



FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York.

Election Ticket.

For President Electors,
CHARLES H. TRICK, of St. Clair,
SAMUEL M. STEPHENSON, of Menominee,
EDWARD H. BUTLER, of Wayne,
CHARLES T. MITCHELL, of Hillsdale,
DAVID B. COOK, of Barry,
CHARLES DUNCAN, of Van Buren,
ALTON B. TURNER, of Kent,
IRA P. BINGHAM, of Livingston,
WILLIAM B. BEAVER, of Sanilac,
WILLIAM H. POTTER, of Oceana,
SAMUEL A. BROWN, of Oceana.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
DAVID H. JEROME, of Saginaw,
MORRIS S. CROSBY, of Kent.
For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM JENNY, of Macomb.
For State Treasurer,
BENJAMIN D. FRITCHER, of Allegan.
For Auditor General,
W. HAVING LATIMER, of Mecosta.
For Attorney General,
JACOB L. VAN RIPER, of Berrien.
For Commissioner of State Land Office,
JAMES M. NEASMITH, of Kalamazoo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CORNELIUS A. GOWER, of Saginaw.
For Member of State Board of Education,
EDWARD REEFORD, of Washington.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative—2d district,
EDWIN WILLIAMS, of Monroe.

Legislative Ticket.

For Representative in Legislature—1st District,
EDWARD P. ALLEN.
For Representative in Legislature—2d District,
EDWARD D. KINNE.

County Ticket.

For State Senator,
JOE T. JACOBS.
For Sheriff,
W. HAVING YECKLEY.
For Judge of Probate,
WILLIAM E. DEWEY.
For County Clerk,
EVERETT B. CLARK.
For Register of Deeds,
ERASTUS N. GILBERT.
For Treasurer,
FREDERICK FITZMAIER.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
FRANK J. KEMER.
For Circuit Court Commissioner,
JAMES MCRAE AND FRANK HINKLEY.
For Coroners,
DR. W. B. BIRKBEY and DR. F. K. OWEN.
For Surveyor,
JOHN K. YOCUM.

Registration Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a session of the Board of Registration of the several wards of the city of Ann Arbor will be held on Tuesday, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1880, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. and continuing at 2 o'clock p. m., at the following named places:

First ward.....HUTZEL & CO'S SHOP
Second ward.....HUTZEL & CO'S SHOP
Third ward.....HUTZEL & CO'S SHOP
Fourth ward.....HUTZEL & CO'S SHOP
Fifth ward.....HUTZEL & CO'S SHOP
Sixth ward.....HUTZEL & CO'S SHOP

JOHN KAPP, Mayor.
W. W. DOUGLAS, Recorder.
Dated Ann Arbor, October 7th, 1880.

It is not a pleasant duty to publish the letter we do to Judge Cooley, but stern duty compels it. Some days previous to its publication we wrote the Judge a kind letter, saying that a copy would be placed in his hands, and that it would be corrected; and some days before publishing it, it was placed in his hands. After a reasonable time had elapsed, concluding that there were no corrections that he wanted to make, the letter was published.

During the past four days the leaders of the Douglas faction have been counseling together to devise a course of action to do away with the force of this letter. At this writing they have evidently decided upon the following:

- 1st. That it is a sectarian war.
- 2d. That it is the result of matters personal to Cooley and myself.
- 3d. That the high standing, fairness and infallibility of the Court were such that they could do no wrong.
- And to this end, every one that has or ever expects to have a case before this Court is to be brought forward to extol and eulogize its virtues.

From the time another Judge, or a jury, was refused by Judge Huntington, Douglas has elected who and who only should pass upon this case: 1st, Huntington alone; 2d, Cooley, Campbell, Marston and Graves.

We have used our best endeavors to prevent this, and have given our reasons why these men should not be the final arbiters. They will not be. The people of the State, who make and unmake its executive and judicial officers, are the highest tribunal, and from their verdict there is no appeal. If they make no judicial decisions, they make those who make them, and are certain in time to give expression to their verdict.

Certain interested persons and papers are charging us with "attacking Judge Cooley and the Supreme Bench." These charges and statements may be and are intended to mislead. We have not "attacked" Judge Cooley or the Supreme Bench. Upon their character, reputation, and standing as judges and jurists we have made no comments that were not favorable to them, as will be seen by reference to our Open Letter, published in the Detroit Evening News of Oct. 4th, and republished in this issue of the COURIER. We would not if we could detract one iota from their well earned reputations. It is the private and personal relations which some of them sustain to a certain party and case that we have felt compelled to criticize and deprecate in view of the official position which they hold. We do not understand why they, in this capacity, are placed above criticism more than other members of the human family, or that any sacredness attaches to their persons in their actions as citizens which places them above and beyond the same scrutiny that other mortals are subject to. Other than this we have not intended, and have not done. Nor do we feel that we are without full justification in our action.

The Lansing Republican has carefully noted the papers in which errors occur in printing the names of candidates, and to our credulousness and humiliation be it said the Ann Arbor COURIER appears in the list. The Republican is to be commended for its thoroughness and care in this respect, which may be the means of saving to the republicans many votes which would otherwise have been thrown out.

The town elections in Connecticut indicate that the state is surely republican, they having made many and large gains since 1876.

An Open Letter to Prof. T. M. Cooley.

DEAR SIR:—For over four years the so-called Rose-Douglas controversy has been bitterly contested. You have been a Douglas partisan from the beginning. Before any evidence had been taken—relying entirely upon Douglas's statements—you pronounced Dr. Rose guilty.

Through certain University officials, and under the pretense that the best interests of the University must be promoted, you have, from the first, directed what course should be pursued by those authorities who sought to, and who did, whitewash Douglas.

You were opposed to an investigation of the matter by the Legislature. In the struggle to prevent an investigation, or no investigation was the issue—you and your friends supported the Democratic candidate, one of Douglas's leading lawyers, instead of supporting your own party ticket.

After the Legislature had pronounced Douglas guilty, and requested the Regents to remove him, a public asking that Rose should not be reinstated was started in Bay City, the home of your son and Judge Marston. It was signed by many of the lawyers of Bay City and presented to the Regents. We believe you caused this. Up to this time Cutchin had acted, in the main, on our side. Since then he has acted against us. Because of that paper the Regents refused to reinstate Rose.

After the Regents refused to pay any attention to the request of the Legislative Committee, Dr. Rose and his friends asked for a trial in the courts, before a jury of his peers, and that the case be tried before some other Judge than Huntington. You advised Huntington to try the case himself, and some of your brother professors wrote letters to prevent Judge Cutchin, of Niles, from coming to try the case. The result was a trial in chancery, by Huntington, he refusing to call another Judge or to give a jury, trying it himself, against the protest of Rose and his friends. And all through the trial, which lasted over one month, you and your wife, and your parties, at which Douglas and his lawyers and friends were present; but not a single lawyer or friend of Rose was permitted to be present. You and your wife, Douglas and his wife, the Judge and his wife, and Douglas's attorneys and their wives, constituted the company. And Huntington, during the trial, was a frequent visitor at your house.

The result of these influences appeared in the rulings of the Court, which decided every point in favor of Douglas, and as an excuse for ruling against Rose, kept constantly saying, during the trial, that in the case of the Supreme Court would pass upon it. These rulings and this decision were bitterly denounced by Dr. Rose and his friends, and as earnestly defended by Douglas and his allies; and such confidence had they in their relations on the Bench, that they offered to pay the expenses. If Rose would appeal, this strange offer, and their anxiety to have us appeal, alarmed and confirmed us in our opinions that they had knowledge of what the Court would do, and we peremptorily refused to appeal. Finding that they could not lagder us into an appeal, they appealed themselves. A majority of the Board of Regents evidently shared these feelings with us, and refused to employ counsel and go there. And this case is now before you, with this feeling fully and plainly expressed, not only by Dr. Rose and myself, but by a majority of the Regents.

In the fall of 1878, you and the Douglas faction again bitterly opposed the election of the Hon. A. J. Sawyer to the Legislature, and worked and voted for his Democratic opponent, because you feared their legislative action.

When the last Legislative Committee came to visit the University, and it was believed that the intention was to reinstate Rose, you held a private interview with them at one of the hotels in this city, and endeavored to convince them that Rose ought not to be reinstated, and made it a matter personal to yourself that he should not be.

At the printing of the first University Calendar and Medical Announcement after Dr. Rose was reinstated, his name was not permitted to appear therein. It was reported (and is believed truthfully) that this was done at your suggestion, because the case was in the Supreme Court, and if they should decide against Rose, the University would not be disgraced by his name appearing in the Calendar.

Again, in the bitter contest for the nomination of Regents in 1879, you traveled the streets of Ann Arbor almost constantly for a week before the Republican primary meetings, to aid in electing anti-Rose and pro-Douglas candidates, and you endeavored to convince them that Rose ought not to be reinstated, and made it a matter personal to yourself that he should not be.

When the Regents passed a resolution that they would not employ counsel to argue the case, you, a professor in the University, acting as a Supreme Court Judge, denounced the Board of Regents, from the Bench, saying that it was an unheard of thing not to employ counsel—which you know is not true.

When the new Regents came into power they endorsed the action of their predecessors, and in the discharge of their duty they refused to employ counsel. And because they dared to walk in the light of their own judgment, you chose to persecute them, and in the next meeting of the Board of Regents you sent in your resignation as a Professor in the Law Department. The Board naturally desired to know why you resigned. The Regent arose and stated that you resigned because the Regents would not employ counsel to prosecute the Rose-Douglas case before you on the Supreme Bench. And this same Regent offered a resolution, to the effect that the three offending new Regents—Shearer, Grosvenor, and Van Riper—were to be asked to resign, and you withdrew it.

Now you are more familiar with such matters than we are. We never heard of a case before where a Judge resigned because somebody didn't want to go to the expense of continuing litigation before him. Did you?

Had any of Rose's friends so conducted, you and others would have said that we were trying to buy a case somebody. Why should we think differently? We have reason to believe you sent telegrams to Bay City on election day, containing false statements which could not but have a tendency to prejudice the Shearer against Dr. Rose and his friends; and we believe you sent them for that purpose. And you are now a member of the City when Regent Shearer started for his first official meeting with the Board of Regents. You accompanied him to Ann Arbor, and asked him to stay in your house. We think your object in this was to advise and influence him for the Douglas interest, if he should ask you any questions that would open the door.

We know, of course, that your influence does not stop with controlling your own actions and opinions. Judge Marston was a student under you. He was a law partner of your son. Through your influence he was placed upon the Supreme Bench. When Regent Cutchin appeared in your court last January as counsel in opposition to the protest of Regents Duffell, Clinie and Malta, he was your son-in-law. You were the official letter to Cutchin, indorsing for the court his action in appearing in the case.

You know, too, that the nephew of Judge B. F. Graves is the law partner of Judge Douglas.

Of course we remember that Judge Campbell is a brother-in-law to Judge Douglas, and we have beheld with deep interest the struggle between family influence and social ties on the one hand, and official duty and desire for justice on the other, which appears to have been subjected in this case. At one time the court would seem to drift towards the latter influences, and for the moment he would seem to forget who and what he was, and in that mood permit the case to come before him. Another, all the better inclined, would seem to command him, and he would refuse to take any part in the case. The last time an effort was made to involve him in the case, he was peremptorily refused. We rejoice in the belief that the final triumph has been won by justice and right.

In short, we feel that you have done all in your power to prevent the names of our credulousness and humiliation be it said the Ann Arbor COURIER appears in the list. The Republican is to be commended for its thoroughness and care in this respect, which may be the means of saving to the republicans many votes which would otherwise have been thrown out.

The town elections in Connecticut indicate that the state is surely republican, they having made many and large gains since 1876.

have no concern at this time; but all can see that after you had thus acted in this capacity for four long years, it was but natural that Douglas should feel that he could rely upon you when you should come to act judicially, and equally as natural for Dr. Rose and his friends to feel that they stood no chance for justice at the hands of two Professors of the University who had sided with Douglas from the beginning. We are not sure that you are not so full of knowledge that he went to a friendly Court.

You are fully aware of all these facts, and know that we also are fully posted upon them; and hence the anxiety that you will continue to sit in the case. The struggle to prevent an investigation, or no investigation was the issue—you and your friends supported the Democratic candidate, one of Douglas's leading lawyers, instead of supporting your own party ticket.

After the Legislature had pronounced Douglas guilty, and requested the Regents to remove him, a public asking that Rose should not be reinstated was started in Bay City, the home of your son and Judge Marston. It was signed by many of the lawyers of Bay City and presented to the Regents. We believe you caused this. Up to this time Cutchin had acted, in the main, on our side. Since then he has acted against us. Because of that paper the Regents refused to reinstate Rose.

After the Regents refused to pay any attention to the request of the Legislative Committee, Dr. Rose and his friends asked for a trial in the courts, before a jury of his peers, and that the case be tried before some other Judge than Huntington. You advised Huntington to try the case himself, and some of your brother professors wrote letters to prevent Judge Cutchin, of Niles, from coming to try the case. The result was a trial in chancery, by Huntington, he refusing to call another Judge or to give a jury, trying it himself, against the protest of Rose and his friends. And all through the trial, which lasted over one month, you and your wife, and your parties, at which Douglas and his lawyers and friends were present; but not a single lawyer or friend of Rose was permitted to be present. You and your wife, Douglas and his wife, the Judge and his wife, and Douglas's attorneys and their wives, constituted the company. And Huntington, during the trial, was a frequent visitor at your house.

The result of these influences appeared in the rulings of the Court, which decided every point in favor of Douglas, and as an excuse for ruling against Rose, kept constantly saying, during the trial, that in the case of the Supreme Court would pass upon it. These rulings and this decision were bitterly denounced by Dr. Rose and his friends, and as earnestly defended by Douglas and his allies; and such confidence had they in their relations on the Bench, that they offered to pay the expenses. If Rose would appeal, this strange offer, and their anxiety to have us appeal, alarmed and confirmed us in our opinions that they had knowledge of what the Court would do, and we peremptorily refused to appeal. Finding that they could not lagder us into an appeal, they appealed themselves. A majority of the Board of Regents evidently shared these feelings with us, and refused to employ counsel and go there. And this case is now before you, with this feeling fully and plainly expressed, not only by Dr. Rose and myself, but by a majority of the Regents.

In the fall of 1878, you and the Douglas faction again bitterly opposed the election of the Hon. A. J. Sawyer to the Legislature, and worked and voted for his Democratic opponent, because you feared their legislative action.

When the last Legislative Committee came to visit the University, and it was believed that the intention was to reinstate Rose, you held a private interview with them at one of the hotels in this city, and endeavored to convince them that Rose ought not to be reinstated, and made it a matter personal to yourself that he should not be.

At the printing of the first University Calendar and Medical Announcement after Dr. Rose was reinstated, his name was not permitted to appear therein. It was reported (and is believed truthfully) that this was done at your suggestion, because the case was in the Supreme Court, and if they should decide against Rose, the University would not be disgraced by his name appearing in the Calendar.

Again, in the bitter contest for the nomination of Regents in 1879, you traveled the streets of Ann Arbor almost constantly for a week before the Republican primary meetings, to aid in electing anti-Rose and pro-Douglas candidates, and you endeavored to convince them that Rose ought not to be reinstated, and made it a matter personal to yourself that he should not be.

When the Regents passed a resolution that they would not employ counsel to argue the case, you, a professor in the University, acting as a Supreme Court Judge, denounced the Board of Regents, from the Bench, saying that it was an unheard of thing not to employ counsel—which you know is not true.

When the new Regents came into power they endorsed the action of their predecessors, and in the discharge of their duty they refused to employ counsel. And because they dared to walk in the light of their own judgment, you chose to persecute them, and in the next meeting of the Board of Regents you sent in your resignation as a Professor in the Law Department. The Board naturally desired to know why you resigned. The Regent arose and stated that you resigned because the Regents would not employ counsel to prosecute the Rose-Douglas case before you on the Supreme Bench. And this same Regent offered a resolution, to the effect that the three offending new Regents—Shearer, Grosvenor, and Van Riper—were to be asked to resign, and you withdrew it.

Now you are more familiar with such matters than we are. We never heard of a case before where a Judge resigned because somebody didn't want to go to the expense of continuing litigation before him. Did you?

Had any of Rose's friends so conducted, you and others would have said that we were trying to buy a case somebody. Why should we think differently? We have reason to believe you sent telegrams to Bay City on election day, containing false statements which could not but have a tendency to prejudice the Shearer against Dr. Rose and his friends; and we believe you sent them for that purpose. And you are now a member of the City when Regent Shearer started for his first official meeting with the Board of Regents. You accompanied him to Ann Arbor, and asked him to stay in your house. We think your object in this was to advise and influence him for the Douglas interest, if he should ask you any questions that would open the door.

We know, of course, that your influence does not stop with controlling your own actions and opinions. Judge Marston was a student under you. He was a law partner of your son. Through your influence he was placed upon the Supreme Bench. When Regent Cutchin appeared in your court last January as counsel in opposition to the protest of Regents Duffell, Clinie and Malta, he was your son-in-law. You were the official letter to Cutchin, indorsing for the court his action in appearing in the case.

You know, too, that the nephew of Judge B. F. Graves is the law partner of Judge Douglas.

Of course we remember that Judge Campbell is a brother-in-law to Judge Douglas, and we have beheld with deep interest the struggle between family influence and social ties on the one hand, and official duty and desire for justice on the other, which appears to have been subjected in this case. At one time the court would seem to drift towards the latter influences, and for the moment he would seem to forget who and what he was, and in that mood permit the case to come before him. Another, all the better inclined, would seem to command him, and he would refuse to take any part in the case. The last time an effort was made to involve him in the case, he was peremptorily refused. We rejoice in the belief that the final triumph has been won by justice and right.

In short, we feel that you have done all in your power to prevent the names of our credulousness and humiliation be it said the Ann Arbor COURIER appears in the list. The Republican is to be commended for its thoroughness and care in this respect, which may be the means of saving to the republicans many votes which would otherwise have been thrown out.

The town elections in Connecticut indicate that the state is surely republican, they having made many and large gains since 1876.

Our County's History.

The sturdy pioneers who endured the privations and hardships of frontier life in the settlement of Washtenaw county are fast passing away. One by one their funeral dirges have been sung, and now we find but few who were here previous to the organization of the county, and this number will rapidly lessen. The silvery locks, the dimmed eye and bent form tell us that they can remain in our midst but a few more years at best. Their lips will soon be forever silenced to human ear, and if we desire to leave a true and correct record of the settlement of the county, and of their lives, for the benefit of future generations, we dare not delay longer. Of the vast importance of compiling in a convenient form all the interesting and valuable facts of the county's history, we know all of our readers will readily realize. We are, therefore, glad to announce that the labor of gathering up and publishing has been undertaken by Chas. C. Chapman & Co., an historical publishing firm of considerable reputation, and a book of unusual interest may be expected.

50,000 coupons at Gidley & Wheeler's, 22 Huron street, Ann Arbor, Mich. To every person purchasing goods at our store, to the amount of fifty cents, will be given one coupon, which entitles the holder to one share in articles below mentioned, to be drawn by holders of 50,000 coupons, the distribution to be made by impartial judges, and according to corresponding numbers placed upon each article:

One Clough & Warren Organ at Prof. Wiley's, \$410
One Bed room Set at Mottling, \$100
One Silver Tea Set at J. C. Watts, \$50
One Lady's Gold Watch at J. Haller, \$50
One Silk Dress Pattern at F. Schaefer, \$40

Johnson's Natural History. Over one hundred and seventy orders have been taken in this city for this great work. It is commended by the most distinguished scholars from ten of our greatest institutions of learning: Michigan University, Harvard, Dartmouth, Amherst, William, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Bowdoin, and others. No better investment can be made by any teacher, family, or young person than to purchase it. The publisher wants a live man to solicit orders for it. See advertisement in another column.

Bogus Certificates. It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc., and pulled up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnish their own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See another column.—Republican.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an *incurable Lung Disease*. See advertisement in another column.

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Present, William D. Harrison, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Walter B. Burnett, late of the County of Washtenaw, deceased, the guardian of the estate of said Walter B. Burnett, do hereby certify that he is now prepared to render his annual account as such guardian.

Therefore, it is ordered, that Saturday, the 10th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and settling said account, and that the next of kin of said Walter B. Burnett, and all other persons claiming to be interested in said estate, be and they are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed; and it is further ordered, that the guardian of the estate of said Walter B. Burnett, be and he is required to give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pending of said account, and of the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ann Arbor Courier, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

State of Orson Dwight Taylor, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 12th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Present, William D. Harrison, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Orson Dwight Taylor, late of the County of Washtenaw, deceased, the guardian of the estate of said Orson Dwight Taylor, do hereby certify that he is now prepared to render his annual account as such guardian.

Therefore, it is ordered, that Monday, the 15th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and settling said account, and that the next of kin of said Orson Dwight Taylor, and all other persons claiming to be interested in said estate, be and they are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed; and it is further ordered, that the guardian of the estate of said Orson Dwight Taylor, be and he is required to give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pending of said account, and of the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ann Arbor Courier, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

State of Martha E. Wood, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 1st day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Present, William D. Harrison, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Martha E. Wood, late of the County of Washtenaw, deceased, the guardian of the estate of said Martha E. Wood, do hereby certify that he is now prepared to render his annual account as such guardian.

Therefore, it is ordered, that Monday, the 15th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and settling said account, and that the next of kin of said Martha E. Wood, and all other persons claiming to be interested in said estate, be and they are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed; and it is further ordered, that the guardian of the estate of said Martha E. Wood, be and he is required to give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pending of said account, and of the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ann Arbor Courier, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

State of Anthony Freeman, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 1st day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Present, William D. Harrison, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Anthony Freeman, late of the County of Washtenaw, deceased, the guardian of the estate of said Anthony Freeman, do hereby certify that he is now prepared to render his annual account as such guardian.

Therefore, it is ordered, that Monday, the 15th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and settling said account, and that the next of kin of said Anthony Freeman, and all other persons claiming to be interested in said estate, be and they are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed; and it is further ordered, that the guardian of the estate of said Anthony Freeman, be and he is required to give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pending of said account, and of the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ann Arbor Courier, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

State of Anthony Freeman, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 1st day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Present, William D. Harrison, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Anthony Freeman, late of the County of Washtenaw, deceased, the guardian of the estate of said Anthony Freeman, do hereby certify that he is now prepared to render his annual account as such guardian.

Therefore, it is ordered, that Monday, the 15th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and settling said account, and that the next of kin of said Anthony Freeman, and all other persons claiming to be interested in said estate, be and they are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed; and it is further ordered, that the guardian of the estate of said Anthony Freeman, be and he is required to give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pending of said account, and of the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ann Arbor Courier, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WANTED.

To hire a teacher or business man of map and energy, 30 years of age or upwards, to take orders for a properly illustrated educational work, having a large sale, Address, stating age and business experience in detail, to

W. B. STICKNEY, Publisher,
1010. Ann Arbor, Mich.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At seven per cent. Security must be on first-class farms in this county, or city property in Ann Arbor, in central and desirable locations.

J. Q. SESSIONS, Attorney.
Office: S. W. Cor. Main and Huron Sts., upstairs.

FOR SALE.

A Farm of twenty-one acres, with a good dwelling house on it, one mile from city limits. Enquire 9651
AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

I have a good FLOURING MILL of four run of stone, that I will sell or exchange for property in Washtenaw County.
9641 RICE A. BEAL.

FOR EXCHANGE.

I have a farm of 100 acres in the western part of the State, valued at \$4,000, which I will exchange for Ann Arbor city property.
RICE A. BEAL.

A Greenback Representative Convention.

For the Second Representative District, consisting of Ann Arbor city and town, Northfield, Webster, Salem and Superior will meet at the law office of J. Williams, Saturday, September 12th, at 2 o'clock p. m., to nominate a candidate for the State Legislature. Each ward and township entitled to send a number of delegates. By order of

1007-3 COMMITTEE.

I can furnish First-class

CUTBERRY RASPBERRY PLANTS!

For transplanting in the fall, from my grounds, warranted pure, at
\$3.00 PER 100; \$25.00 PER 1,000
968-1010 BENJ. DAY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

First National Bank of Ann Arbor

At Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan, at the close of business October 1st, 1880.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$251,329.45
Overdrafts	100.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	100,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	10,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	20,541.45
Due from State banks and bankers	12,178.02
To estate, furniture and fixtures	17,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,211.51
Profits and losses	2,222.10
Other National Banks	12,257.00
Fractional currency (including U. S. notes)	50.99
Legal tender notes	9

