seen the millions of the hosts of God's elect living that life of loving fellowship which would indicate that they were all of one heart and one mind? That in them was in fact realized the oneness for which the Savior prayed? And it shall be realized in God's own time. I think that we are getting a glimpse of that life, through the blessed fellowship of our own churches here in our city, and especially here in these gatherings, in which we come together in the name of our common master, and as brethren all, in Christ. Here we find a brotherhood, forgetful of the various external differences of our religious organizations, and in no way conflicting with any of them—in no way making us less loyal to them, but strengthening the ties which bind us together, and helping us to realize that we are one in Christ. And when God shall lead His church—as he surely will, and that speedily—into this broader life of fellowship and love, all the wrongs which have grown out of these external differences—and there have been, and still are wrongs—will be righted, denominational pride and factional spirit which have often manifested themselves in heated controversies, and needless multiplication of church organizations, will melt away as quietly as the morning dew before the rising sun. Then will the world believe that "Thou has sent me" and that "Thou didst love me before the foundations of the world." In that oneness of life, that hearty co-operation for the spread of the Gospel, will the darkness of heathen idolatry be more speedily driven away, the ranks of God's people be greatly strengthened, the secret lurking places of sin be exposed and banished, "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea," and the day hastened, when all the redeemed hosts of earth shall send up to the gates of glory the triumphant shout of victory: "Lallelujah, Hallelujah, the Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth!"

GOWN GOSSIP.

Large fruit is to be used on the ears; fall hats not only for informal wear but for dress occasions. Short sleeves and loose half necks are worn this season on almost all negligee garments and on many thin waists.

The use of valenciennes lace in creases and threatens the popularity of the antique and clumsy so universal worn at present.

Everything now points to a revival of the long shoulder and the 1890 sleeve. The high girde belt threatens the extinction of the pouched waist.

A shade of white, if white can be said to have shades, called mie de pain—bread crumb—is lighter than buff and approaches ivory in tone. It is seen in soft silks principally.

Black taffeta gowns perforated in an all over design of the English embroidery kind are reported from Paris. They are lined with a contrasting color and are trimmed with jet and fringe.

For wear with linen or other light material jacket gowns are shown collar and front pieces, miscalled guimpes. They come in pink, blue, mauve and yellow, in combination with white, and are very pretty and cool. They are easily made at home and may be varied almost endlessly.—New York Post.

YOU NEED A REST.

If you are not feeling well, don't call a doctor but take a lake trip! You return home feeling new life and your brain blown free from cobwebs. Send 2c. for folder and map. Address, A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. T. Mgr., Detroit, Mich.

W. L. YANCY BAFFLED THE PHYSICIANS.

W. L. Yancy of Paducah, Ky., writes: "I had a severe case of kidney disease and three of the best physicians in Kentucky treated me without success. I then took Foley's Kidney Cure. The first bottle gave me immediate relief and three bottles cured me permanently. I gladly recommend this wonderful remedy."

THE TIMES CHANGES HANDS

The Paper Was Purchased Yesterday by

TIMES PRINTING CO.

R. L. Warren, the New Manager, is an Experienced Newspaper Man—Mr. Hans to Remain for a Time

The Daily Times has again changed proprietors and is now owned by the Times Printing Company. The personnel of the new company is the same that has until recently owned and published the Charlotte Republican. It is composed of Hon. R. L. Warren and his son, Charles B. Warren, of Detroit, and Mr. Warren's son-in-law, Charles E. Ware, of Chicago. Mr. R. L. Warren is the manager and is already in charge of the paper, having assumed control this morning. The deal has been in progress for many weeks, but was consummated Thursday.

The paper will continue as a republican sheet and will consistently advocate republican principles. The present force will remain with the paper for a time at least, so that the only immediate change will be in the management. It is understood that the purchase does not include the Parker & Snyder plant, but negotiations are said to be on for the purchase of that plant also.

Hon. R. L. Warren, the new manager, is no stranger to Ann Arbor or novice in the newspaper field. Mr. Warren was a student in the University when the war of the rebellion broke out, when he entered the army. After the war he returned here and graduated from the law department with the class of '66. He commenced his work in a print shop with the Wolverine Citizen of Flint. He went from Flint to Bay City, where he started the Daily Journal, the first daily in that city. Later he owned the Albion Recorder and until a month or two back he has managed the Charlotte Republican. It will be seen, therefore, that he is an experienced newspaper man.

Mr. Warren was a member of the legislature of 1883 from the First district of Van Buren county and was chairman of the University committee of the house. He is now a member of the board of trustees of the Michigan School for the Deaf.

Mr. Warren's family is at Charlotte and will not move here immediately. They will come, however, in the near future, as soon as Mr. Warren gets things well in hand and is able to get a home.

Mr. Otto H. Hans, who has so successfully managed the Times for the past year, informs the Argus that he will remain temporarily with the new management, but expects later to take up a new business venture, which he has had under consideration for some time.

The consideration involved in the sale of the Times is not made public. The Argus extends congratulations to Mr. Warren and welcomes him to the fold of Ann Arbor newspaperdom.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

Consumption, Coughs and Colds Than By All Other Throat and Lung Remedies Combined.

This wonderful medicine positively cures Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pneumonia, Hay Fever, Pleurisy, LaGrippe, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough. NO CURE, NO PAY.

Price 50c. & \$1. Trial Bottle Free.

WAGONS

In buying a wagon for carrying loads to the mill or city, buy the best, the

STUDEBAKER

is by all odds the BEST.

CARRIAGES

High Grade carriages are built by me. Those who have them are suited with them. You will be, if you buy of me.

The prices will suit you. We sell also high grade harnesses.

Geo. W. Seabold, 113 S. 4th Ave

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubes or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience. Sold by all druggists.

Bed

Ridden From Severe Heart Trouble. Pale, Weak and Constantly Tired. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Cured Me.

"I write to thank you for the cure I received from your remedies. When I began taking your medicine I was confined to my bed most of the time. Our best home doctors told me there was no cure for me on account of the weak condition of my heart. I was pale and weak, constantly tired, had no appetite and could not sleep. I was exceedingly nervous and easily irritated in consequence. At last I began taking as a last resort, Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure together with Dr. Miles' Wine of Sarsaparilla. I was helped from the start and I cannot say enough in praise of these wonderful remedies. I can truthfully say they are the best medicines I ever took. They cured me and I am now able to work on the farm every day. I gladly recommend your remedies to all sufferers."—Wm. B. Campbell, Mantoville, Ohio.

"For years I could not turn my head to the right but it caused great pain in the back of my neck and it seemed at times my head would burst with pain. I would sometimes lie down, and could not get up without help my neck was so stiff. About once a week I would have to go to bed with a very severe headache. By using one of Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters on my neck and occasionally using the Anti-Pain Pills, I completely relieved the headache instantly. I completely overcame my trouble, and both headache and stiffness have disappeared."—Miss Lucy Bilow, Cleveland, Ohio.

All druggists sell and guarantee free bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

\$3.00 SAVED TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST VIA THE D & B LINE.

"Just Two Boats" DETROIT & BUFFALO

DETROIT & BUFFALO STEAMBOAT CO.

COMMENCING MAY 11TH Improved Daily Express Service (14 hours) between DETROIT AND BUFFALO

Leave DETROIT Daily	4.00 P. M.
Arrive at BUFFALO	8.00 A. M.
Leave BUFFALO Daily	5.30 P. M.
Arrive at DETROIT	7.00 A. M.

Connecting with Earliest trains for all points in NEW YORK, EASTERN and NEW ENGLAND STATES. Through tickets and rates. Send for illustrated pamphlet and rates.

Rate between Detroit and Buffalo \$2.50 one way, \$4.50 round trip. Buffet table, \$1.00. Steerage \$2.50 each direction. Week end Excursions Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

If your railway agent will not sell you a local ticket through Buffalo, please buy a local ticket to Buffalo or Detroit, and pay your transfer charges from depot to wharf. By doing this we will save you \$5.00 to any point East or West.

A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. T. M., Detroit, Mich.

MORE LIVES ARE SAVED BY USING

Dr. King's New Discovery

Consumption, Coughs and Colds Than By All Other Throat and Lung Remedies Combined.

This wonderful medicine positively cures Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pneumonia, Hay Fever, Pleurisy, LaGrippe, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough. NO CURE, NO PAY.

Price 50c. & \$1. Trial Bottle Free.

WAGONS

In buying a wagon for carrying loads to the mill or city, buy the best, the

STUDEBAKER

is by all odds the BEST.

CARRIAGES

High Grade carriages are built by me. Those who have them are suited with them. You will be, if you buy of me.

The prices will suit you. We sell also high grade harnesses.

Geo. W. Seabold, 113 S. 4th Ave

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubes or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience. Sold by all druggists.

COLORED WOMEN'S FEDERATION

Third Annual Session Closed Wednesday

MANY NOTED WOMEN

Of the Race Present—Interesting Papers Presented and Lively Discussions Ensue

The Colored Women's State Federation, which began its sessions Tuesday, in the A. M. E. church, has been having some very interesting meetings and is attended by representatives of a number of clubs throughout the state. The morning session Tuesday was given up to greetings among the delegates, reports of the clubs, and appointments of committees. In the afternoon several addresses were delivered by prominent members of the Federation, noticeable among the being that of Mrs. Frances A. Joseph, of New Orleans. Mrs. Joseph is one of the brightest among her race and has a wide reputation as a worker for the moral uplifting of her race. A paper was read on the Ideal Club Woman by Mrs. Abbie Bledsoe, of Detroit, and on "The Educational Influence of Women's Clubs," by Miss Emily Russell, of this city. The papers were followed by general discussions.

Despite the rain a very interesting session was held in the evening and addresses made by Milton W. Guy, Rev. Beck, Mrs. Robert Carson and Mrs. Geo. Barrier, of Detroit.

Wednesday's sessions were replete with interest and well attended. This morning was given to reports of committees and a paper by Miss Maud Hensley and the afternoon session to papers by Mrs. Mamie Beck, Mrs. H. Powell and Miss Luella J. Salspauigh.

The convention will close this evening with addresses by a number of interesting speakers among whom will be Mrs. Joseph who will speak on Prison Reform, and a paper on "How we as women can advance the standing of the race," by Miss Anna Jones.

Among the prominent ladies present are Mrs. Lucy Thurman, president, a noted temperance lecturer, Mrs. Frances A. Joseph, of New Orleans, Miss Morton, of Washington, D. C., Miss Gertrude Harper, of Idaho, Miss Fredrica Jones, of Philadelphia, and Miss Fannie Richards, who has taught in the schools of Detroit for 38 years.

At Tuesday evening's session the Federation was presented with a handsome banner by the Thursday Club of Jackson, the work of a 13-year old girl.

The closing session of the third annual meeting of the State Federation of Colored Women was held at the A. M. E. church Wednesday, and although the previous sessions had been well attended last evening's meeting called out an audience that filled every available seat in the little church and overflowed into the aisles and vestibule. The session was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock and opened with devotional exercises by Rev. Gillard, followed by a vocal solo by Mrs. Nellie Grey, of Detroit, a vocalist with a sweet voice which she handles with rare skill. Prof. E. Scruggs, of Macon, Ga., and Miss Emma Bower addressed the meeting along the line of the aims of the Federation, the welfare and advancement of the race. Miss Nina Becks gave a well rendered piano solo and Miss Frederica Jones, of Philadelphia, Pa., read a paper on "How we as women can advance the standing of the race." The paper was written by her sister, Miss Anna Jones, who was unable to be present, and contained some very helpful words not only for the women of her own race, but for those of every class, advocating that only by morality, purity and education could they hope to rise themselves and be of benefit to humanity.

The president here requested the singing of a song, the composition of Mrs. Shorter, of Xenia, O., a member of the Ohio Federation, in which the whole audience joined.

Mrs. Frances A. Joseph, of New Orleans, La., was then introduced and it could be easily seen that she was considered, by the audience, the star of the evening. Her subject was Prison Reform, and she proved conclusively that she was thoroughly posted and able to handle it in all its phases. Mrs. Joseph is in no sense a fanatic, but an earnest Christian who has found that in her own dooryard, as it were, there is work to do not only among the fallen of her own people but for the unfortunates of all classes and for twelve years she has been working for the outcast of both sexes and for the homeless youth of her home state. Naturally her talk was somewhat personal, but she recited the incidents and gave facts in such a modest and impersonal way that the audience were thoroughly impressed and convinced of her earnestness in the work. She is doing a great work not only for the negro, but for all mankind and just such noble women as she will eventually lift the black cloud of sin and immorality that now blots the fair southland.

The Federation then adopted several resolutions condemning the lynchings going on in the country, deprecating the sentiment shown at Indianapolis by the colored people in driving out the worthless of their race instead

of trying to educate and uplift, and a vote of thanks to the local Federation for their entertainment.

During the evening the exercises were greatly added to by the vocal and instrumental music furnished, as indeed were all the sessions, but especially praise was evoked by the solos given by Mr. Thomas, of Detroit, who possesses a rarely sweet tenor, and Mrs. Maggie Porter-Cole, the peerless singer whose voice has been heard wherever music is loved. Mrs. Cole never appeared in better voice than last evening and her singing was most enthusiastically enjoyed by the audience.

After singing "God be with you till we meet again" and benediction by Rev. Becks, the final adjournment was taken.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Lucy Thurman, Jackson, president; Mrs. Geo. Barrier, Detroit, vice president; Mrs. Carrie Freeman-Bayliss, Ann Arbor, secretary; Mrs. John Loomis, Detroit, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Bradford, Detroit, treasurer; Mrs. A. McCoy, Detroit, state organizer; Mrs. Collins, Jackson, state lecturer. The next meeting will be held in Jackson.

INDIAN COLLECTION HAS BEEN SOLD

DR. HINSDALE'S VALUABLE RELICS GONE TO A DEALER

University Could Not Afford to Purchase and Needed the Room It Occupied

The summer student is not the only object of interest on the campus. There is the museum and in the museum is the man who cares for it, and in this man is a mine of interest. It may not be noticed when he handles broom and duster among the relics of centuries and the curios of the ages. But these dead things that speak to you only by cards and guide books, do not throb with living, human interest.

It all came about by the absence of the collection of Indian relics owned by Dr. Hinsdale. "Where has it gone?" "It is sold," said Mr. Boyle from the lecture room. "Sold to Mr. Nissley, a salesman and collector of china and copper and candlesticks and relics. He bought it about a month ago, and a week later took it to Ada, Ohio, where he will divide it into classifications and probably send it to Boston and Pittsburg and through the east."

"How much did he pay for it?" asked the inquisitive one. Mr. Boyle could not say with authority, but thought five or six thousand dollars. "I hated to see it go more than anything else in the museum," he continued, "but the collection had grown so large and the university concluded not to buy it, and Dr. Hinsdale has so many other relics at his home—but I miss it; I valued it more than anything else here." "I gathered some such relics on my father's farm" continued Mr. Boyle, "arrow heads, stone hatchets, a barbed curiosity, and once a silver cross, thin and engraved and peculiarly ornamented. It was probably brought over by the French missionaries and exchanged with the Indians for blankets and furs."

"But my collection is sold too, and the cross is gone, all to a man whom I couldn't get away from; why he was a lad who took his first music lessons on my old fiddle." "I sometimes wish I had them back; but I wasn't settled then and after I was, Mrs. Boyle was always kicking because we lugged around those old stones." "I wish I could see them," said the curious one. "I wish I had them to show to you," said the interesting one, and continued his dusting.

THE WARRANTS ARE ALL PAID

THE LAST ONE WAS TAKEN UP TODAY

Citizens Have Responded to City's Need and the Overdraft Is Wiped Out

The city has paid its debt to the Ann Arbor Savings bank and now every outstanding warrant is taken up.

It has taken just a week's collection of taxes to achieve this result and the taxpayers have proved that they can be trusted to take care of the city when they have a fair understanding of just how matters are.

On Saturday last City Treasurer Beakes gave the bank a check for \$8,683.61 and yesterday noon paid over \$4,566.86, making a total of \$13,250.47 which the city has received and paid out since July 15, the date the collections began.

The city's strong box is not empty, however, as yesterday the Ann Arbor Water Co., the largest taxpayer in the city, sent in their check for \$1,299.00 in payment of its 1903 taxes.

NIGHT WAS HER TERROR

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Charles Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at H. F. Miller's and A. M. Mummery's drug stores.

THEORY PUT IN PRACTICE

Young Men Give Practical Results of their Education

NEW TYPE OF ENGINE

Built by Them in Engineering Shops—Great Improvement on Present Engines

W. H. Radford, of Detroit, and R. B. Otis, of this city, both members of the '03 class, have succeeded in giving a practical demonstration of the benefits of the training they received in their four years' course and have evolved from the theory laid before them during that time something that bids fair to be of great practical use in mechanics as well as a financial benefit to themselves.

These young men have, outside of their class work, given a great deal of study to the gasoline engine and the various improvements being made upon it in order to adapt it to the many new fields opening for it—more especially that of automobile construction. They became possessed of the idea that something better than was now in use could be made, and Mr. Otis, who was formerly employed in the designing department of the Alberger Co. of Buffalo, has designed and he and Mr. Radford have jointly completed, a gasoline engine that by reason of its simplicity of parts and ease of working is almost sure to have a great commercial future.

The engine is of the four-cycle, four-cylinder type and develops 12 horsepower at 700 revolutions per minute and its superiority rests in the fact that it requires but one oil cup to lubricate the entire engine, that all valves are operated mechanically and that the necessity of four sparking coils is obviated by the employment of a special commutator, the design of Mr. Otis.

The engine has been constructed entirely in the engineering shops, has required a year in the building and has cost the young men \$200 exclusive of all labor. At the preliminary test given the machine on Monday great freedom from noise and vibration was observed, showing the adaptability of this type of engine for automobiles of high power. The builders expect to ship the machine to Detroit, where it eventually will be placed in a launch and given a practical working test.

Mr. Radford has accepted a position with the Northern Mfg. Co. of Detroit, and Mr. Otis leaves Saturday for Warren, O., where he will enter the employ of the Packard Motor Car Co.

Y. W. C. A. GIRLS VISIT ANN ARBOR

THIRTY-EIGHT YOUNG LADIES ENTERTAINED YESTERDAY

Given Trolley Ride, Shown the Campus and Lunched by the Local Association

An unusual number of strangers were seen Monday afternoon upon the campus, passing in small companies from Library to Gym, from Gym to Main building and from Main building to Newberry hall. They were the members of the Secretarial Institute for the Y. W. C. A. which is holding a summer session in Detroit in the Ladies' Seminary from the 26th to the 31st of this month. The Y. W. C. A. of Ann Arbor invited them here for the day and 38 were present sight seeing on invitation. They were divided into little companies, with an Ann Arbor guide to each party, who initiated them into things religious and otherwise of a university town.

"I haven't seen a thing here that I haven't seen before," said one girl wearily, as she stretched out in a chair in Newberry hall.

"Oh, I have," spoke up one in a cheery voice. "I never saw such a gym and I never saw Ann Arbor before."

"Well, it's been a 'dandy' trip," said a third, "and I'd like to have the invitation extended."

It was a happy, intelligent crowd, that asked questions like a reporter, and was not at all solemnized by the weight of their office. They were representatives of 16 different states, among which were Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Massachusetts, Colorado, Georgia, California and Kansas, and also Canada. All were college girls, and nearly all are in city association work, and are members of the Training School for Secretaries for Y. W. C. A. work. This work is getting to be a profession, and they are requiring college women for it.

After their trip about the campus they took a trolley ride around the loop and then returned to the Y. W. C. A. rooms, where the board was spread and 38 girls sat down to a sumptuous feast. The tables were garnished in green and decorated with nasturtiums. Impromptu toasts, numerous and witty, were given to Ann Arbor, to the association, to the board members. Miss Wilson, the national secretary, was toastmistress.

The association wishes to thank Mr. Finney, to whom much of their campus pleasure was due, for showing

them the stock rooms in the Library and explaining things in the Art Gallery; and also Mr. Wade, who kindly opened the Gym for them and let them in.

The visitors left last night for Detroit on the 6:45 motor, taking with them, we trust, the recollection of a day well spent, and leaving behind them the pleasure of their fellowship.

THE GERMAN PICNIC NEXT SUNDAY

Complete arrangements are being made by the local Arbeiter Verein for the entertainment of their Detroit brothers on Sunday next, and it is expected that a large crowd will join in the picnic on Relief park. Music will be furnished by Otto's Knight Templar band, of this city, and the visitors will probably bring a band with them.

The Arbeiter Verein extend a cordial invitation to other local German societies to attend the picnic Sunday and assist in entertaining the visitors. Several of the other societies have accepted the invitation and will be out in force, but the invitation came too late for others to take action, but the individual members are requested to take the invitation as personal and come out.

ARM CUT OFF BELOW THE ELBOW

Conductor on Ann Arbor Road Meets With Accident

AT WHITMORE LAKE

Fell Under Wheels of Caboose—Brought to University Hospital—Resting Easy

T. Henry, a freight conductor on the Ann Arbor railroad, met with an accident at Whitmore Tuesday morning that will cause the loss of his right arm if not more serious results.

Mr. Henry's train had just completed its work at the station and had prepared to leave. The train started and the conductor stood on the station platform waiting for the caboose so he could catch on. He did so and in going past the platform, used for loading milk cans, struck it knocking him from the car step and under the wheels of the caboose. The wheel passed over his forearm, cutting it off below the elbow.

A special train was immediately made up and the injured man brought to Ann Arbor, the train being met at Pontiac street by Muehl's ambulance and the man taken to University hospital.

At the hospital it was found necessary to take off the arm above the elbow and Mr. Henry has since been resting comfortably.

The platform which caused the accident is a movable one, running from a stationary one to the railroad track and is of the height of the bottom of a freight car from the ground. It is usually the custom to remove this as soon as the loading of milk cans is completed, but for some reason it was not done this morning.

TE MORITA HAVING GOOD TIME

Miss Tei Morita is at "Furlong Lodge," the mountain summer home of George J. Gould. She is one of the family, driving with Mrs. Kingdon (mother of Mrs. Gould) every forenoon and boating with the two sons, Kingdon and Jay, later in the day. They are prolonging her stay with them and making it a great pleasure. She says: "Mr. Gould is a very kind and good man, he is full of fun. Mrs. Gould is a very pretty lady." She anticipates a trip on their yacht to the home of Miss Helen Gould. She is not sure when she will return to Ann Arbor.

Absolute Faith.

You Can Depend Upon the Word of This Ann Arbor Citizen. She has had the experience. She has thoroughly tested the article.

She found it as represented. She has absolute faith in its merit. Mrs. Wm. O. Warner, of Geddes avenue, says: "I had a severe pain through my loins and kidneys, could not straighten up, and my friends often remarked about my going around in a stooped position. I could not rest comfortable and felt tired and worn out all the time. The kidney secretions became badly affected, and deposited for large quantities of brick dust sediment, were highly colored and unnatural in appearance. Friends advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and gave me a few. These did me so much good that I got more at Eberbach & Son's drug store. I continued the treatment until the trouble was thoroughly removed."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

Read the Argus-Democrat.

WANT THE WILL CONSTRUED

Markham-Heirs Unable to Determine

WHO ARE LEGATEES

Under the Will—Does Granddaughter Have Equal Share With Children in Residue

The probate court was occupied Wednesday with a case growing out of the will of the late Augustine H. Mackham. There is just one provision of the will the construction of which is in dispute. The portion of the estate to be divided at this time amounts to about \$4,500.

Mr. Markham left five children living and one grandchild. The children are Jennie E. Cheever, Herman C. Markham, Emma Wyckoff, Marcus A. Markham, Mary M. Ames and Emma G. Myrick, the daughter of a deceased daughter of Mr. Markham.

The specific bequests of the will are that each of his children and the grandchild, should receive \$500 and the widow the remainder of the estate during her life time. This portion of the will indicates an intention on the part of the maker to treat the heir of his deceased daughter just the same as his own children in the matter of the special bequests.

The will likewise provides farther along that upon the death of the widow the residue of the estate shall be divided equally, share and share alike, among his children. The dispute arises over the question as to whether the granddaughter is included in this division of the residue of the estate. She naturally thinks she is and some of the other heirs appear to think differently and hence the contest now on in the probate court. If Mrs. Myrick is to be included in the division of the residue of the estate now to be divided it means that each will receive something like \$750, while if she is excluded from this division each will receive about \$900. The hearing has not yet been finished.

MISS GRANGER IN DRAMATIC NEWS

The genial press agent who is doing that end of the business for Nixon & Zimmerman evidently intends that Miss Luella Granger shall make a success the coming season if his work has anything to do with the matter. The following is the way he gets the New York Dramatic News to fix it up for that young lady, who certainly is deserving of all the success that will come her way:

Miss L. Marion Granger, whose bright countenance illuminates another section of this paper, is one of the brightest and most vivacious little bunches of femininity now before the public. All of the past season she has been a feature of The Strollers Show Girls, and thanks to the clever tutoring of Marguerita Sylva, her bon companion, she has earned recognition and has a long term contract with Nixon & Zimmerman. She is a Michigan girl, hailing from Ann Arbor, and a daughter of Major Ross Granger, commander of the militia of that state and a well known Elk and Mason, who was governor general of the Province of Placetux during the recent Spanish unpleasantness, and who refused a similar command in the Philippines to be present at the time his daughter Marion graduated from the University of Michigan. She made a clear jump from the classrooms to a limelight favorite. She is chocked full of that winning quality, which for the want of a fitter work equally expressive is termed "magnetism." In fact so great is this attribute that when in her presence one is oblivious to all surroundings but the sparkle of those dazzling coal black eyes with which Dame Nature has so generously endowed her.

She is to be seen during the coming season as Miss Schuyler in Willard Spenser's Miss Bob White, which takes its initial dip at Atlantic City on August 3, and unless all signs fall there is as brilliant a future for the little lady as for Nixon & Zimmerman, who have so thoughtfully secured another gem for their ring of brilliants.

DENY THAT ROAD HAS BEEN SOLD

The report is again current on Griswold street that the deal for the purchase of the Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor & Jackson electric line by the Detroit United has been practically consummated. It is asserted that the only thing remaining to be adjusted is the proportion of bonds and cash which the present owners of the Ypsilanti shall receive in exchange for their property.

All of the officials of both parties, however, deny that the sale has been consummated, though it is not denied that negotiations are in progress. F. S. Brooks, who has control of matters at the Detroit United office during the absence of President J. C. Hutchins, said he had heard nothing about it, and S. F. Angus, who, with J. D. Hawks, controls the Ypsilanti, said, "The story is not true."

"Are there no negotiations on for the sale of the property?" Mr. Angus was asked.

"I don't care to say," was the reply.

—Detroit Free Press.

ANOTHER SITE FOR POSTOFFICE

Options Secured on Property for that Purpose

IS ON MAIN STREET

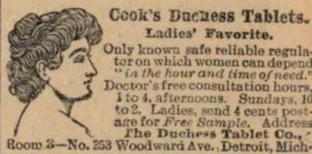
Strong Arguments Being Prepared in Its Favor—Maps, Etc., will be Forwarded to Washington

The advices from Washington that the authorities had about decided on a site for Ann Arbor's public building may be in the main true but still there are evidently those in the city who do not think the jig is all up yet and that by proper effort the department might be induced to see that some other site, than those which were bid upon, would be the proper one for the department to purchase.

At least this would be the inference from certain movements that have been made in the past few days. It has developed that options have been secured on certain valuable Main street real estate which, the promoters believe, will present to the department far better facilities for a public building than any of the sites yet offered, and yet will be more accessible and acceptable to residents of the city than any other. The gentlemen who are behind this scheme are preparing maps showing the availability of the site, its proximity to the center of population and business and its general desirability in view of the future growth of the city. These with the many arguments and petitions in favor of their scheme they will forward to Washington at once.



Cures Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in early stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Usual price, 25 cents. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and 60 cents.



Only known safe reliable regulator on which women can depend "in the hour and time of need." Doctor's free consultation hours, 11 to 4, afternoons. Sundays, 10 to 2. Ladies, send 4 cents postage for Free Sample. Address The Duces Tablet Co., Room 2—No. 253 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

CHURCHES SCHOOL HOUSES AND HOMES

ALABASTINE COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. and 105 Water Street, New York City

G. WALKER, M. GROSSMAN, C. BRAUN.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

Walker & Go.

MANUFACTURERS OF



Fine Carriages, Coaches and Road Wagons.

We can save you dollars if you are in need of a first class Surrey, Top Buggy or Driving Wagon, all of our own manufacture. Why? Because you will not constantly be going to the repair shop. The best of workmanship and the best of material is used for the construction of our vehicles. We are headquarters for Rubber Tire Vehicles. We will equip new or old at a reasonable price. Call on us before buying elsewhere. We will sell on terms to suit.

WALKER & CO. Office and salesroom 115 W. Liberty St. ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Writing Portfolio for Tourists

When you're away this summer, you may want to write letters, but have no convenient place to do so. You'll save bother if you take one of our portfolios with you. They open like a book, making a flat, blotter covered surface, convenient to write upon, and contain besides a patent ink well, places to hold writing paper, pens, envelopes and stamps. Some are of black leather, silver-mounted. They sell for from

\$1.25 TO \$3.00

AT

Wahr's Book Stores

LOCAL BREVITIES

The Central mills received the first load of new wheat of the season on Wednesday.

A nine-pound girl came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Hathaway Friday.

The taking of testimony in the Dean case against the city has been adjourned to Monday next at 4 p. m.

Three new transformers are being unloaded by the electric light company to be used for lighting the city.

In the case of Belle Weismyer vs. Chas. Weismyer, Murray & Storm have filed their appearance as solicitors for defendant.

A little eight-pound daughter came Sunday morning to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Weimann of So. First street.

The Jackson city council has decided to get in line and adopt city time if the school board will do the same, the change to take place August 1st.

Jackson is anxious to have the German day celebration next year and will send a large delegation to Chelsea to boom the Central City's claim.

The Y. P. society of Zion church will give an excursion, Aug. 19, to Detroit and Bois Blanc park. Further notice for procuring tickets will soon be given.

Union services next Sunday evening in the Memorial Christian church. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Carl S. Patton of the Congregational church.

John F. Avery has sold his residence on Church street to Mrs. Charlotte Lohmiller, and he and his family will remove to the Pacific Coast the first of next month.

Niles wants the new normal school and secured a monster petition from surrounding towns and villages to present to the state board of education endorsing her claims.

A. H. King, of the First ward, paid his taxes yesterday. He has paid taxes on the same piece of property since 1851, having come to Ann Arbor in 1845 and to the state in 1837.

Mrs. Eva Malleaux and Miss Grace Darling have changed the location of their fancy goods store from the southwest corner of State and Liberty to the store directly across on Liberty.

There were 42 deaths in Washtenaw county during the month of June, 14 of them being over 65 years of age. During the same period Ann Arbor reported nine deaths and Ypsilanti eight.

Gov. Bliss has indorsed the selection of Prof. Cooley as expert engineer and Prof. H. C. Adams as expert statistician to assist the attorney general in preparing the state's side in the railroad cases.

Carl Lederer, of Saline, who has just finished his theological course at Milwaukee, Wis., has been ordained and accepted the pastorate of the St. Thomas' Lutheran church at Freedom. He has settled there with his sister.

The appointments of the following rural carriers was announced in Washington Friday: Milan—Herbert V. Palmer, regular; E. Palmer, substitute. Willis—James R. Wilson, regular; Richard Walters, substitute.

D. E. White, of the Huron street photographer, is making arrangements to open a gallery in Saline soon. Mr. White has a well earned reputation as an artistic photographer and we heartily recommend him to the Saline public.

Geo. W. Patterson, jr., of this city, is one of the minority stockholders of the Michigan Telephone Co. who are straining every nerve to avoid an obligatory participation in the requeim services over their buried commercial ambitions.

Wm. A. Crosby, of Fourteenth street, met with a painful accident Monday afternoon. While working at George Wahr's house on Division street, Mr. Crosby fell backwards from the verandah. Although lighting upon his feet he received a very painful sprain.

In the case of Carrie M. Sneary vs. Henry Sneary, Mrs. Sneary, by her attorneys, Murray & Storm, has filed a petition in the circuit court for alimony, pending the trial of the case. She alleges that Henry Sneary's income is \$1,500 per year.

Frank McIntyre is playing with a stock company at Keith's theatre, Philadelphia. Miss Grainger, with a party of the "Bob White" company, now rehearsing in that city, visited the theatre last week, and reports that Frank is extra fine. "Mixed Pickles" and "Jane" are holding the boards at present.

There will be a reunion of old soldiers one-half mile north and two miles west of Salem on the 20th of August. A fine musical program is being prepared. Besides, there will be a number of good speeches which will recall old campaign days. The Baptist ladies will furnish refreshments. A good time is expected.

A very pretty surprise party was given Monday for Miss Jessie Wise at her home on Fountain street. Twenty-five guests were present to help Miss Wise in celebrating her birthday. During the evening a musical program was rendered. After a couple of hours were spent in playing games a dainty lunch was served. The mysteries of the Lady Macabees in their hall this evening.

A trust is said to have been formed in fish-bait, and whereas, before this grinding monopoly was organized minnows could be had at 2 cents each they have now been advanced to 3 cents—50 per cent at one raise. Fishermen, what do you propose to do with this effort to grind the face of the angler? Do you propose to submit like slaves or throw off the restraints of monopolistic prices and be free men? Remember you have the angle worm yet to fall back on.

A china shower was given Monday night by Mrs. Northrop at her residence on Packard street, for Miss Bessie Irvin. Many pretty and useful pieces were presented by the 25 young ladies who were present. Refreshments were served on tables artistically decorated with ferns and nasturtiums, and games were played and prizes given. Miss Ream was given first prize and Mr. Hiscock the undesirable one. Dancing followed this entertainment until the wee small hours.

Hon. Ferris S. Fitch of Tucson, Ariz., was in the city Wednesday calling on friends. Mr. Fitch was formerly superintendent of public instruction of Michigan and a prominent newspaper man and postmaster at Pontiac. He is now a stockholder and manager of a rich gold mine in Arizona with Regent Peter White of Marquette, and one or two Detroit capitalists associated with him. He is also chancellor of the University of Arizona. He expects to spend several weeks at his mother's farm at Fitchburg, his boyhood home. He is greatly in love with Arizona and its climate in particular and declares he would not think of returning to Michigan to live. He regards Arizona as a great health resort and says he has never been in such perfect health as since he has lived there.

THE BIRTHDAY OF MRS. VANATTA

CELEBRATED AT HER SALEM HOME, MONDAY

A Large Gathering of Her Descendants Meet to Greet Her on Her Eighty-fifth Birthday

Salem, Wednesday, July 22.—About 45 friends and relatives gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Perkins last Monday, the occasion being to celebrate the eighty-fifth birthday of Grandmother Vanatta. She has nine living children, two sons and seven daughters, who were all present except Mrs. Smith, of Greenville. The company was composed of children, grandchildren, besides a number of great grandchildren. Grandmother Vanatta is loved by all who know her for her kind, loving and cheerful disposition.

Miss Bennett, of Novi, at present attending the Ypsilanti summer Normal, was the guest of Miss Ruth Munn over Sunday.

Miss Edyth Glinds, of Lansing, was the guest of Miss Erma Lane Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. J. M. Simmons is entertaining a niece from South Lyon.

W. P. Lane and F. W. Tanage attended the Blue Ribbon races at Detroit last Wednesday.

Miss Martha Wilkinson, who has been so very ill at her home, is reported no better.

Mr. and Mrs. James Vanatta, of Pontiac, were calling on Salem friends this week.

Quite a number of our Salem men are trying the huckle berrying. Supervisor Munn went and says he thinks he made out quite a good day, as he took a bath and picked berries all at the same time; whenever he came up to the top he grabbed a few berries.

Mrs. Dr. Walker is making an extended visit among friends at Lansing and different parts of Michigan.

Mrs. George Stevenson is on the sick list.

Misses Ruth Munn, Erma Lane, Nellie Armes, Susie Bennett and Edyth Glinds spent last Saturday at Whitmore Lake.

Read the Argus-Democrat, the best weekly. Only \$1 per year.

SUDDEN DEATH JASPER CROCKER

Jasper H. Crocker, the well known night hackman, died Wednesday afternoon at the University hospital, aged 27 years.

Mr. Crocker has been in ill-health for some months, but would not admit that anything serious was the matter, the most trouble appearing to be a peculiar pain in his head. He had also been troubled with his lungs for some time. Last week he was feeling worse, but continued to work until Monday, when he informed his employer—the Polhemus Transfer Co.—that he could not go out that night and Tuesday his friends insisted upon his going to the hospital, where he failed rapidly until Wednesday noon, when he passed away.

Mr. Crocker had only one known near relative, a sister at Mt. Pleasant—and it was impossible to reach her so his fellow employees and a few intimate friends took charge of the remains and bore all expenses of the burial. The funeral was held yesterday at 2 p. m., at Martin's undertaking rooms and the remains taken to Utica, where they will be interred beside those of his parents. A large number of floral offerings were sent by his friends here.

Yesterday a post mortem examination was made on the remains at the hospital and it was found that Mr. Crocker had been suffering for years from a tumor on the brain and had also one on the lungs.

TO PRESERVE RIGHTS IN ALLEY

MRS. WILKINSON PRAYS FOR AN INJUNCTION

Chas. J. Hutzel is Building House on His Part of Alley and She Wants Him Restrained

The injunction case of Emma O. Wilkinson, whereby she seeks to restrain Chas. J. Hutzel and Wm. Copeland from erecting a house on a portion of an alley owned jointly, she claims, by herself and the said Hutzel, is being tried before Judge Kinne.

It seems that two lots numbered 11 and 12 had a common driveway made by taking 5 feet of each lot. Adam Sauer, who owned lot No. 11, sold 33 feet of it adjoining Mrs. Wilkinson's lot, to Chas. J. Hutzel and wife, and they engaged Wm. Copeland to build a house on their half. In purchasing this half of lot No. 11 it was agreed between Mr. Sauer and Mr. Hutzel that a common driveway should be made in the middle of their lots, five feet on each. With this common driveway provided for, the Hutzels started to build up close to the line between their lot and Mrs. Wilkinson's. This of course would close up that alley, hence the suit to restrain them from building on any portion of the alley. It seems that the claim of Mrs. Wilkinson to rights in this common driveway is based upon the fact that it has been in common use for more than thirty years.

PITTSFIELD POINTERS. Pittsfield, July 20.—Mrs. M. Gutekunst, who has been seriously ill of late, is improving.

Lewis Straith and family, of Battle Creek, are spending a few days under the parental roof.

The Misses Mabel Read and Elizabeth Steere are attending the summer school at Ypsilanti.

Darwin Lowry and family are visiting friends near Norvell.

James Webb has his new barn nearly completed.

Huckleberries are a good crop this year in these parts.

Mr. and Mrs. Steinbar, of Chicago, are visiting at W. Lathrop's.

Miss Ola Snyder, of Concord, is visiting at U. G. Darling's.

Dan Ellsworth is building a new hay shed.

Haying is about half completed. Harvesting has begun. Wheat is a poor crop as the Hessian fly is still getting in its work.

L. Summer has been on the sick list the past week.

The Misses Frieda and Sadie Schmid, of Chicago, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hutzel.

The severe storm Friday night did considerable damage. Corn and oats were laid flat.

U. G. Darling, family and friends picnicked and fished last Tuesday at Lowell. A fine catch of fish is reported, ranging in size from two inches up to a whale.

WEBSTER WHISPERS. Webster, July 21.—Little Miss Vida Alexander and Miss Agnes Grimshaw, of Lake, Ind., are visiting relatives in Webster.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Alexander are spending the week in town.

Mrs. S. Seadin is entertaining her brother and his daughter from Nebraska.

Mrs. Wm. Latson will entertain the July Missionary society on July 30.

Rev. Mr. Morrison has a three weeks' vacation.

A grand entertainment is in progress for the benefit of the Congregational Sunday school, to be held about the middle of August.

A very able sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Calhoun, of Dexter, on last Sunday. Communion services were observed.



The Man Who Has Confidence In Us

and puts himself in our hands cannot be otherwise than well dressed. Every Suit, Spring Overcoat, Hat or article of Haberdashery for men and boys that we bought for this season includes the very best of the best makers in the country. Not a worthy fabric or pattern is omitted—not a detail of fashion was overlooked.

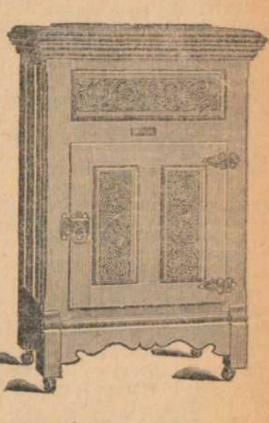
You will find no better values or later styles than in the superb productions of STEIN-BLOCH CO., Rochester, N. Y.

LINDENSCHMITT & APFEL.

HOAG'S HOME SUPPLY STORE



Three Things we want to talk about. Please call at the store E. G. HOAG



HAS A FAMILY OF KIRTLAND'S

TAXIDERMIST WOOD SUCCEEDS SECURING ONE

Got Parents, Two Young, an Egg and Nest of the Rare Species, for the U. of M. Museum

What is considered a great find was brought to the University Museum Saturday by Norman A. Wood, the taxidermist. Some time in June a Kirtland warbler was brought to the museum from up north. It was already known that this particular bird lived in the Bahamas, but its nesting place was not known. Chapman, of the American Museum, in an article concerning this bird in "The Auk" of October 1898, writes: "We can now write 'Rare, nest and eggs unknown,' only of Kirtland's Warbler."

Those in charge of the museum after seeing the Kirtland warbler which was brought from the northern part of the state, at once sent Mr. Wood to the place where the bird was found. Saturday, Mr. Wood returned from a very successful trip. With him he brought the nest, the parent birds, two young and one egg of Kirtland's warbler. The popular notion is that the bird is rare, but from a scientific point of view this is not the case. The important thing is, in the scientific world, that the nest of this bird has never before been seen, nor has its breeding place ever been known. This collection will be prepared for exhibition in the museum and is the only group of its kind in the world.

The nest was built upon the ground in the jack pine region. Sweet ferns and trailing arbutus were growing around the nest, while it is lined with pine needles and grass. Four square feet of the surrounding soil was brought down to the museum, so that the exhibition will show exactly how the bird lives. Fortunately, one egg did not hatch and was still in the nest with the two young birds and in procuring this there is nothing else to be known concerning Kirtland's warbler.

These specimens will be on exhibition in the bird room on the second floor of the museum after Wednesday.

GLEANINGS.

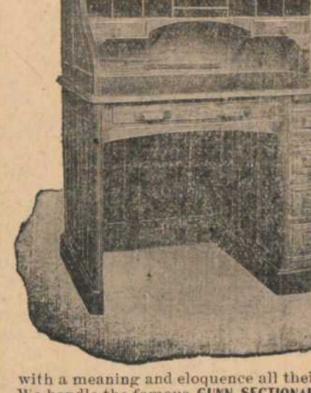
The most criminal section of French territory is Napoleon's island, Corsica.

It is probable, owing to the wretched sleeping accommodations provided for sailors, that 28 per cent of all deaths in German marine hospitals are caused by tuberculosis.

The police department of Athens, Greece, has forwarded a circular to the managers of all local theaters directing them to announce in their programmes whether their plays are such as ladies can properly attend.

KOCH'S BIG STORE

Office Furniture? Come Right Here,



and we'll tell you all about our stock—You'll have any number of styles to select from, in every conceivable design of Roll and Flat Top Desks, Revolving Chairs, Arm Chairs, High Stools, and Office Tables, revolving & stationary Book Shelves, Combination Book Cases & Writing Desks, and every other convenience and luxury in Office Furniture. We'll furnish your office from window shades to the waste paper basket, and we'll do it reasonably, too. Our Prices talk to you.

with a meaning and eloquence all their own. (See our window display.) We handle the famous GUNN SECTIONAL BOOK CASE. Repairing, Upholstering and Refinishing Furniture our specialty.

300-302-304 S. Main St. Phone 50.



Crex Grass Carpet,

Grass Rugs in all sizes up to 9x12 ft.

...SEE OUR BIG LINE OF...

Lace Curtains

Brussels Net, Swiss, Arabian and Nottingham. A big assortment of RUFFLED CURTAINS from 50c to \$5.00 a pair. We repair, refinish, and upholster Furniture. Call Telephone No. 443 for

Henne & Stanger

FURNITURE, CARPET AND DRAPERY STORE

117-119 W. Liberty St.

RABIES MAY BE A NATIONAL DANGER

Dr. Cooley Sounds a Note of Warning

DISEASE IS SPREADING

Effective Measures Should Be Taken for Its Prevention—Pasteur Treatment

It was a very large audience that gathered Friday night in Room C of the Law building to listen to the popular and pertinent subject of hydrophobia as discussed by Dr. Thomas B. Cooley.

Dr. Cooley, without going into many technicalities, delivered an earnest and thorough exposition which was of greatest interest and enlightenment to the many whose knowledge is limited on the subject. In the way of general opening, Dr. Cooley said that in the past nine months, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs and people had gone to various establishments, as Chicago and New York, to receive treatment and diagnoses for that disease known as hydrophobia or, as he prefers to call it, rabies. That since April, 27 have been received here and there is an epidemic throughout the land which is more likely to spread than to die out unless measures are taken to prevent it.

It is an error, says Dr. Cooley, to think that the rabies originate spontaneously. They no more do this than does small pox or scarlet fever.

The rabies possibly evolved with the dog. The history of the disease dates back to the Fourth century B. C., and probably has existed long before this. It is spoken of in Aristotle as a disease transmitted from one animal to another, and up to the Eighteenth century nothing new was brought out concerning it. Pasteur was the first to put all investigations on a new basis. It was known before this that it was infectious and transmitted by saliva getting into a sore, a cut, or wounded surface, and it was evident that the infectious substance had one quality, that of reproducing itself; because, when the disease was transmitted, in the course of time, the original virus must have become so diluted that it could not cause the disease any longer when transferred for the thousandth time. Transmission from the original virus would then have been out of the question, so it must have transmitted itself by living, reproducing, organisms. The infection is nearly always transmitted from a rabid animal to a healthy one, by means of a bit, because saliva is the only infectious matter that leaves the animal's body.

Part of Pasteur's contribution was that the transmission was purely by means of the nervous system, that the virus was not transmissible through the blood current, but slowly along the nervous system to the spinal cord and the brain. This is why the incubation is so long. The virus moves so slowly that it takes weeks before it reaches the central part of the nervous system, where it may set up the disease.

There is a great difference, said Dr. Cooley, according to the nature and the location of the wound, as to its development.

Only 15 to 20 per cent actually develop, if nothing is done to prevent it, because the wounds are often slight, and only a small part of the virus will get into this small wound; then it may be in a part where there are not many nerves, not enough to set up the disease; again, it may be in a part protected by the clothing, the saliva is left on the clothing and too little reaches the nerve in the wound. This is the reason that hand and face wounds are particularly dangerous; they are more accessible, there are more nerves, they are less protected by clothing, more virus gets in because of this unprotected condition. The percentage is large for the development of the disease on the hands and face. Over 50 per cent is from face development, and sometimes 80 per cent. From 150 to 200 cases is all that can be gotten together in one locality and 60 to 80 per cent of these that receive wounds in the face develop the disease. The percentage of those receiving wounds in the hand is 35 to 50, while in the trunk it is as low as 5 to 10 per cent.

The disease as it occurs in animals, said Dr. Cooley, most concerns us from the standpoint of public safety as it is seen in the dog. There is in the dog a considerable period of incubation, that is quite a time between the bite and the development of the disease. Twenty to 60 days gives the extreme limits, but the average is 35 days. It is not true with the dog or other animals as it is with human beings, that the incubation sometimes stretches over a year.

When the disease actually occurs it takes two forms: 1—The furious form. 2—The paralytic form.

The furious form has an initial stage of 1 to 3 days, ushered in by a rise of temperature, restlessness, irritable behavior, and the animal constantly licking the spot of the original wound. At first he retains his appetite, then loses it, chews at all foreign objects as straw, wood, or the wires of his cage, in fact chews everything but his ordinary food. His breathing becomes more rapid than normal and more irregular, his eyes may be red, and as early as this there is seen a decided difficulty in walking, signs of paralysis, which passes into the second or actual rabid stage. Here the dog be-

comes more irritable and has the actual delirium of the disease. He is inclined now to bite people, and bites at other animals. His bark becomes hoarse, and he runs around aimlessly, covering the ground at long distances and biting at everything which comes in his way. This stage corresponds to the delirium in human rabies. In both stages there are remissions; in the first the dog may become unusually lively for a few hours, and in the second he may lie down and be perfectly quiet but for the marked twitchings in face and body, brought on by bright light. This is especially true if the dog is in confinement. During this stage of three to four days, the rabid attack is brought on, and the dog grows weaker and thinner.

Then comes the second form, and paralysis begins in the hind legs and the tail; the hind quarters grow weak, paralysis spreads gradually, involving the fore legs and the muscles, the head becomes helpless, the jaw hangs down, he has no longer power to bite—then death comes.

It is generally 5 or 6 days from the beginning of the disease to the end, sometimes 3 to 5, and sometimes 6 to 8, but never more than 10 days.

It is a mistake, said Dr. Cooley, to think that a dog is mad if he froths at the mouth. This is hardly so, but is more apt to be the symptom of some other disease that occurs after convulsions, and is not common in rabies. But what is constant during the whole disease is a drizzling of saliva from the mouth. All these are the symptoms that lead us to know if a dog is mad. Every mad dog doesn't die, said Dr. Cooley, but it is not true, that if a dog lives 7 or 8 days after biting a person, there is no danger of rabies because the dog is not mad.

Another mistake is that of having the dog killed immediately it is suspected he has the rabies. When killed and buried there is no chance to find out, and if resurrected, it requires two weeks to make the diagnosis, whereas if he is confined and watched it takes only half as long. This is of great importance in connection with preventive treatment of the disease.

When a human being has the rabies, the period of incubation is somewhat longer than in animals. It is from 20 to 40 days in a dog, and from 30 to 50 in a human being. The minimum is 13 days from the time of the bite to the development of the disease, but this is quite uncommon for very few cases develop under twenty days. Forty to fifty per cent develop within the second month and eighty per cent in the first three months. A considerable number of cases develop between twenty and thirty months after the bite, but these are mostly where the patients have received preventive treatment. There has been a lapse of five, ten, eighteen, twenty and even twenty-five years, but these are exceedingly doubtful cases, for you can't be certain that the disease was the rabies. But in the twenty-five year case the disease was known to be rabies, but there may have been a second infection perhaps unnoticed by the person, by a scratch or contact with an animal not yet known as a definite case.

The initial stage of rabies in a human being is pain, noticed by the patient in the region of the wound which travel toward the spinal column. There is a headache and general discomfort, a depression and restlessness, sleeplessness and frightful dreams. If the patient knows he has been bitten and is afraid, these dreams are apt to be worse. Periods of liveliness alternate with periods of apathy. Other symptoms are irritation, sensibility to light and sound, these increase to the stage of real hydrophobia. Irregular breathing and difficulty in swallowing, gives rise to cramp attacks in the muscles, brought about first by an attempt to swallow, secondly by the thoughts of swallowing, until finally a dreadful fear and horror of water seizes upon the patient. This is real hydrophobia, occurring only in human beings. The patient sometimes bites, but it is usually himself and not others. Death sometimes results from cramps, but life is usually dragged out through another stage, the paralytic.

The nervous and irritable stage lasts from one and one-half to three days, the paralytic stage from two to eighteen hours. This stage is followed by death.

A purely paralytic form in a human being lasts on the average about 6 days. Consciousness continues through nearly all of the disease; the patient awaits death, suffering and realizing it all, and it is this that makes it so indescribably awful.

This is an epidemic disease, said Dr. Cooley. Cases of rabies are proved to exist. They can usually be prevented but not always. Can we prevent people from being bitten? he asked. If we muzzle all the dogs it is obvious that there are no dogs bitten by other dogs. Dr. Cooley is rather hard on the canine tribe. He said: There are some dogs on the street that need not be muzzled but need to be killed, many vicious, if not rabid. It is strongly urged to license dogs or kill them; they are a common nuisance, subjects for rabies, these uncared for curs around the streets.

Dr. Cooley doesn't know why this has not been carried out, but thinks it is due to the curious apathy of the American people in regard to this condition of sanitation, or why should it persist, when a small amount of money spent on proper drinking water would prevent disease.

In Germany, this system is carried out effectively. All dogs are muzzled and licensed so there are no rabies there excepting on the outskirts where they come in from other countries.

It is quite true that hydrophobia is

Mother's Girl.

There exists often a very beautiful companionship between the mother and her daughter. The intimacy is frank, free and sympathetic. But some day the mother feels as if something had chilled this intimacy. The child is silent and sad, and seems to shun her mother instead of seeking her.

This change very often occurs when the young girl is crossing the border line of womanhood. She is morbid, nervous, fearful, as she enters upon this new experience.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription at such a time will do more than restore the normal balance of mind and body. It will establish the womanly function upon a basis of sound health, as well as improve the appetite, nourish the nerves, and promote the general physical health.

"Two years ago my daughter's health began to fail," writes Mrs. Dan Hall, of Brodhead, Green Co., Wis. "Everything that could be thought of was done to help her but it was of no use. When she began to complain she was quite stout; weighed 170—the picture of good health, until about the age of fourteen; then in six months she was so run down her weight was but 120. I felt I could not give her up as she was the only child I had, and I must say, Doctor, that only for your 'Favorite Prescription' my daughter would have been in her grave today. When she had taken one-half bottle the natural function was established and we bought another one, making only two bottles in all, and she completely recovered. Since then she is as well as can be."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



more common in some regions than in others. For a long time it was all over Europe, except in Germany where proper conditions stamped it out. In 1803, 1810, 1873, 1874 there were epidemics of it, in 1810 one in Ohio.

Hydrophobia is not caused by hot weather; there is a slight measure in hot days because there are then more dogs, more people, and more chance to be bitten. More small boys under 15 then frequent the streets and they are most commonly bitten by dogs, because dogs most commonly run at large. Ninety-nine per cent of the bites are charged up to dogs, 5 to 7 per cent to cats, and a small number to wolves, where these are common.

But can you prevent the disease? asks Dr. Cooley. By immediate treatment of the wound, he says the virus may be destroyed by cauterizing before it reaches the central nervous system. Some methods are more efficient than a hot iron, out it must be done early, with a mad dog or a dog mad at you. Have it done within 24 to 26 hours. There are many cases in spite of this said Dr. Cooley.

Pasteur took up the treatment to discern the cause, said Dr. Cooley, but he did not do this, but discovered that it was a disease of the central nervous system only, and could be transmitted from one animal to another by inoculation.

By this method he tried to produce immunity from the disease. In 1884 he experimented with 20 dogs that had never had the disease, and proved that these that had preventive treatment by inoculation with virus, lived, and 20 that had not had the treatment, died. This was a positive proof of the efficiency before having the disease.

In 1885 he tried inoculation on human beings after having been bitten instead of before, and met with complete success in this. The results were published and the thing was taken up all over Europe.

The results are that 20 per cent of those who are bit develop the disease. But all who are treated have not been bitten by rabid animals. About one-half of one per cent of all those treated develop the disease; only one-half of one per cent develop the disease where the case is known to be rabies.

Of those without treatment the old statistics show 20 to 150 deaths from rabies in a single country of France, Germany and Russia. In the United States the disease is on the increase. In New York it has become endemic, here it is only epidemic. But there are enough cases here so that many have been saved with little expense by the use of the Pasteur treatment.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS THROWN AWAY.

Mr. W. W. Baker of Plainview, Neb., writes: "My wife had lung trouble for over fifteen years. We tried a number of doctors and spent over a thousand dollars without any relief. She was very low and I lost all hope, when a friend suggested trying Foley's Honey and Tar, which I did; and thanks be to this great remedy, it saved her life. She is stronger and enjoys better health than she has ever known in ten years. We shall never be without Foley's Honey and Tar and would ask those afflicted to try it."

OPENING OF THE NEW LAKE ROUTE.

Between Detroit and Buffalo.

The new steamers Eastern States and Western States are running daily between Detroit and Buffalo, making connection with all morning trains. Our readers can save 3 dollars on fare to any point East or West. Send 2c for folder. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. T. Mgr., Detroit, Mich.

Read the Argus-Democrat, the best weekly. Only \$1 per year.

WILL SUCCEED DR. WATLING

Dr. Louis P. Hall Promoted by Board of Regents

THE DETENTION HOSPITAL

Received Favorable Consideration—Dr. Willey's Salary Raised—Other Minor Doings

The regular meeting of the board of regents was held last week and the most important action taken was the promotion of Dr. Louis P. Hall to a professorship in the dental department. He has been an assistant in the department for some time. He will now take the chair vacated by Dr. Watling.

One of the important subjects discussed was the course in forestry. Prof. Roth, the new head of the department, was present and gave an outline of the proposed work. The subject largely touched upon was what degree should be granted and the one most favored was "Master on Science." The details of this were left in the hands of President Angell and Prof. Roth.

There have been four vacancies in the mathematical department of the university, and they were all in positions of instructors. Prof. Beman has had some trouble finding desirable men to accept the four positions at \$900 a year, but Peter Field and John M. James were appointed for two of the places, and two more men will be appointed at \$1,200 a year each. Prof. Beman has not given out who he has in mind for these two positions.

The salary of Vernon J. Willey, instructor in electro-therapeutics, was increased \$400 a year. Mr. Willey has been offered the superintendency of the new industrial school for the blind at Saginaw, but it is thought that his increases of salary here may induce him to remain.

In the history department Caroline Pattinill was given an appointment at \$250 and Frank Marsh one at \$300. Geo. Wagner has been appointed to take Herbert Jennings' place as assistant in the zoological department while Mr. Jennings is in Europe, but Mr. Wagner has had an offer of a permanent position at the University of Wisconsin and will go there. J. K. Duerden was selected to take Mr. Jennings' place during the latter's absence. His salary will be \$1,150.

Jas. Glover was promoted from instructor to assistant in mathematics and his salary will be \$1,600.

As to the proposition for the university to donate a site for and maintain a contagious disease hospital provided the city donates \$20,000 for the building there was some discussion. The board of regents told the committee of aldermen and physicians that they looked with favor upon the general plan, and would take up the details later. This was virtually saying that the board could not really take the matter up fully until something more tangible was done by the city, but it is understood that the individual members of the board are very much in favor of accepting the proposition tendered by the council should it be ratified by the voters.

STAEB-SEYFRIED HOME WEDDING

A pretty home wedding took place at high noon, July 16, at the residence of Mrs. Catherine Staeb on Third street. It was the marriage of Miss Anna to Mr. John A. Seyfried. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. L. Nicklas in the presence of the immediate family. The bride looked charming in a gown of white batiste and carrying a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Minnie, who was dressed in blue and carried a bouquet of American beauties.

Mr. Fred Seyfried, brother of the groom, acted as best man. Promptly at 12 o'clock, the bridal party entered the parlor which was decorated with palms and roses. After the ceremony the guests entered the dining room, which was decorated with smilax and sweet peas, where an elaborate dinner was served.

Many beautiful presents were received, among which was the sunburst presented by the groom to the bride, and a diamond fob which was a gift from the bride to the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Seyfried left for a short wedding trip. They will return to Ann Arbor about the first of August, after which they will be at home to their friends in their new house on Third street.

Both the bride and groom have a large circle of friends whose best wishes are with them.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY. The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by A. E. Mummery and H. F. Miller, Druggists.

The Argus-Democrat has news from all over the county. \$1 per year.

GRADE SEPARATION BEING PUSHED

TRACK AT FELCH STREET IS RAISED FULL HEIGHT

Spikes Being Driven for the Bridge—Material for Bridges is on the Ground

The work of separating the grades on the Ann Arbor road, through the city is being pushed rapidly. The fill at Felch street and north from there is completed so that the track is raised to its permanent height. Yesterday the pile-driver was busy driving piles for the falsework of the bridge over Felch street and it is expected that this will be put in shortly.

The material for the bridges has arrived and is stored in the yards at Madison street and Fifth avenue. Workmen are now busy assembling the different parts so that when things are ready it will be the work of but a few hours to put a bridge in place.

PROF. KELSEY IS HONORED

The president has appointed Prof. Francis W. Kelsey, of the U. of M., a member of the board to represent the United States on the American archaeological and ethnologic commission, an outgrowth of the Pan-American congress in Mexico. The other members are Dr. W. J. McGee, of the bureau of ethnology, and Volney W. Foster, of Chicago. The American commissioners will hold their first business session August 7.

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

7,165 11 122 STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 13th day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

Present, Willis L. Watkins, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Maud Stanbro, minor.

William K. Bussey, guardian of the estate of said minor, having filed in this court his final guardianship account as such guardian, praying that the same may be heard and allowed.

It is ordered that the 11th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for examining and allowing said account.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the Argus-Democrat, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw. (A true copy.)

WILLIS L. WATKINS, Judge of Probate. LEO L. WATKINS, Register.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw—SS.

In the matter of the estate of John Keenan, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, William H. McIntyre, administrator de bonis non of the estate of said John Keenan, deceased, by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1903, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, on Friday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number seven (7) in block number four (4), north of Huron street, range number four east according to the recorded plat of the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan. Dated this 10th day of July, A. D. 1903.

WILLIAM H. MCINTYRE, Administrator de bonis non. THOS. D. KEARNEY, Attorney for Administrator.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 6th day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

Present, Willis L. Watkins, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Oscar O'Connor, deceased, Patrick J. O'Connor, administrator of said estate, having filed his final administration account as such administrator, praying that the same may be heard and allowed, with decree of assignment of the residue of the estate to follow allowance of account.

It is ordered that the 5th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for examining and allowing said account.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the Ann Arbor Argus-Democrat, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw. (A true copy.)

WILLIS L. WATKINS, Judge of Probate. LEO L. WATKINS, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 6th day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

Present, Willis L. Watkins, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Clyde S. Pirie, minor.

William Bussey, guardian of the estate of said minor, having filed his final guardianship account as such guardian, praying that the same may be heard and allowed.

It is ordered that the 5th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for examining and allowing said account.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the Ann Arbor Argus-Democrat, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw. (A true copy.)

WILLIS L. WATKINS, Judge of Probate. LEO L. WATKINS, Register.

9,385 12 597 COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of William Taylor, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the store of George Alley, in the Village of Dexter, in said County, on the 10th day of October, and on the 10th day of January, next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated July 10th, 1903.

GEORGE ALLEY, EDWARD DOAN, Commissioners.

DETROIT, YPSILANTI, ANN ARBOR & JACKSON RAILWAY. In Effect July 6, 1902. GOING WEST.

Through cars from Detroit to Jackson leave Detroit on every hour from 6:00 a. m. until 5:00 p. m. Then at 7:00 p. m. and 9:00 p. m.

Cars from Detroit to Ann Arbor leave Detroit every half hour from 6:00 a. m. until 7:00 p. m. Then at 8:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m. and 10:45 p. m.

Cars leave Ypsilanti for Ann Arbor at 5:45 a. m. and 6:15 a. m. Cars leave Ypsilanti for Jackson at 6:45 a. m. and 6:45 a. m. GOING EAST.

Cars leave Ypsilanti for Detroit at 5:45 a. m. and 6:15 a. m.

Through cars from Jackson to Detroit leave Jackson hourly from 5:45 a. m. until 6:45 p. m. Then at 8:45 p. m. Car leaving Jackson at 10:45 p. m. runs only to Ypsilanti.

Cars leave Ann Arbor for Detroit half hourly from 6:15 a. m. until 6:15 p. m. Then at 7:15 p. m., 8:15 p. m., 9:15 p. m., 10:15 p. m. and 11:15 p. m. Cars leave Dearborn for Detroit at 5:40 a. m. and 6:10 a. m.

Cars leave Ann Arbor for Ypsilanti only at 6:45 p. m., 7:45 p. m., 8:45 p. m., 12:15 a. m. and 12:45 a. m.

On Saturdays and Sundays, in addition to the above the following cars will be run: Detroit to Jackson, 6:00 p. m. and 8:00 p. m. Detroit to Ann Arbor, 7:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. Jackson to Detroit, 7:45 p. m. and 9:45 p. m. Ann Arbor to Detroit, 6:45 p. m., 7:45 p. m. and 8:45 p. m.

On Sundays, first cars leave terminals one hour late.

YPSILANTI-SALINE DIVISION. Leave Ypsilanti: A. M.—6:15, 8:15, 10:15. P. M.—12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15.

Leave Saline: A. M.—7:00, 9:15, 11:15. P. M.—1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15, 11:15.

A special car will be run from Ypsilanti to Saline at 12:15 a. m. on arrival of theatre car from Detroit, for special parties of ten or more, on short notice and without extra charge.

YOUNG LADY COMMITS SUICIDE

Miss Annette Logan, of Manchester

TAKES CARBOLIC ACID in a Fit of Despondency—Well Known Cleary College Student

Miss Annette Logan, of Manchester, committed suicide at her home last Friday evening by taking a dose of carbolic acid.

Miss Logan has for some time been a student at Cleary College, Ypsilanti. July 12 she visited her mother in Manchester, returning to Ypsilanti on Tuesday. Her friends noticed that she acted strangely and finally decided to call in a physician, fearing that her mind was becoming deranged.

The physician made a careful examination and decided that the hard work she had been doing in the school together with the extreme heat of last week had affected her health and advised her to return to her home for a period of rest and recuperation.

On Wednesday Miss Logan returned to Manchester and her friends were hoping that a few weeks would bring recovery as the relaxation seemed to do her so much good. Apparently she was no better, however, as last evening while alone in the house with her mother she took the fatal dose.

Her friends are utterly at a loss to account for the deed otherwise than that it was the result of despondency over her illness and her inability to finish her course at Cleary college as soon as expected.

Miss Logan was widely known in Manchester and was an estimable and lovable young lady, who enjoyed the esteem and respect of all who knew her. Besides her mother she leaves a sister and two brothers who are utterly prostrated over their sudden bereavement.

FINED FOR HARD DRIVING

Godfrey Neff was fined \$5 and costs, total \$10.03, for cruelty to animals Saturday, by Justice Doty. He hired a team of J. M. Naylor July 14 and drove it until the horses were exhausted. He had already settled with Mr. Naylor for his damage and pleaded guilty to the criminal charge. The total cost to Neff for his hard treatment to the team was \$45. The Humane society interested themselves in the matter and assisted Mr. Naylor in bringing Neff to justice.

A POPULAR WEDDING TRIP Is to take the D. & B. and D. & C. Line to Mackinac.

If you want a delightful Wedding Trip take one of the new D. & B. Steamers to Detroit, thence D. & C. coast line steamers to Mackinac Island. Staterooms and Parlors reserved in advance. Send 2c for pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. T. Mgr., Detroit, Mich.

A Race For Life

An Incident of the Up-rising of Chief Joseph's Band In 1877.

Montana Rancher's Wild Night Ride Across the Prairie. How the Nez Percés Were Eluded.

While in reminiscent mood recently an old resident of southern Montana related an experience he had with the Nez Percé Indians during their uprising in 1877, in which he narrowly escaped losing his scalp.

"I was running a dairy on Horse Prairie creek at that time, and every resident of that section was on the



Two men came tearing down the road, looking, expecting that Chief Joseph and his band would come swooping down upon us at any minute. It was the 12th of August that the Indians finally paid their visit to the prairie. When it was learned that the Indians were close to the prairie messengers were sent from ranch to ranch with the understanding that we all should gather at the Pierce ranch for mutual protection.

"With several others I waited at the ranch until evening, but as few, if any, other residents of the prairie came there, the ranch hands, myself and Mr. Pierce decided that we had better go to Bannack. Knowing that my old mare would travel a whole lot better if she had her colt with her, I concluded to ride down to the ranch and let it out of the pasture so that it could follow. Shortly after I had left the ranch it began to get dark, and before I had made a mile or so I heard a 'yip, yip, yip' punctuated with the crack of rifles and the singing of bullets.

"Looking backward through the gloaming I could see two men tearing down the road as fast as their horses could leg it, while behind them followed seven Indians, who sent bullets after the fleeing men as fast as they could reload their rifles. One glance was all I wanted. The old mare acted as if she had a hurry up appointment to meet that colt, and I dug my spurs into her sides and induced her to add still a little more speed to her good intentions.

"Down the Horse Prairie road we raced, I and the old mare in the lead, the two men, one whose name was Kelly and the other his cousin next, with the Indians gaining on all of us. After this race had continued for a mile or two the Indians shot Kelly's cousin through the arm, another shot struck his horse, and the animal promptly bucked him off, and he ran to the brush and hid, the Indians not detecting him in the darkness as his horse ran down the road. This left Kelly and I in the race.

"I had a good deal the best of the race, and finally we came to a place where old man O'Hoolahan had made a change in the road, the new road, which was but slightly traveled at that time, forming a right angle with the old one. My old mare had been over the road several times before, and she made the turn all right. So did Kelly's, and it was lucky she did so, for the Indians were gaining fast on him, and when his nag shot into the turn of the road they were scarcely 100 yards behind and shooting every time their horses hit the ground.

"The Indian ponies knew nothing about this turn in the road, and they followed the plain track, with the result that in a moment they brought up with full speed against a five pole fence, tearing down at least a dozen panels and dehorning every rider. The night was then so dark that the red men could not see the obstruction until they got to it, and the horses were going so fast that they could not have stopped even if they had wanted to. Right here the chase, as far as the Indians were concerned, was over, but I did not stop to think about it. I heard the crash of the broken fence as they dashed into it, and I threw still more

steel into the old mare's flanks and headed down the valley.

"The next day we learned that Kelly's cousin, after he was shot, managed to reach the brush, where he found still another man belonging to the ranch, and together the two men crawled on their hands and knees all night long through the willows, fearing every minute that the Nez Percés would be upon them. When daylight came they got their bearings and walked across the prickly pear covered hills to Bannack. When they arrived they were in a deplorable condition. Their feet were filled with prickly pear thorns and swollen to double their normal size, while their clothes were torn from their bodies by their contact with the brush and briars while crawling down the creek to safety.

"Tom Pierce, the owner of the ranch, came near perishing during the night. He was somewhat of a dandy, and every time he went to Bannack he wore a fifty dollar suit of clothes and a twenty dollar pair of boots. When he returned to the ranch he would store these away and don overalls and cowhide shoes. He had been to Bannack the day the Indians visited the prairie, and he was changing his clothes when it was announced the Indians were coming. Dressed in overalls, without coat or vest, he and a hired man took to the hills, leaving his dandy clothes behind, and they were promptly appropriated by some noble buck.

"Pierce and his men laid out all night in the hills, and as the nights were most awfully chilly at that time Pierce, in his shirt sleeves, came near freezing to death. The hired man was compelled to lay on him and with the warmth of his body keep the life in the old man, or he would have perished.

"But there was a tragedy enacted on the prairie that day and two fellows who were working on the Monument mine were killed by the Indians. These men had been told that danger was close, but they did not heed the warning, and they were cruelly murdered.

"However, the residents of the prairie were more than a little relieved when the reports came that the Indians had left Montana and were in Idaho. Then they returned to their homes, but it was many a day before they ceased to talk of the raid made by Chief Joseph in August, 1877."

RISKED DEATH FOR FAME.

Awful Result of a Youth's Attempt to Loop the Loop on Skates.

Probably no feat of daring ever performed in public was so foolhardy as that of William Zimmerman of Indianapolis, who, without previous experience, recently attempted to loop the loop on roller skates and was frightfully injured in consequence.

Zimmerman, who was but twenty years old, had seen the feat of looping the loop on skates and had a great desire to try it. He begged permission and when his request was granted went into it despite the pleading of his family and friends. He had never tried the feat until the night on which he met with the accident.

In the audience was Ray Stevens, who had made the loop successfully several times, who had twice sustained desperate injuries and was then recuperating from hurts.

The loop is made in the same way that it is made on a bicycle, except



ZIMMERMAN LOST HIS BALANCE.

that the performer wears a pair of iron skates weighing 100 pounds. The feat had been done only five times when Zimmerman attempted it. Stevens had made the loop four times, while a bicycle rider named Lefever made it once.

The trip around the upright circle occupies only four seconds, the performer speeding so fast that he is scarcely seen by the spectators. Zimmerman was closely watched by Stevens and the other experts. They say that when the impetus was obtained he lost his balance by looking at that critical moment toward the spectators. When he reached the top of the circle it was seen that he stopped still for a fraction of a second and then fell heavily the eighteen feet to the floor of the circle. As he struck the bottom the iron skates struck him on the head, crushing his skull.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY

Two Men Effect An Entrance Into

EMIL GOLZ'S SALOON

Frightened Away by Officer Collins—Failed to Secure Any Plunder

A bold attempt at burglary was frustrated by Officer Collins about 3 o'clock Monday a. m. At that hour, while the officer was making his beat on S. Main street, he noticed a man standing on the sidewalk near Emil Golz's saloon. It was too dark to discover features or recognize the man and before the officer could get near him the fellow was joined by another—who apparently had been standing in the shadow of the building—and they crossed the street at a brisk pace and started up the street. The officer thought matters looked rather suspicious and attempted to follow the pair, but they had too much start and got away in the darkness.

On returning Officer Collins made an investigation and found that but for his opportune arrival a burglary would have been committed. The fellows had succeeded, by the use of a false key, in unlocking the side door of Mr. Golz's saloon and one of them was evidently on the inside when Collins made his appearance, and was given the alarm by a picket. From appearances they must have just effected an entrance, as nothing was taken from the saloon.

The fellows had evidently made a key to fit the door, but the job was a bad one, as they were unable to get it out when they left and it took considerable work to remove it from the lock this morning. Mr. Golz has it and will keep it as a souvenir.

THOUGHT HORSE HAD BEEN STOLEN

RIG BELONGING TO CHASE DOW TAKEN FROM HURON ST.

By Tipsey Young Men—Later was Found Hitched on State Street

Saturday evening a horse and buggy belonging to Chase Dow, who resides west of the city on Miller avenue, was taken from where it was hitched on east Huron street, near Main, and two hours later was found on south State street. It was about eight o'clock when Mr. Dow discovered his loss and he at once notified the officers. They found that several parties had seen two young men take the rig but did not recognize them and thought nothing of it as they did not know the owner. After considerable skirmishing Officer Ball found the rig hitched near Jolly's on State street, about 10 o'clock, but as there were few on the street at that hour, no one had seen the animal hitched there.

It is supposed that the young men drove the rig away as a drunken lark.

LABOR DAY CROWD WILL BE FED

The general committee evidently intend that the crowd expected in the city Labor Day shall not go hungry. Heretofore there has been some complaint of a scarcity of eatables, but the committee have taken the matter in hand early and will ask the different church organizations to furnish meals on that day. They have also secured the Armory and warm meals will be furnished there.

At the last meeting of the committee arrangements were also made to secure permission to erect band and speakers' stands on the court house lawn and at the corner of Liberty and Main streets.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD.

The gold used in color printing and on the mirror and picture frames is not from the pure gold leaf, but is a composition of bronze and spelter. It resembles the genuine so closely that few people know the difference. To tell the difference between the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and the many imitations offered for it, some of which are put up in the empty Hostetter bottles, is to observe that the Private Stamp over the neck is unbroken. Refuse all others if you value your health. The genuine has a record of fifty years of cures of such ailments as nausea, dizziness, flatulency, headache, heartburn, indigestion, dyspepsia, and malaria, fever and ague back of it. If you have never tried it, do so today.

Read the Argus-Democrat, the best weekly. Only \$1 per year.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEO. W. MILEY

Fell Twenty Feet, While Climbing a Ladder

NO BONES BROKEN

Although He Was Badly Bruised Up—Remarkable Escape of Well Known Mason

George W. Miley, of 1124 E. University avenue, the well known mason, met with a fall Friday afternoon which might have resulted seriously. He was climbing a ladder with a long heavy plank on his shoulder, when he was at work on a new house on S. Fifth avenue. When up about 20 feet from the ground the end of the plank struck against the side of the building, throwing him back off the ladder and down to the ground. He tried to save himself by catching at the rung of the ladder, but missed. Fortunately he suffered no fractures of bones. The skin was pretty thoroughly removed from the side of one arm and he is pretty sore all over today, although yesterday afternoon after his severe jostle he was upon the street appearing little the worse for his fall.

HELD UP FOR THIRTY DAYS

FINAL DECISION AS TO ANN ARBOR PUBLIC BUILDINGSITE

Opportunity Will Be Given Interested Parties to Send Petitions to Department

Word comes from Washington that the report of Ray S. Reed, special agent for the treasury, upon the Ann Arbor postoffice site had been received but that no recommendation will be made by Assistant Secretary Taylor for thirty days.

This is in accordance with custom as was stated in the Argus at the time of

Judge Reed's visit here, and is for the purpose of giving all parties full time to file any arguments that they wish to make in favor of any particular site.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

JOHN FRYE KNOCKED DOWN

By Frightened Horse, Saturday Night

INJURED IN THE HEAD

Horse Frightened by Electric Car—Injured Man Will be All Right in Six Weeks

John Frye, the well known pop-corn vender, was knocked down and severely injured by a horse, at the corner of Main and Huron streets, Saturday evening.

It appears that John Frye, a farmer living east of town, had driven up on Huron street when his horse became frightened at a street car and shied, striking the pop-corn man and knocking him down. The horse continued to plunge about and in his struggles one of his feet struck the stricken man in the head, breaking the outer bone of the skull but did not penetrate the inner skull. The injury is a very painful one but not necessarily fatal.

Frye was picked up and Dr. Wm. Blair called, who dressed the wound. The doctor now reports that Frye is doing well, but that it will be about six weeks before he is out again.

NO PITY SHOWN.

"For years fate was after me continuously" writes F. A. Gullidge, Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at H. F. Miller's and A. E. Mummy's drug stores.

Advertisement for Manitou Steamship Co. featuring a ship illustration and text: 'Passenger Service Exclusively MANITOU STEAMSHIP CO. For the Tourist who desires to unite pleasure with comfort at moderate cost. For those Seeking Health in the balmy and invigorating Lake breeze. For the Business Man to build up his shattered nerves. Three sailings each week between Chicago, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs and Mackinac Island, connecting for Detroit, Buffalo, etc. Booklet free. JOS. BEROLZHEIM, G. P. A., Chicago.'

Advertisement for Dr. Kennedy & Kergan's Nervous Debility treatment. Text: 'BLOOD POISON. If you ever contracted any Blood Disease you are never safe unless the virus or poison has been eradicated from the system. At times you see alarming symptoms, but live in hopes no serious results will follow. Have you any of the following symptoms? Sore throat, ulcers on the tongue or in the mouth, hair falling out, aching pains, itches of the skin, sores or blotches on the body, eyes red and smart, dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage. Don't trust to luck. Don't ruin your system with the old foggy treatment—mercury and potash—which only suppresses the symptoms for a time only to break out again when happy in domestic life. Don't let quacks experiment on you. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure you. Our guarantees are backed by bank bonds that the disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been already cured by our NEW METHOD TREATMENT for over 20 years, and no return of the disease. No experiment, no risk—not a "patch up" but a positive cure. The worst cases solicited. NERVOUS DEBILITY. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you, and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers disappear; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and mental systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and manly. You feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. We invite all the afflicted to consult us confidentially. TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure you. Our guarantees are backed by bank bonds that the disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been already cured by our NEW METHOD TREATMENT for over 20 years, and no return of the disease. No experiment, no risk—not a "patch up" but a positive cure. The worst cases solicited. DR. KENNEDY & KERGAN. 149 SHELBY ST. DETROIT MICH.'

Advertisement for a 50-piece dinner set free. Text: '50-PIECE DINNER SET FREE. Wonderful inducement to sell our Swan Baking Powder. Every purchaser of a pound can of Swan Baking Powder under our Plan No. 65 will receive this beautiful Water Set, consisting of pitcher and six glasses, full size, free. Latest cut glass pitcher. Remember this Water Set is given absolutely free to every purchaser of household articles as described by our Plan No. 65. To every lady who sells fourteen cans of Swan Baking Powder, under Plan No. 65, with the inducement of this beautiful Water Set free to each purchaser, we give a handsomely decorated 50-Piece Dinner Set or a 25-Piece Tea Set, absolutely free. We do not require any money in advance. Simply send us your name and address, and we will forward our different plans and full information. You will be surprised to see what can be accomplished in a few hours' work. We will allow you fifteen days to deliver the goods and collect the money before paying us. We allow large cash commissions if preferred. We pay all freight. We also give Bedsteads, Tables, Couches, Chairs, Shirt Waist Patterns, Musical Instruments, Lace Curtains, Rocking Chairs and hundreds of other useful and desirable articles, for selling our goods. Write for Plans No. 65 and 66. SALVONA SUPPLIES COMPANY, 1127 and 1129 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo. We assure our readers that the Salvona Supplies Company is thoroughly reliable.—Editor.'

Advertisement for Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Text: 'To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. on every box. 25c. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove'

CITY FATHERS SUSTAIN THE MAYOR'S VETO

Vote to Stand By His Hold Up of Electric Light Bill

Tolbert Property Offered for City Storage Purposes--\$200 Appropriated for Fairview Cemetery--Report on Garbage Question

The council got down to work promptly at 7:30 Monday evening when thirteen of the fifteen members responded to their names.

At once on opening City Clerk Granger read Mayor Brown's veto of the electric lighting company's bill of something over two thousand dollars for light during the past six months. There was but little discussion of the matter. When the question was put "Shall the bill be allowed the mayor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding," ten of the thirteen present voted to sustain the mayor and an effort will be made for a compromise. The sentiment expressed was that the electric light company should have whatever sum they are justly entitled to as early as possible as there has already been too long a delay.

Another communication was read from the mayor appointing Bert Gillen and Asa Allen special policemen with out pay from city, along the Ann Arbor railway where the grade separation is being made. George Clancy was also appointed a policeman in connection with his duties as pound master.

The judgment obtained by Mrs. Newman against the city and which had been assigned to Mrs. Mary Whiting was presented for settlement. The judgment was \$500, costs of plaintiff \$70.33, interest \$61.54, and taxed costs in supreme court \$42.00, making a total of \$673.87. Referred to finance committee.

The board of public works recommended that the bid of Schneider be accepted, he being the lowest bidder for the construction of sewer in District No. 11 and his bond fixed at \$1000.

Relative to the storm sewer on Division street, the board of works referred the matter back to the council without recommendation. A long discussion ensued over this. Aldermen Johnson and Schumacher contending for the necessity of this work being done at once. The urgent need of this sewer was admitted by all, but the ever present question of the where-withal was constantly pushed up to the council. The matter was finally given another delay by being referred to the sewer committee.

WANTS TO SHOOT SQUIRRELS.

A communication was read from Prof. A. H. Lloyd, per his tenant during his absence, asking permission to kill the squirrels which are making way with his pears. It was stated that trees which have yielded twenty-five bushels of pears would yield none unless the squirrels were shot. The council was friendly to the little pets, however, and laid the petition on the table.

Clerk Granger read a communication appointing Geo. Clancy as pound master and making him deputy clerk and granting him twenty-five per cent of all money collected in addition to regular compensation. This was agreed to.

CITY SCALES.

The question of city weighing came up again and a communication from Geo. W. Sweet was read in which he offered to furnish the scales and do the weighing for \$500 a year. Ald. Hutzel stated that he as chairman of the committee to which the matter of city scales was referred had a report to make when that order was reached. Later he read the report and recommendations of the committee. The committee said ten ton Fairbanks-Morse scales could be bought for \$200 and the Fairbanks-Morse people would send a man to superintend putting in the scales. The committee also recommended that they be put in in front of the city offices and that their operation be committed to the city clerk with such assistance as would be necessary. Considerable discussion was indulged as to the location. Alderman Coon inquired why it was not feasible in the judgment of the committee to locate them in front of the engine house. Alderman Hutzel and others explained that a careful consideration of this matter convinced the committee that there was no good place to locate them there and that the charge of the scales was likely to injure the efficiency of the firemen on occasions and commit the official weighing to numerous persons which would be very objectionable. After considerable farther discussion action on the question was put over until the next meeting of the council.

The matter of building a sidewalk on east side of new Perry school was brought up and a communication read from J. E. Beal of the board of education stating that the board was willing to build the walk. It was referred to sidewalk committee.

The executive committee of the Macabee celebration which is to be held here August 12th, extended an invitation to the council to attend the celebration. The invitation was accepted.

Various resolutions and requests relative to sidewalks in various sections of the city were presented and acted upon.

The finance committee's report was read by Chairman Douglas. The total bills amounted to \$630.00, which were

allowed and warrants ordered drawn for same.

STREET RAILWAY CO. SETTLES.

The streets committee through Al Herman Hutzel reported a conference with Messrs. Hawks and Angus relative to placing west Huron street in proper condition and a proposed settlement of all claims against the electric railway. The committee recommended that the note of the railway people be taken for \$3,018.70 at 5 per cent interest payable in one year and that when this settlement has been negotiated, the city attorney be instructed to discontinue all suits against the road. This was carried.

FOR CITY STOREHOUSE.

A communication was read from Thomas J. Keech representing the James Talbot estate offering to sell the city the west two-thirds of the block inclosed between Depot street, Fifth avenue, Summit street and Fourth avenue, for \$3,500, to be used by the city as a home for the caretaker of city property and a place to store city belongings. The terms of sale proposed were \$500 on completion of bargain and \$500 in August of each succeeding year until the whole is paid.

The proposition was considered a good one and the property with buildings very cheap. After considerable discussion as to the urgent need of such a place for storing city property the proposition was carried and the property will be purchased.

Two hundred dollars was appropriated for grading and fixing up Fifth ward cemetery.

The committee of the council appointed to meet the regents of the University and present the proposition relative to a joint detention hospital reported that they had carried out their commission and that the regents had accepted the general idea and would give the subject farther consideration in the future. The report was ordered filed.

THE GARBAGE QUESTION.

Alderman Grose, as chairman of the garbage committee, made a detailed report on the subject of the disposition of garbage and the cost of a garbage plant that would be suitable to the needs of Ann Arbor. The report was an exhaustive one and indicated the most painstaking care on the part of Alderman Grose in collecting information on the subject. He said there were two ways of disposing of garbage, by dumping on marsh ground or in nearby waters and cremation. The dumping process was out of the discussion in Ann Arbor, as there was no suitable dumping ground about Ann Arbor and it could not be dumped in the river. The only way to dispose of it, therefore, was by cremation.

He gave statistics from several cities showing the cost of the plants and operating expenses. Reducing these figures by comparative population he reached the opinion that a suitable plant can be erected here and inclosed with corrugated iron for \$9,000, or built of brick for \$10,000. Such a plant, he said, could be maintained for \$2,000. Ample funds for running same could be obtained by charging 25 cents a month for collecting the garbage. The report was a most interesting one and it is understood will be printed in full for the enlightenment of the people on this important subject, which is urgently up to the people of this city.

LIST OF SPORTS FOR LABOR DAY

The following is a list of the sports to be given on Labor Day and the prizes for which the contestants will struggle. Some additional special sports are promised and will be announced later:

Potato Race—1st prize, \$5.50 clock; 2d prize, pair of handsome bits; 3d prize, pair of shoes.

Three-legged Race—1st prize, \$5; 2d prize, \$3; 3d prize, \$2.

Hurdle Race—1st prize, pottery (value \$6.50); 2d prize, \$2; 3d prize, \$1.

Wheelbarrow Race—1st prize, \$10 chair; 2d prize, screwdriver set; 3d prize, saw.

Sack Race—1st prize, \$5.50 rocker; 2d prize, Stillson wrench; 3d prize, pair of slippers.

100-Yard Dash—1st prize, mandolin; 2d prize, pair of shoes; 3d prize, lathing hatchet.

Ladies' 75-Yard Dash—1st prize, handsome watch; 2d prize, pair of shoes; 3d prize, 5 pounds choice candy.

Fat Men's Race—1st prize, \$5 piece silverware; 2d prize, lawn seat; 3d prize, —.

Slow Race—1st prize, fishpole and reel; 2d prize, handsome lamp; 3d prize, \$1.

Old Men's Race—1st prize, concertina; 2d prize, set knives and forks; 3d prize, \$1.

Pole Vault (for boys under 14)—Prize, \$3 vault pole.

The visiting union making best ap-

pearance in the parade will be given prize of \$15.

Special—The Ann Arbor Music Co. donate a \$15 mandolin for the best written advertisement for the Ludwig & Co. and Heller Pianos sold by the A. A. M. Co., said advertisement to be submitted by Sept. 1. The above includes space for accepted ad. in Labor Day Souvenir. The A. A. M. Co. to determine merit of advertisements.

One of nature's remedies; cannot learn the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

The Argus-Democrat has news from all over the county. \$1 per year.

Hydrophobia.

A German physician notes among the most important symptoms of hydrophobia in dogs a change in the voice and a loss of appetite, accompanied by a desire to chew wood, leather and stones. They do not avoid water, nor do they usually foam at the mouth.

Earthquake Waves.

An earthquake wave has been known to travel over the Pacific ocean in twelve hours and sixteen minutes—that is, at the rate of six miles a minute.

Goins

Don't bend over for a full play, for you need plenty of breath.

Woolen Goods.

The shrinking of woolen goods is caused by the felting quality of the woolen fibers, each of which is possessed of beard or slanting saw teeth, which favor forward movement, but forbid retreat.

A Diver's Dilemma.

A diver went down to patch a hole in the side of a vessel at Cardiff. He removed the plug, and the indraft of water was so great that it drew his arm in the hole, holding him in that position for two hours, until the assistance of another diver could be procured.

Cow Tree Sap.

The sap of the cow tree, as its name implies, resembles milk both in name and taste and is very wholesome and nourishing. The tree grows in Venezuela and frequently attains a height of 100 to 125 feet.

The Mississippi Valley.

If the Mississippi valley was as densely populated as Massachusetts it would have 350,000,000 inhabitants.

The Mule Ducks.

If a horse touches his ears in going under a low bridge or through a tunnel he will invariably throw his head up and receive a hard knock. When a mule's ears touch anything his head goes down.

Argus-Democrat has news from all over the county. \$1 per year.

MID-SUMMER SALE

of

Muslin Underwear

7 Days, Saturday, July 25 to Sat. Night, Aug 1

Plain & Figure Facts OF ECONOMY

is the powerful inducement we offer to the throngs of buyers that will attend this sale.

To those who have attended our sales of Undermuslins during the past season, it would be unnecessary to repeat that our garments are all made of good Muslin, perfect in fit, generous in proportions, — made under the auspices of the Consumers League, bearing its label which is a guarantee of perfect sanitation. THE PRICES we make REPRESENT the very BEST VALUES given this year—low enough to make quick selling and close out all our surplus stock. A splendid chance for those who wish to add a few pieces to their summer lingerie.

<p>Lot 1 10c</p>	<p>Children's Drawers, hem-stitched and three tucks, Children's Drill Waists, all sizes, Ladies' close fitting Corset Covers in all sizes; every piece made of a good, durable cotton, the material alone costing more than you can get them in this sale ready to wear. You'll be surprised at their goodness, at the little price you pay.</p>	<p>Lot 4 49c</p>	<p>Ladies' Night Robes with yoke of lace insertion. Ladies' Drawers finished with flounce of blind embroidery tucks and embroidered edging. Ladies' Marguerite Corset Covers trimmed with lace and embroidery. Ladies' Short Petticoats with tucked muslin and embroidered flounce. Infant's Slips trimmed with hem-stitched ruffles. Children's Short Dresses trimmed with hem-stitched ruffles, a splendid selection at 49c.</p>
<p>Lot 2 15c</p>	<p>Infant's Slips, with yoke of insertion, Children's Drawers, hem-stitched and tucked, size 4 to 7 years, Children's Sateen Waists, all sizes up to 6 years, Ladies' Marguerite and close fitting corset covers, actually worth double the price you pay for them in this sale.</p>	<p>Lot 5 75c</p>	<p>Ladies' Empire Gowns, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, Ladies' Drawers trimmed with lace and insertion, also flounced edged with embroidery, Ladies' "Slip Overs" trimmed with cotton, torchon lace, Ladies' Petticoats with double flounce, edged with Valenciennes lace and embroidery. Ladies' Corset Covers lace and embroidery trimmed, Ladies' Night Robes made of Nainsook cloth with tucked square, neck and short sleeves, all surprising values at 75c.</p>
<p>Lot 3 25c</p>	<p>Ladies' Corset Covers, Marguerite and V shape styles, handsomely trimmed.—Ladies' Drawers with wide tucked, flounce edged with lace, Children's Drawers, Ladies' Short Petticoats with deep flounce edged with lace. This is the last opportunity given you to get them at 25c.</p>	<p>Lot 6 99c</p>	<p>Ladies' Petticoats, trimmed with lace, edge and insertion, Petticoats with deep flounces, edged with embroidery, Ladies' Night Robes trimmed with Val. lace and embroidery in the empire style, Marguerite Corset Covers, trimmed with lace edge and insertion, for 7 days only at 99c.</p>
<p>Lot 7 \$1.49</p>	<p>Ladies' Petticoats trimmed with lace edge and insertion, also made with deep flounce edged with embroidery. Ladies' Night Robes made with all-over embroidered yoke, all dainty beautiful garments at \$1.49.</p>	<p>All soiled Garments at Reduced Prices</p>	

Reductions in Women's Knit Underwear

<p>Women's Knit Vests, low neck, no sleeves, crocheted neck and sleeves, full size, at.....</p>	<p>5c</p>
<p>Women's Knit Vests, low neck, no sleeves, made of fine yarn, ribbed style, as good as most people care for at....</p>	<p>11c</p>
<p>Women's Knit Vests, ribbed, made with fancy crocheted yoke, our great 25c leader marked down for this sale to</p>	<p>19c</p>
<p>Women's fine ribbed Vests, made with deep yoke of torchon lace with lace bands over shoulders, full 50c grade at.....</p>	<p>29c</p>

MACK & CO.

