

Immense Grain Receipts at Buffalo.
Some of the receipts should be made of the grain receipts reported in our paper of yesterday. Such a cereal deluge was never before launched upon any port in the world. Our marine list of yesterday, for the twenty-four hours ending at noon, recorded the arrival of one steamer, six propellers, six barges, four lighters, and fifty-nine schooners, making a total of 76 vessels laden with 4,867 barrels of flour, 838,095 bushels of wheat, 83,600 bushels of corn, and 2,445 bushels of barley, making a total of 949,244 bushels of grain passing our light-house during twenty-four hours. In addition to this, the same fleet brought 850,036 feet of lumber and 59,000 staves, making an aggregate day's work unsurpassed in the history of lake commerce.

Buyers came in freely and there was a deal of trading done from the eastward, under the idea that so large a quantity thrown upon the market would reduce prices. But Buffalo operators have big bellies; they refused to consider their market overstocked, and consequently transacted business not large, and no concessions were made by holders. There is hardly another place in the country or the world that could have stood up so stolidly under such a deluge. Buyers from abroad looked on in wonder. All this has some reason. By this time much of this grain is pouring into canal boats and will soon be distributed all along the line of the canal, the surplus pouring into New York in divided doses, so as not to gorge the New Yorkers too suddenly. It is quite within the limits of probability that within a week the Buffalo grain merchants will be complaining of a short supply.—*Buffalo Commercial, Saturday Evening.*

With the last forty-eight hours ending last evening, a fleet of over one hundred vessels, including propellers, &c.—*about* arrived at this port, containing one hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-two bushels of grain, and eight thousand six hundred and eleven barrels of flour. Reducing the flour, the aggregate is 1,412,416 bushels. The greater portion of this amount consists of wheat, there having been imported during the time above specified, 1,216,485 bushels of that product. On Thursday alone our grain receipts were about 1,000,000 bushels.—*Buffalo Courier, Saturday.*

Arrival of the Pony Express.
St. Joseph, Sept. 24.
The Pony Express, with California advices to the 12th inst., arrived here last night.

San Francisco, Sept. 24, 3:40 P. M.—The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to August 31st, arrived at Carson Valley this morning.

The tenth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union was celebrated by the pioneers in San Francisco by a partial suspension of business.

A procession, an oration, and a grand ball in the evening were had.

At the Republican primary elections in San Francisco on the 5th inst. out of the twelve districts divided against making a partisan nomination for local officers, and in favor of an alliance with the People's Party in the municipal election.

The Breckinridge State Convention is in session at Sacramento. An electoral ticket will undoubtedly be nominated, as many of that party believe the State can be carried for Breckinridge.

The Mariposa gold mines, on Col. Fremont's grant, are reported to yield immensely since the completion of his extensive quartz mills. The last week's yield was at the rate of nearly \$2000 per day.

Sufficient census returns have been made to the Marshal to form a basis for estimating the population of California at 500,000.

A fire at Sonora on the 10th destroyed \$8,000 worth of property.

Advances from Oregon to the 6th. Extravagant rumors prevailed respecting the silver mines in different parts of the Cascade Mountains.

The Portland News, gives the most encouraging reports from the Rock Creek gold mines. It represents the range to pay from five to ten dollars per day to the man.

Iron ore has been discovered in the Cascade Mountains.

Accident to a Balloonist.
ALBANY, Sept. 23.
Lamontain, the balloonist, met with a serious accident on his recent voyage from this city. He traveled thirty miles in twenty-nine minutes, and, in attempting to land at East Lansing, Mass., was caught in a tornado and dashed against a stone wall, knocking him senseless, but breaking no bones. The basket, however, was bound and elevated to an equal altitude with the balloon, thus clearing the wall. It was then dragged along the ground at a fearful speed, and, coming in contact with a tree, stripped off its branches and tore the network of the balloon to atoms. It continued its course some distance, when it came in contact with another tree, throwing Lamontain out, causing the balloon to collapse, and leaving the latter a mangled mass. Lamontain was not conscious for near half an hour, when he was found on the top of a mountain by some men who witnessed his perilous descent. He was very badly bruised and cut, but not so seriously injured as to prevent his riding to a farmer's house, where he remained twenty-four hours, when he returned to Lansingburg, reaching home last night. His escape from instant death was most miraculous, as the balloon was driving along at the rate of a mile a minute when he was dashed against the stone wall. He says it was a more fearful and perilous descent than was made when he landed in Jefferson county, on his trip from St. Louis.

Terrible Explosion.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24.
One of the most terrible calamities that ever occurred here took place at 1 P. M. A boiler in the marble works of W. W. Wallace exploded, killing several men—the number is not yet ascertained—and wounding several. The boiler passed through the building, reducing the back part into a heap of ruins. Striking the front of Robert & Barker's clothing store, on the opposite side of Liberty street, it killed the proprietor, who was standing at the door. His head was nearly taken off. It then passed through the rear wall of the store into Swartz's lager beer hall, which it nearly demolished. A German named Weller, who was in the saloon, was killed. The boiler landed in the Presbyterian graveyard, back of the hall, having passed through four walls. The number of men engaged in the work was one hundred. It is supposed that fifteen to twenty men are among the killed: William Burke, William McMurray, T. McQuinn, W. Aiken, J. R. Hamilton, Lewis Hutchinson, Robert Barker. It is supposed that numbers of bodies will yet be found.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING SEPT. 23, 1890.

National Democratic Ticket.

For President,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON
OF GEORGIA.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,
GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP
OF WAYNE COUNTY.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN S. BARRY
OF ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM M. FENTON
OF GENESEE COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM FRANCIS
OF ALLEGAN COUNTY.

FOR TREASURER,
ELON FARNSWORTH
OF WAYNE COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY PENNYCOT
OF OAKLAND COUNTY.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF STATE LAND OFFICE,
SAMUEL L. SMITH
OF Houghton County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
CHAUNCEY JOSLIN
OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator—7th District,
PHILIP WINEGAR
OF NORTHFIELD COUNTY.

For Senator—8th District,
JEREMIAH D. COREY
OF MACHESTER COUNTY.

For Representatives in the State Legislature,
1st Dist.—**LAUREN SANFORD**, of Superior
2d Dist.—**OLNEY HAWKINS**, of Ann Arbor
3d Dist.—**THOMAS L. HUMPHREY**, of Saline
4th Dist.—**CHARLES S. GREGORY**, of Seio

COUNTY TICKET.

For Judge of Probate,
DANIEL HIXON, of Bridgewater.

For Sheriff,
THOMAS F. LEONARD, of Superior

For Register of Deeds,
HORATIO G. SHELDON, of Ypsilanti.

For County Clerk,
JOHN J. ROBINSON, of Sharon.

For Treasurer,
JOHN M. CHASE, of Ann Arbor.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
LYMAN D. NORRIS, of Ypsilanti.

For Circuit Court Commissioner,
JOHN N. GOTT, of Ann Arbor.

For County Surveyor,
CHARLES S. WOODARD, of Ypsilanti.

For Coroners,
SAMSON PARKER, of Lima.
PHILEMON C. MURRAY, of Salem.

The "Nicholson Letter."
The State News, "by request of a large number of Republicans, and some Democrats," has reproduced the "Cass-Nicholson Letter." The News has done a good thing, and in the language of the play, we may well exclaim, "We thank thee, Jew." We hope that the Republicans will read this letter, and read it carefully. In it they will find proof positive that the Democratic party occupies no new ground concerning the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories. This letter of Gen. Cass was written in 1847, and it plainly, pointedly, unmistakably denied the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, and as plainly and positively claimed for the people of the Territories the right to settle the question for themselves. This was the doctrine of Gen. Cass in 1847, established by his speeches and votes in the Senate, established by his refusal to obey instructions to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, and accepted and adopted by the Democratic party.

This letter was written in 1847; in May, 1848, Gen. Cass was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party, in National Convention assembled at Baltimore, and placed upon a platform embodying the Popular Sovereignty doctrine of his Nicholson letter. His opinions were known, and approved by the highest power known to the party. The personal defection of MARTIN VAN BUREN, and the dissatisfaction of the extremists at the South with the position of Gen. Cass and the platform upon the slavery question alone, caused his defeat and the election of Gen. TAYLOR. But in 1852 Gen. PIERCE was nominated, and the same plank put in the platform. The Whig leaders in sustaining the Compromise measures of 1850 had come upon the same ground, and in that campaign the issue was not distinctly defined. In 1856 Buchanan was nominated upon a Popular Sovereignty platform, and Fremont was placed upon a platform sustaining the power of Congress. The issue thus directly made up, is the issue now. DOUGLAS and the Democratic party adhere to the doctrine of the "Cass-Nicholson letter," and affirm the right of the Territories to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way, while Lincoln and the Republicans hold to the old British doctrine—the doctrine that lost George III. thirteen jewels from his crown—that the Territories are colonies, and that Congress has the exclusive right to legislate for them.

The Nicholson letter discusses the issue fairly; it was sound Democratic doctrine in 1847; it is sound Democratic doctrine to-day; and again we thank the News for re-producing it. We hope that it will insert it weekly until after the election.

The Republican journals abound in slurs upon the mother and wife of DOUGLAS. The Democratic papers treat with respect or say nothing about the wife and daughters of LINCOLN.

The Republican journals are announcing the conversion of Tom F. W. Wordcraft!

Maliciously False.

It is asserted upon the stump and in the Republican journals of this State, that, during the last session of the Legislature, Hon. W. L. BANCROFT, of St. Clair county, proposed to amend the constitution that no foreign-born inhabitant of the State should be allowed to vote unless he was the owner of unincumbered real estate worth \$250, and that all the Democratic members voted for such proposition. We charge that any writer or speaker making such a statement, knowingly and wilfully states a falsehood. What are the facts? Pending a joint resolution offered by Mr. McMANOR, to insert in section 1, article 7 of the constitution, after the word "tribe," "and every male inhabitant of African descent, who is the owner in fee of unincumbered real estate within the State of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars," which clause would make such negro voters. "Mr. BANCROFT" (we quote from the House Journal) "moved to re-commit the bill to the committee on State Affairs, with instructions to amend so as to confer the right of suffrage upon all aliens possessed of a freehold to the value of \$250," and for this proposition every Democrat voted, while every Republican voted against it.

And what would have been the effect of Mr. BANCROFT's amendment? The constitution now confers the right of suffrage upon all aliens who have resided in the State two years and six months, and who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States six months preceding an election, and that clause he did not propose to strike out, but simply to provide another class of foreign-born voters, which would include those Germans, English, and Irish who might own a freehold worth \$250, but who had not lived in the State two years and six months. The Republicans, almost unanimously, voted to confer this freehold qualification upon negroes, but unanimously against conferring it upon foreign-born inhabitants; the Democrats voted in favor of giving the foreign-born inhabitant the same privilege the Republicans sought to bestow upon negroes, and against the amendment making negro freeholders voters. For the truth of this statement we can give any who wish page and date of the House Journal.

In Trouble.
One HENRY BARNES, editor of the Detroit Tribune, seems to be somewhat in trouble just now. His trouble is this: HENRY BARNES was elected to the Senate in 1858, and took his seat and the oath of office. In 1859 HENRY BARNES wanted to take a contract for supplying the State with stationery, but the constitution was in the way, no contract could be awarded to a member of the Legislature. HENRY BARNES resigned his seat; was awarded the contract, and filed his sureties for the compliance with its terms. HENRY BARNES now has Senatorial aspirations again, and having assigned his contract, considers himself eligible for re-election, and seeks a nomination. But in answer to an inquiry, Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, the great constitutional expounder of the party, and legal adviser of the State, declares that a contractor cannot make himself eligible to a seat in the Legislature by assigning his contract. The Legislature cannot abrogate him from it, the State must look to him and his sureties for its faithful performance, and until its expiration he cannot hold a seat in the Legislature. Bad business for HENRY BARNES; we sympathize with him, we do, but he should play sharper next time.

P. S. Will the next Senate Committee on Printing be able to draw \$75 from the Treasury for supplies, without having occasion to use a single half-ounce of foolscap?

The Republicans had a mass meeting at Whitmore Lake on the 20th inst.; we are informed how many of the masses were present. They had a torch-light procession on the evening of the mass meeting, and we are informed that just twenty torches illuminated the masses and shed them rays upon the region round about. I-N-D-E-P-E-N-D-E-N-T.

"Trot him out."—It will be seen by a communication from our Democratic friend, J. C. DEFEW, in our columns to-day, that the Republicans of Chelsea have expressed their desire "to trot out" Judge GRANGER and have him discuss National and State issues with Hon. G. V. N. LOTHROP. Mr. DEFEW says by authority that Mr. LOTHROP is ready to meet Mr. GRANGER at any time, and that Mr. L. D. NORRIS is also ready to meet his competitor, A. D. CRANE, Esq. So "trot out" your champions, Messrs. Republicans, or offer no more challenges.

We would esteem it a favor if our Democratic friends in the different Townships of the County would post us concerning political doings. We shall be happy to publish notices of meetings held out to be held. We can not be in all places at all times and must rely upon our friends to advise us of matters of interest.

That "Democratic Hickory" in the Village of Ann Arbor is destined to trouble the nerves of our Republican contemporaries beyond endurance. Waking or sleeping it is ever present and comes in for editorial kicks in successive issues. But as even "an ass is permitted to kick a dead lion," the hickory will not murmur at this similar infliction. It shows the spirit.

It is reported that a Douglas-Bell-Breckinridge fusion has taken place in New York. The Cooper Institute Committee has agreed upon a single electoral ticket, and if the action is sanctioned by the several State Committees the union may be considered complete.

50,000 Sardinian troops have entered the Popish dominions, and an engagement may have taken place ere this.

That Challenge.

In last week's issue of the Ann Arbor Journal, over the signature of "A Republican," a communication appeared designed for a sonorous crowd, by a few nominal republicans of Chelsea.

The writer proceeds to state that a "prominent mouth-piece of the Democracy," J. C. DEFEW, had agreed "to discuss the Douglas issues with a round republican and after dilly-dallying for a long time finally backed square out," and thereupon the republican chattering flaps his wings, and utters a very prolonged caw in the columns of the Journal.

The facts are simply these: Some weeks since Mr. J. A. Clark challenged me to discuss with him the claims of Mr. Douglas to the Presidency; I told him to choose his own time and place, and present his resolution in his own phraseology, and I would meet him. He appointed a meeting, but I being a farmer, with no more spare time than farmers generally, from uncontrollable circumstances was compelled to ask him to defer it for a few days. He again set his own time, but before the day arrived he asked me to put it off as he could not conveniently attend at the time appointed. After consenting to defer the discussion for his own convenience, I requested him to designate some evening a week or so in advance, which he utterly refused to do, and expressed his desire to drop it altogether.

These, Mr. DEFEW, are the facts of the case; and any man with a particle of candor and common sense can easily see which party "backed square out."

I have since been advised by leading republicans not to debate with him, for though he is styled a "sound republican" by the Journal correspondent yet he is not recognized as such by the party here, but on the contrary rather as a crazy abolitionist of the Giddings and Garrison grade, fit only to do the dirty work of the party, for which he has abundant leisure and is eminently qualified.

After backing "square out," it seems that Mr. Clark and his few friends were not satisfied with the laurels already won, and on a subsequent evening, at the organization of the Doug. Club, a communication signed "Many Republicans," was handed to the Chairman, expressing an urgent desire to discuss Mr. Douglas' claims to the Presidency; and modestly granting the Club permission "to import" a speaker competent to meet Mr. J. A. CLARK.

In reply the Club adopted and sent a "resolution," that if "Many Republicans" will become responsible for their proposition by endorsing their names thereto, it shall then receive proper attention from the Club. "Many Republicans" refused or neglected to do this, doubtless thinking they had achieved glory enough for one night, and here the matter dropped, until the communication of "A Republican" appeared in last week's Journal. Verily, "A Republican" should be ashamed of himself, thus gratuitously heaping "Ossa on Pelion" for the mistake of having adopted a smaller plan. Two of the rooms are now occupied and filled, and its utmost capacity will be tested, within probably another school year.

In view of the relief furnished the South Primary School building by the opening of the new School, and also finding it necessary to enlarge the writing room at the Union School, the Board was compelled at the close of the last Summer term to suspend the Primary School heretofore accommodated in the basement of the Union Building. The scholars of that school have been distributed according to the plan of the North and South Schools, principally in the latter.

There is an urgent demand made upon the Board for the establishment of Primary Schools of the lowest grade both in the First and Third Wards. This demand is based both upon the crowded state of this grade of the Schools and upon the distance that scholars of from four to seven years old have to walk. This complaint might be materially lessened if parents would refrain from sending any children under five years into the Schools. At present the number of scholars below that age make this grade but little better than a nursery, while in a majority of cases the children are not physically ready for school. To meet the demand of the Board, however, suggest in this connection, that as our system of Schools will sooner or later require the erection of houses in the 1st and 3d Wards it might be now wisdom to provide for the purchase of lots in those Wards, before the desired and proper locations are otherwise occupied or their prices greatly advanced. If also deemed absolutely necessary for the accommodation of this grade a small appropriation would build a house of the capacity of one teacher and twenty scholars, which would satisfy the demand for several years. To meet the expense of building a Ward School House in First Ward, if a larger building than for a single grade should be determined upon, the sale of the present site and building known as the South School would be advisable.

The total attendance upon the several Schools under the charge of the Board during the last school year was 1,307 distributed as follows:

In the Union School 535
" North Primary School 265
" South 205
" Union basement Primary 302

The average attendance has been fair, but the Board feels called upon to urge upon the parents the necessity of permitting and requiring more regularity. Frequent or even occasional absences combined with a too general tardiness in morning and noon on the part of many scholars, very much retards the progress of the whole school. Scholars should be sent to school at the proper hour, and sent regularly—and parents should permit no trivial reason to detain their children from school more than a half a day. Punctuality and regularity in school life will do much to make the character of the future man or woman, and without it, our schools cannot be in the highest degree successful.

Schedule A—accompanying this report exhibits the salaries paid the several Teachers during the school year 1889-90.

Schedule B is an itemized statement of expenditures on account of 2d Ward Primary School House.

Schedule C is a statement sheet of the Receipts and Expenditures for the current year. The term of office of three Trustees—to wit Messrs. H. S. PRIZE, J. M. WHEELER and E. W. MORGAN expires with the present school year, and it is incumbent upon this meeting to elect their successors.

Number of scholars in the district between the ages of 4 and 18 years 1406.
By order of the Board,
J. M. WHEELER, Pres.
E. R. POSE, Secy.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 24, 1890.

Annual School Meeting.

The Annual School Meeting of the district comprising this City and a portion of the Township, was held at the Court House on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M. The Secretary of the Board presented the following:

ANNUAL REPORT.
The undersigned, Trustees of School District No. Eleven of the City and Township of Ann Arbor, submit the following report of money received and expended during the year ending Sept. 24th, 1890:

From tax voted to pay interest on Bonds \$1,318.75
" " " Teachers Wages 2,125.00
" " " Incidentals and floating debt 1,925.00
" " " Build New School house 3,000.00

" Mill Tax 2,125.00
" Primary School Fund 67.42
" Tuition fee 1,201.56
" Rents of Union School Hall 72.00
" Lamp sold—gas burner, and gas to district 8.15
" Piano sold 380.00
" Premiums on Bonds issued Feb. 1st 1890. 54.15

Total \$19,884.93
EXPENDITURES.
Paid interest on Bonds \$1,318.75
Salaries of Teachers 2,125.00
" On New School House 2,450.91
" outstanding orders rep. last year and int. 628.83
" for Fuel 353.36
" Insurance 131.25
" Janitor's services, and cleaning houses 319.95
" Gas Pipe and fixtures U. S. H. 285.43
" Repairs Furniture and general expenses 1,137.53

Total \$19,849.15
Leaving a balance in Treasury of \$35.33.

This last item includes the building of out-houses and new chimneys at North School House with other repairs, the enlargement and furnishing of writing room in Union School basement, the repairing of furnaces in Union School building to guard against fire, repainting of halls, purchase of furniture for recreation rooms, new matting for study room floors, maps, apparatus, &c., for all of which bills are on file.

At the close of the schools for the last year the Board, in view of the fact that no suitable room could be secured for the Union School Building for the accommodation of the department of instrumental music, that the Pianos in such rooms could be spared were fast becoming worthless, that the city possessed a sufficient number of private teachers to meet all the requirements of our citizens, and that the department could not compete with them and sustain itself, abolished the department and sold the Pianos.

The total bonded debt of the district is \$13,187.50, the \$2,637.50 falling due on the first day of February 1890 having been canceled by the issue of new bonds to fall due Feb. 1st 1893. Of this debt there will fall due on the first day of February next:

Principal \$4,250
Interest on entire bonded debt 1,318.75
Total \$5,568.75

Of this amount the Board would recommend that the interest and \$2,000 of the principal or \$3,187.50 be all provided for by tax, and that this meeting authorize a loan of \$2,637.50 for the payment of the balance of principal to fall due on the first day of February 1891.

There is also due on the contract for new School building in the 3d Ward, the sum of about \$450.00; and the sum of \$228.00 for seats and stoves. This building has cost more than the rough estimates made and amount raised at the last annual meeting, or rather the building and lot come within the appropriation, and the excess is for furniture and fencing the grounds. The building is somewhat larger than the immediate pressing demands may have required, but it was not built for today alone and it would have been unwise to have adopted a smaller plan. Two of the rooms are now occupied and filled, and its utmost capacity will be tested, within probably another school year.

In view of the relief furnished the South Primary School building by the opening of the new School, and also finding it necessary to enlarge the writing room at the Union School, the Board was compelled at the close of the last Summer term to suspend the Primary School heretofore accommodated in the basement of the Union Building. The scholars of that school have been distributed according to the plan of the North and South Schools, principally in the latter.

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By order of the Board,
J. M. WHEELER, Pres.
E. R. POSE, Secy.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 24, 1890.

The following appropriations were then voted to be raised by property tax:

For Teachers' wages \$2,250.00
" Incidentals and floating debt 2,300.00
To pay on Union School Bonds 2,000.00
" Interest on Bonds 1,318.75
A loan of \$2,350 was also authorized to pay the same amount of bonds to fall due on the first of February next.

The following resolution was almost unanimously adopted: That no child under five years of age shall hereafter be admitted into any of the public schools of this district.

A proposition being made to build a School House in the First Ward, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Morgan, Bach and Frieze, was appointed to examine locations and report at an adjourned meeting.

An application was made in behalf of J. M. Chase for an allowance to him because of illness of his boy by the falling of the pillar in Union School Hall in February last. The same was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Hill, Beakes and Morgan, to examine and report at an adjourned meeting.

The Board was by resolution requested to establish a primary school in the eastern portion of the First Ward.

Messrs. E. W. Morgan, J. M. Wheeler and H. S. Frieze were elected Trustees for the legal term of three years.

The meeting was largely attended and a good degree of unanimity prevailed.

An adjournment was taken to Saturday evening Oct. 6th.

The long vacation is over and the several departments of the University open on Monday next. The Professors have nearly all returned from their summer rambles, and our streets are fast filling up with students.

The October number of the Ladies' Repository comes to our table elegantly embellished and with a table of contents that will be read in the family circle and around the fireside. It is a home periodical, inculcating lessons of virtue. \$2 a year, Address Fox & Hancock, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MARRIED.
In Genes Lake, on the 26th inst., by Rev. H. M. Gallup, Mr. DeWitt Rogers to Miss Mary H. May, both of Sylvan, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

DIED.
In this City, on the 23d inst., HENRY S. GOOD, aged 42 years.

In this City, on Saturday, 22d inst., HENRY WOOLSEY WELLES, in the 43rd year of his age, of ill-health, after an illness of about three weeks, which, though painful, he bore without a murmur.

This work of Death has startled our community, and cast a pall of gloom over our City, which is felt in every heart where Mr. Welles was known. His uniform urbanity, his refined, systematic way of doing everything, his thorough business habits, and his strict regard for justice, gave him a peerless pre-eminence in commercial circles, where he was regarded as a model business man. So uniformly accurate was he in all his transactions, so clear and correct his judgment, and so unquestioned his probity, that his supervision, every person interested felt sure that it would succeed and be conducted in the best possible manner. But his social qualities and esthetic culture without in the least detracting from his business accomplishments, which with peculiar lustre even in the brilliant light of these. In his social relations he gave full play to those rich fountains of generous kindness and disinterested friendship which ever flowed forth from the depths of his noble heart, refreshing and making glad all those who came within reach of his influence. He never spared himself, but labored earnestly and unflinchingly for his friends as for himself. Never obtruding his opinions or his counsel upon others, they were never withheld when sought for proper objects, and they were not seldom asked for wise and intelligent men and by the tried and trusted in all ranks and conditions. His hand was ever open to the cry of distress, the poor he sent not away empty, and to the calls of the benevolent enterprises of the day he ever gave a generous response. But skilled as he was in business, wise as he was in counsel, tender, delicate, and ever the gentleman, he was also a man of letters, and as such, as he was in his intercourse with the world, yet there was a little circle around his own heart, where he was a husband and a father, the jewels of his excellencies shone more brightly than anywhere else. There, as everywhere, he never forgot to be the true gentleman, and in all his intercourse with each member of his family he was as careful to be truly polite as he was in any other circle. There we may not further intrude, for there were hearts which still survive, that loved him well and which are made sore by his death. Though he never made a public profession of religion, his Bible was his text book and his code of morals, and the teachings of Christ he endeavored to make the rule of his conduct. He never hesitated to avow his unshaking faith in the truth and reality of the Christian Religion, and his belief in the Son of God as the only Savior of mankind, and he left this world with that faith and that belief undiminished, and unchanged, and confident that God would take care of him and those most dear to him whom he left behind, and in due time bring them all together again in that bright world where partings are unknown. Who did not know these things of Mr. Welles did not know him as he was. I think I knew him well, his mute but a honor—a man more pure, and bold and just, as seldom born upon this earth. It will be no easy undertaking to find one to fill his place in all the relations of life. His family and friends will long mourn his loss, but we should not forget that "God gives us love; something to love he lends us; and when love has grown to ripeness, that on which it thrives falls and love is left alone." To look up to and trust and adore Him who Himself is Love, who gave, and who hath taken away.

Sept. 25, 1890.

New Advertisements.
1000 Pairs of PANTS
For sale cheap at GUITEMAN & Co's.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFICE for sale a five-year-old lot, with a large lot of land, situated in the city of Ann Arbor, Sept. 25, 1890.

