

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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ELIHU B. BOND, Editor and Publisher.

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Job Printing—Tampans, Hand Bills, Circulars, cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blanks, Bill Heads, and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, executed with promptness, and in the best style.

A large variety of the latest styles of Card type which enables us to print cards of all kinds in the neatest possible style and at the lowest price.

Business cards for men of all professions and professions, Ball, Wedding and Visiting Cards, printed on short notice. Call and see samples.

Business Directory.

MISS E. A. HORAN
RESIDENCE on Huron street, opposite the Agricultural Hall.

W. F. BREAKEY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office in Dr. Haven's building, 4 doors East of Cook's Hotel. Residence corner of Huron and Division streets, first door East of Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

W. E. LOCKARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC—Conveyancing and collecting promptly attended to. Residence on Huron street, opposite the Agricultural Hall.

C. H. MILLEN,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. Main street, Ann Arbor.

PHILIP BACH,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, &c. Main st., Ann Arbor.

RISDON & HENDERSON,
DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, house furnishing goods, Tin Ware, &c. &c., New Block, Main st.

A. J. SUTHERLAND,
AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company. Office on Huron street. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines.

WILLIAM LEWITT,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office at his residence, north side of Huron, two doors west of Division street.

M. GUITERMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c., No. 5, Phoenix Block, Main st.

WM. WAGNER,
DEALER in Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. &c., No. 10, Main st., Ann Arbor.

SLAWSON & SON,
GROCERS, Provision and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Water, Land, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of Cook's Hotel.

SCOTT & LOOMIS,
AMBIOTYPE and Photograph Artists, in the rooms over Cameron's Clothing store, Phoenix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER,
SURGEON DENTIST, Office corner of Main and Huron streets, over Bach & Pierson's Store. All calls promptly attended to.

MACK & SCHMIDT,
DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c., No. 10, Main st., Ann Arbor.

ANDREW BELL,
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produce, &c. &c., corner Main and Washington streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce.

D. CRAMER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Agent for the Phoenix Fire and Collision Mutual Life Insurance Company. Conveyancing and Collecting promptly attended to. Office over Stephens & W. H. S. Store.

M. C. STANLEY,
Photographic Artist,
Corner Main and Huron streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c. &c., in the latest styles, and every effort made to give satisfaction.

D. DEFOREST,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water-Lime, Gravel, Plaster, Plaster Paris, &c. &c., at all times a full and complete assortment of the above, and all other articles of building materials constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates. Office on Huron street, opposite the Agricultural Hall. Also operating extensively in the Cement and Roofing.

LUMBER YARD!
Has a large and well stocked Lumber Yard, on Jefferson street, the South part of an acre, and will keep constantly on hand an excellent variety of LUMBER.

SHINGLES, LATH, &c., which will be sold as low as can be afforded in this market. Quality and prices such that no one need go to Detroit.

CONRAD KRAFF, 9561

NEW MUSIC STORE!
Persons wishing to buy

Pianos or Melodeons,

should go to WILKEY'S MUSIC STORE, before purchasing elsewhere. He will warrant satisfaction to purchasers, and takes pleasure in referring to those who have already purchased of him. He takes pride in saying that he has given the best of satisfaction to his customers, and to do in all cases. Any Piano will be furnished that purchaser may require. He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will not be undersold.

by any dealer East or West.

N. B.—The latest SHEET MUSIC for sale, PIANO STROLLS, &c.

ALVIN WILKEY, 9591

FOR SALE.
A KNABE PIANO—one of the best instruments made—entirely new. Inquire at the ARGUS OFFICE.

ONE PAIR OF STOCKINGS.

An old woman sat by her bright fireside, Swaying thoughtfully to and fro, In an ancient chair whose creaky caw Told a tale of long ago;

While down by her side on the kitchen floor, Stood a basket of worsted balls—a score, There's but one pair of stockings to mend to-night.

Then she spoke of the time when the basket there Was filled to the very brim, And now there remained of the goodly pile But a single pair—for him.

Then wonder not at the dimmed eye-light, There's but one pair of stockings to mend to-night. For each empty nook in the basket old, By the hearth there's an empty seat, And I miss the shadows from off the wall, And the patter of many feet;

'Tis for this that a tear gathered over my sight At the one pair of stockings to mend to-night. 'Twas said that far through the forest wild, And over the mountains bold, Was a land whose rivers and darkening caves Were gemmed with the rarest gold;

Then my first-born—turned from the oaken door, And I knew the shadows were only four. Another went forth on the foaming waves And dimmed the basket's store— But his feet grew cold—so weary and cold— And 'til I never warm any more—

This nook in its emptiness seemeth to me To give forth no voice but the moan of the sea. Two others have gone towards the setting sun And made them a home in its light, And fairy fingers have taken their share To mend by the fireside bright;

Some other basket their garments fill, But mine! Oh mine! is empty still. Another—the dearest—the fairest—the best— Was taken by angels away. And clad in a garment that waxeth not old, In a land of continual day;

Oh, wonder no more at the dimmed eye-light, While I mend the one pair of stockings to-night. From Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Trying to be a Man.

BY UNCLE TRUE.

As I was going along the street the other day, I met a little fellow, of about fourteen years of age, wearing a silk hat and carrying a cane. His hat was such a men wear, and of the latest style, and his cane was one of those dandy affairs which are carried as ornaments by "children of a larger growth."

He was a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked boy, pleasant to look at and no doubt pleasant to know; but it was very comical to see the grave air and measured gait he kept up, as though he was bent on forcing the public into believing that he was really a man. Why it was about as far from the rim of his hat to its crown as it was from his head to his waist; and instead of appearing dignified, he only put you in mind of Tom Thumb in full dress. As he strutted around smilingly to look after him, and seemed to be the occasion of no small amusement on the part of those ragged urchins who carry "the papers" and run on errands.

It is a very common wish among boys to become men; and a very proper desire it is too, when they have correct notions of what it is to be a man. When they think, with the boy we have just described, that it consists in throwing off the jacket and loose cap, and putting on a long-tailed coat and high hat, why it is a very foolish symptom. Some boys even go further than the one we have named, and think it is manly to smoke cigars, and chew tobacco, and use those horrible words which we sometimes hear loafers indulge in. But do boys ever think, I wonder, that a grown-up human being may wear fine clothes, and may look quite like a great, strong fellow, and yet not be a man, in any good sense of that term? If such a person has vices and degraded habits, he is no more a man, than a boy is a "fellow" among his playmates, if he is selfish and quarrelsome.

What is it then to be a man, and what should boys imitate in men? Why, it is manly to be brave in time of danger. It is manly to be respectful to your superiors, reverential to the aged, generous to your equals, kind to your inferiors, charitable to the poor, forbearing with your associates. It is manly, also, to honor God and obey your parents.

Imitate men—good men, in these things, my dear young friends, and you will be manly, no matter what kind of clothes you wear.

TREATMENT OF CROUP.—Croup is an inflammation of the inner surface of the windpipe. Inflammation implies heat, and that heat must be subdued, or the patient will inevitably die. If prompt efforts are made to cool the parts in the case of an attack of the croup, relief will be as prompt as it is surprising and delightful. All know that cold applied to a hot skin cools it, but all do not well know and understand that hot water applied to an inflamed skin will certainly cool it off. Hence the application of iced water with linen cloths, or almost hot water with double flannel, or two folds large enough to cover the whole throat and upper part of the chest. Put these in a pail of water as hot as the hand can bear, and keep it thus hot by adding water from a boiling tea-kettle at hand.

Let two or three flannels be in hot water all the time, with a dry flannel covering the wet one, so as to keep the heat in to some extent; the flannels should not be so wet when put on as to dribble, for it is important to keep the clothing as dry as possible, and keep up the process until the phlegm is loose, the child easier, and beginning to fall asleep; then gently wrap a dry flannel over the wet one which is on, so as to cover it up entirely, and the child is saved. When it wakes up the flannels will be dry.—Halt's Journal of Health.

Garibaldi's Wife.

The story of Garibaldi's wooing is this: He was one day sitting in the cabin of a sloop on the lake of Santa Catharina, and looking towards the shore, when suddenly he saw, at a farm house situated on a neighboring hill, three or four girls busily engaged in domestic duties. They were all remarkable for beauty, but one in particular arrested his attention for her uncommon grace and loveliness. He was still watching them, when he received an order to go on shore. Immediately on landing he directed his steps to the house. He was admitted by the owner, whom he happened to know slightly, having met him once before.

The impulse which had prompted him to go to the house was to address the girl he had so much admired. On seeing her, he immediately besought her to become his wife. The girl, it seems, conceived an affection as warm and sudden as he had felt for her; and after the lapse of a few short days, they were man and wife. The surname of this lovely Brazilian girl of the province of Santa Catharina, who became under such romantic circumstances, the wife of Garibaldi, has never been revealed. In all the biographies of our hero, she is alone mentioned by her Christian name of Anita. She seems to have been a brunette of rich, warm complexion, with black and piercing eyes; of beautifully rounded figure, and a sort of queenly majesty of deportment; active, during his life, and in every respect worthy of being the companion for life of such a man as Garibaldi.

Her courage was remarkable. A short time after their marriage she went through an engagement at sea, with her husband, refusing to go ashore, and during the fight would stay nowhere but on deck, where she wielded a carbine and cheered the men. In the heat of the battle she was standing on deck, flourishing a sabre and inspiring the men to deeds of valor, when she was knocked down by the wind of a cannon ball that had killed two men standing by her side. Garibaldi was springing forward to her, thinking that he would find her a corpse, when she rose to her feet, covered with the blood of the men who had fallen close to her, but quite unhurt. He begged her to go below and remain there till the action was over. "I will go below," was her reply, "but only to drive out the sneaking cowards who are skulking there; for only a few seconds before she had seen three men leave the deck and hurry rapidly down the hatchway, so as to escape out of danger of the storm of bullets that was sweeping the deck. And, going below, she immediately after re-appeared, driving before her the three men, overcome with shame that they should have been surpassed in courage by a woman. She accompanied her husband in all his undertakings, and died while flying with him from the Austrians.

Your Evenings, Boys.

Great boys and little boys, here is a question which concerns you all. How do you spend your evenings? If your parents or guardians allow you to go from home in the evening, where do you go, and how is this time spent by you? Read this little account and think of the lesson it teaches.

Joseph Clark was as fine-looking and healthy a lad as ever left the country to go into a city store. His cheek was red with health, his arm was strong and his step quick. His master liked his looks, and said:

"That boy would make something." He had been a clerk about six months, when Mr. Abbott observed a change in Joseph. His cheeks grew pale, his eye hollow, and he always seemed sleepy.—Mr. Abbott said nothing for a while.—At length, finding Joseph alone in the counting-room one day, he asked him if he was well.

"Pretty well, sir," answered Joseph. "You look sick of late," said Mr. Abbott.

"I have the headache, sometimes," the young man said.

"What gives you the headache?" asked the merchant.

"I do not know as I know, sir." "Do you go to bed in good season?" Joseph blushed. "As early as most of the boys," he said.

"And how do you spend your evenings, Joseph?" "Oh sir, not as my pious mother would approve," answered the young man, tears standing in his eyes.

"Joseph," said the old merchant, "your character and all your future usefulness depend upon the way you pass your evenings. Take my word for it, it is a young man's evenings that make or break him."—Student and Schoolmate.

LET THE CHILDREN SLEEP.—We earnestly advise that all who think a great deal, who have to work hard, to take all the sleep they can get without medical means. We caution parents, particularly, not to allow their children to be waked up mornings—let nature wake them up, she will not do it prematurely; but have a care that they go to bed at an early hour; let it be early, until it be found that they wake up themselves in full time to dress for breakfast. Being waked up early and allowed to engage in difficult, or any studies late and just before retiring, has given many a beautiful and promising child the brain fever, or determined ordinary ailments to the production of water on the brain. Let parents make every possible effort to have their children go to sleep in a pleasant humor. Never scold or give lectures, or in any way wound a child's feelings as it goes to bed. Let all banish business and every worldly care at bedtime, and let sleep come to a mind at peace with God and all the world.

THE CHOLERA.

A Physician's Opinion that it is not Contagious.—Cure.

In a report made by Dr. Edwin M. Snow, of Providence, Rhode Island, to the Board of Aldermen of that city, the doctor says:

"So far as the city of Providence is concerned, if quarantine regulations were of any value, they would be useless here while we have communication a dozen times daily with New York and other cities, but there is no principle more certainly established in the minds of all intelligent observers of the disease, than that quarantine regulations are absolutely and utterly useless to prevent the introduction and spread of Asiatic cholera.

"The cholera cannot prevail as an epidemic without the presence of a certain mysterious condition of the atmosphere. Of this atmospheric condition little is known; but it is known that its presence or absence is not affected or regulated in the slightest possible degree by quarantine measures. Vessels may have the cholera on board, and may land the sick on our shores; but the disease will never become epidemic, nor spread among the people until that mysterious atmospheric condition is present. But that atmospheric cause may come and may be present, and the disease may spread epidemically, without any connection with the arrival of vessels from ports where the disease exists.

"If not a single vessel should arrive in our ports during the next five years, it would not make a single day's difference, in the presence or absence of the cholera as an epidemic.

"The doctrine stated so positively in the document from the United States legation at Constantinople, that cholera is contagious is equally opposed to the opinions of physicians and others who have seen the disease, and is calculated to work most serious injury, if fully believed, in any community where the disease exists. If the cholera was actually contagious, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, a panic would exist, and it would be difficult to obtain nurses or medical attendance for the sick. But no intelligent medical observer of the disease in this country, at the present day, believes that cholera is contagious. I have myself, in two epidemics of cholera in this country, seen a great number of cases of the disease, and have carefully observed and studied its causes and progress, and I may say, in common with many others who have made similar observations, that cholera is not contagious.

"The causes of cholera are, first, the mysterious atmospheric condition of which we have spoken; and second, local conditions of filth and impure air. The disease cannot prevail without the combined presence of these two causes.—The first cause is beyond human control; it advances and recedes in obedience to laws of which we know nothing; it crosses continents and oceans as freely as the winds of heaven, and it would be as reasonable to attempt to control the movements of the east wind as to attempt to control the movements of this cause of cholera, by quarantine restrictions. But the second cause of cholera, and without which the first would be comparatively powerless for evil, is to a very great extent within our control, and here is where our duty lies."

From the London Weekly Dispatch, Oct. 15.

Dr. Worms, head physician to the military hospital of the Gros Caillou, in Paris, some days back, read a paper to the academy of medicine, offering what would appear to be very nearly a specific in cholera cases. In July, 1849, Dr. Worms gave the results of his experience in a letter to the Gazette Medicale. After describing the failure of other remedies, he had recourse to the administration, in the case of patients already prostrated, but not in the last stage, of "mineral lemonade," suppressing all other medication. This lemonade is a preparation of two, three, or at most, four grammes of concentrated sulphuric acid, with 1,000 grammes of common water, and 150 of simple syrup. At the time, he was unable, through the abatement of the disease, to test his remedy upon patients in its worst stage. But in three more recent visitations he was enabled to extend his experience, and it is summed in the assertion that "Recently he has witnessed the infallibility of this simple treatment, and he desires to see it generalized." In confirmed cholera, the patient is left in the most complete repose. He is shampooed only in case of cramps. He takes a glass of the lemonade, from five to ten grammes of acid per litre every half hour; he may do this immediately after vomiting, which is intended to be promoted while diarrhoea is stopped, the vomiting being a sign of amendment. White wines, champagne, ice, may be freely used, but not beer, brandy or alkaline mineral waters. Within our own circle we receive testimony corroborating the principle of this remedy. An English practitioner has resorted to lemon and salt for the last 20 years or more, with essential success. Late intelligence of a serious outbreak of cholera at Epping, fatal in five instances, bids us be on the watch. Nothing more need be said on the value of pure air and cleanliness.—But medical science has hitherto been at fault. Every organ of publicity should, therefore, put before its readers whatever may appear to offer a hope of better success, that those educated to the healing art, may in no instance miss a suggestion that may prove fruitful.

About nine tenths of the Veteran Reserve Corps will be mustered out, under the late order permitting the officers and men to choose between remaining in the service and quitting it.

Lord Palmerston.

The English papers are publishing reminiscences of Lord Palmerston, including many anecdotes of his public and private life, some of which we copy below:

When he was reproached for his reply to Cobden in the House, his characteristic defense was: "Why, I only did what every Englishman does when he is pitched into; I gave him as good as he brought." And by the way, speaking of these two great politicians, who are now out of the little dusty division-lobby of this world, it was pleasant to recollect how gratified Palmerston was by something which reached him from Cobden's death-bed. The great free-trader and treaty-maker was talking with his physician a little while before he died, and said in a low and gentle tone: "Ah, Palmerston was a very generous enemy!" These words came to the Premier's ears, and gave him deep pleasure.

There is a striking and indisputably authentic account of the brilliant offers made by Percival to young Lord Palmerston in 1809, and the latter's reception of them, entered at the time in his diary by Robert Plumer Ward, and printed in Mr. Phipps's Memoir. Few, we believe, are aware of the very remarkable and now deeply interesting passages of Mr. Plumer Ward's diary, which we proceed to quote:

"October 16th, 1809.—Lord Palmerston came to town, sent for by Percival. He was so good as to confide to me that three things were offered to him—the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, Secretary of War, or a seat at the Treasury by way of introduction to the seals, if he was afraid of entering on them at once. These offers were, however, in the alternative of there being any of them declined by Milnes (member for Pontefract), to whom they were made in the first instance. Lord Palmerston consulted me very frankly upon them, and asked if I thought he would be equal to the seals either in the Cabinet or Parliament, particularly the latter, where he had barely made his debut. I told him, and was most sincere, that in common with all his friends whom I had ever heard speak on the subject, I thought him quite equal to them in point of capacity, but as to nerve in Parliament (of which he seemed most doubtful) nobody could judge but himself. Among other topics which I urged, one seemed to impress him much, which was the great difference there would be in his situation, and pretensions upon a return to office, in the event of our going out, if he retired as a Cabinet Minister, instead of in a subordinate capacity. He allowed it most flattered his ambition, but feared the prejudice it would occasion to his own reputation, and the interest of his friends, if he failed. I left him inclining to the Secretary at War, and admitted his prudence, as I have long done the talents and excellent understanding, as well as the many other good qualities and accomplishments of this very fine young man."

Want of self-confidence and of nerve is not what we, who have known his later reputation, would have expected of Lord Palmerston at twenty-five.

He had sat in sixteen parliaments and had been elected to sit in the seven-teenth. He served in official positions four monarchs—George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria. He held important offices under ten different First Lords of the Treasury, viz: The Duke of Portland, Mr. Spencer Perceval, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne, Lord John Russell and Lord Aberdeen, and had himself occupied the same position in two different ministries.

On the 8th of April, 1818, as Lord Palmerston was mounting the stairs of the Horse Guards, a pistol was fired at him by a half-pay lieutenant named Davies. He was only slightly hurt, the ball striking him above the hip and causing nothing more serious than a contusion. It was said that had he not turned quickly round when passing the corner of the balustrade, the bullet must have taken a fatal direction. The would be assassin was tried, proved to be insane, and confined for life in Bedlam, where he only recently expired.

Lord Palmerston—and in this Lady Palmerston resembles him—was in his very nature genial and social. They loved society—not necessarily their own society, but all men and women. In the country, as in town, their hospitality was unbounded. A large family circle continually gathered about them, reinforced by whoever was remarkable for political, or literary or artistic eminence, for sport, for travel, or military or naval exploits. All were welcomed, and all found in both host and hostess a sympathetic and friendly reception. Yet they were never rich until lately, and even at last their means were as nothing, when compared with the opulence of many who never open their doors, except to the members of a coterie. All this was the result of a prodigious vitality. Any doubts on that score might be settled by seeing Lord Palmerston at a public dinner—he sat down to it with the zest of an Eton boy; or by seeing him on horseback—when nearly an octogenarian he would ride some fifteen miles to cover, and think nothing of it.

Lord Palmerston was a sportsman from his cradle, and whether shooting the coverts of Broadlands, following the Hareley or New Forest hounds, or assisting at the Derby, he invariably displayed the same eager zest of enjoyment. Of the Derby he was especially fond, and until last year he invariably made a point of riding to Epsom and back to see it run, and by all by whom he was recognized he was warmly observed. Honorable members will not fail to recollect with what pleasure he rose to propose the adjournment of the House of Commons on the Derby Day, and his application of the term of "Isthmian Games" to the Epsom Races has become a stereotyped phrase with turf reporters. His hunting career extended to the commencement of last season, when he showed the Hareley many of "The Young School" the way they should go. His racing stud, since he removed it from Danebury to Littleton, was much reduced, and Baldwin, with whom Fordham won the Wiltshire Stakes at Salisbury, was the last horse he ran, although he had a colt called Algar engaged in the next Derby. The duties of his high office only enabling him to go to Epsom and Ascot, he yet took great interest in the running of his animals, and his trainer had to write to him the same evening after each race to tell him how they ran.

As is well known, old John Day was an immense favorite with his lordship, as he was with numbers of other noblemen, and was, in short, a privileged character, who could say anything to anybody. Wanting to see his lordship about an appointment of a son whom he had brought up to the medical profession, he called in Carlton House Terrace, and was told Lord Palmerston had gone down to the House of Commons. There John forthwith proceeded, and found his way into the corridor, and was proceeding to pass the door when he was stopped by a policeman, who asked him what he wanted. To this inquiry he replied, "I want to see Lord Palmerston, and I am John Day." The policeman refused him admittance, and told him Lord Palmerston could not be disturbed. This put John out terribly, and he was the more annoyed because he had got a crowd of people round him. However, his patience was not long tried, as the present Lord Stafford (then Lord Enfield), passing by, took compassion on him, and said he would see what he could do for him, and passing him through an inner door, to the great astonishment of the policeman, returned to him shortly, and said Lord Palmerston would come to him in a few minutes. That he accordingly did, to John's great delight; and after shaking hands with him most kindly, asked him what he had come to see him for. "Why, my lord, I have got a son I have brought up as a doctor, and he wants an appointment to a poor law union in Hertfordshire; I have had him 'tried very high' and he has won his trial very easy, and I am sure you will give it to him." "To be sure, John," answered the kind-hearted Premier, who then entered into a discussion on the Derby, that "John" thought it time to give him a hint, to the effect he was afraid he was detaining him, as he knew he (Lord Palmerston) had plenty to do. His lordship then shook him again by the hand, and just as he had parted with him, "John" turned round and amazed him beyond measure by saying "Mind, my lord, you write to the Right man this time; the last time, you recollect, you wrote to the wrong one."

PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.—Among the many properties of charcoal, may be mentioned its power of destroying smell, taste and color; and as a proof of its possessing the first quality, if it be rubbed over putrid meat, the smell will be destroyed. If a piece of charcoal be thrown into putrid water, the putrid taste or flavor will be destroyed, and the water be rendered completely fresh. Sailors are aware of this; for when water is bad at sea, they are in the habit of throwing pieces of burnt biscuit into it to purify it. Color is materially influenced by charcoal, and in a number of instances, in a very irregular way. If you take a dirty black syrup, and filter it through burnt charcoal, the color will be removed. The charcoal of animal matter appears to be the best for this purpose. You may learn the influence of charcoal in destroying colors, by filtering a bottle of port wine through it; in the filtration it will lose a great portion of its coloring, and become tawny; repeat the process two or three times, and you have destroyed it altogether.

TRANSPARENT HOUSES.—In the vicinity of Surprise Valley, Nevada, is an extensive quarry of gypsum, perfectly crystallized and as transparent as blocks of ice from the clearest pond. This rock naturally breaks in perfect squares, and without cutting can be used for building purposes. Several houses will soon be erected of this material, and it is thought that no windows will be required, as the blocks of gypsum will admit light. A building constructed of this material would certainly present a splendid and fairy-like appearance.

An important principle has been set by the New York courts. A young lawyer, for "nervous" behavior, was ejected from Wallack's theatre. He appealed to the court and that body decided: "That an individual on entering an assemblage surrendered a good deal of his personal liberty; that it was a part of his contract to keep perfectly quiet; that the right of an audience to perfect silence was as distinct as that of an individual to personal liberty; and that any unnecessary infringement of it could as properly be taken cognizance of in one case as in the other."

The exhibit made at the Post-office Department shows the whole number of post routes restored in the Southern States to be 241, embracing 18,553 miles of service, at a cost to the Government of \$895,790 less than the contract for same service at the outbreak of the rebellion.

Autographs.

Not long ago, an autograph-collecting was generally sneered at as the "Autograph Mania," but a more liberal estimate is now made, and it is conceded that the collectors have rescued from destruction a great many documents which have not only personal, but, frequently, even historical value. For example, the original Magna Charta, granted by King John, in the year 1215, and generally considered to be the social and political freedom of the British people is based, is of the greatest value. It bears the seal of the King, (who could not write), and of a large number of the nobles, and is now to be seen in the British Museum. Yet this identical document would have been lost but for the observant good sense of an antiquarian, who was also a collector of autographs. Having occasion to visit his tailor, he found that artist about cutting up a piece of old parchment to convert it into "measures." On examination, the parchment was recognized as Magna Charta, was rescued from destruction, and was surrendered to proper official custody, as the property of the nation.

By the way, there are two originals of Magna Charta in the Cottonian collection of manuscripts in the British Museum, and this has puzzled many persons—like the duplication of Oliver Cromwell's skull; one being shown in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and another Cambridge; the latter, being comparatively undersized, was represented by a former exhibitor, as "the head of Cromwell—when he was a boy." The fact is, both the copies of Magna Charta are original. Many copies were made in 1215 for distribution among the counties, and a copy was sent to each cathedral, and ordered to be publicly read therein twice every year.

The most accurate and complete copy is that still preserved in Lincoln Cathedral, and a fac simile of this has been engraved by order of the late Commissioners of the Public Records of England. The Great Charter, as well as the Charter of the Forests, is in Latin. It may seem strange, yet is very true, that Magna Charta, exacted by the nobles of England from a King who desired to be more absolute than they liked, was especially framed to prepare their own rights and privileges—in a word, to give power to the nobility and the landowners. The word "villain," which denotes the mere cultivators of the soil, mechanics and poorer classes, occurs only once in Magna Charta, which included all freemen generally. As the villanage gradually disappeared, and the serfs became freemen, they came under the protection of the Great Charter.—Philadelphia Press.

The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Apennines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this state is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 7,000. The republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago, on moral principles, industry, and equity, and has preserved its liberty and independence amid all the wars and disorders which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a captain regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people (sixty-six in number), who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm-houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and plenty, the happy effect of morality, simplicity, and frugality.

An old negro woman from the country, who had heard of a Freedman's Bureau in Fredericksburg, wended her way to the Federal city, where she had been several days, when a lady called at that place for a servant. The lady, on seeing the old colored woman asked her how she was getting along. "Not berry well; dey told me in the country 'bout bureaus for de culled people, but I tell you, honey, I isn't seen eben a bedstead!"

Ancient ecclesiastical history relates a beautiful incident, which affords a fine comment on St. Paul's injunction, "Let not the sun go down upon thy wrath." Two Bishops having violently quarrelled, one of them sent to the other the following message: "Brother, the sun is going down." Upon receiving this message the offended Bishop forgot his anger, ran to the house of his Episcopal brother, fell upon his neck and kissed him.

The Washington Republican says we are able to state positively that it is the settled purpose of the government to give Jefferson Davis a fair and impartial trial before a jury of his friends in the highest tribunal to the land having jurisdiction over such criminal cases. It is but just to state that the delay of the trial cannot be attributed to any act on the part of the President of the United States.

Do all in your power to "teach" your children self-government. If a child is passionate, teach him by patient and gentle means to curb his temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If he is selfish, promote generosity.

The government estimates for the next fiscal year will be about \$100,000,000. The expenses at the present time exceed this rate, but are steadily reducing.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR,
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1885

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York, & 6 State St.
Boston, are Agents for the Argus in these cities
and are authorized to take advertisements and sub-
scriptions for us at our lowest rates.

TAX RECEIPTS

Just printed on good paper, and for sale
at this office. Township Treasurers are in-
vited to send in their orders.
AROUS OFFICE, Nov. 16th, 1885.

WRITTEN FOR THE ARGUS.

Grandmother's Old Peach Tree.

Shall I ever forget the owner—the tree, or the fruit
it produced?

The old Peach Tree, full well I knew
When planted by the lane,
Delicious treasures on it grew,
But can not fruit again.

That precious tree is now quite dead,
Its branches broken down,
And with regret I saw it laid
So lifeless on the ground.

I once did call, the fruit to take
Enough to fill my pail;
I gave the tree a gentle shake,
It rattled down like hail.

The blushing peach, delicious fruit,
And better there is none,
Without—it has a velvet suit,
Within—a heart of stone.

That good old tree, by time cut down,
Laid on the ground to rot,
Good-bye to thee, since thou art gone
For thee I'll murmur not.

Another tree to fill the space,
Was planted in the yard,
I recollect the time and place,
Its fruit was sour and hard.

And this one also soon must die
And crumble into dust;
Yes, my friend, and you and I,
And all those living must.

L. CARVER.
Ann Arbor, 1885.

A few days since, the sticks of a
load of wood which was sold in our streets at
a fabulous price, were counted on a bet, and
it was found that the purchaser paid eight
cents a stick—and not extra seized sticks,
either.

Another wood incident is current. A
farmer, living some miles out of the city,
brought his first load to market. Having
heard his neighbors boast that they could get
any price they saw fit to ask, he thought he
would try his hand. So, as he approached
the city, he concluded that his load was too
large, and half of it was deposited by the
roadside. Coming in with the half load—say
in the neighborhood of a half cord—he sold it
readily at \$7; then went back and brought
in the other half, and sold it for
\$8; thus getting \$15 for his load. He
concluded Ann Arbor was a good wood
market.

Seriously, this wood question is a serious
one, and if the winter had at hand proves a
severe one, it will take nearly all the common
laborers can earn to keep their families com-
fortable.

More delightful November
weather was never produced in this climate
than we have been favored with during the
last ten days or so. The elements have been
on their best behavior, and harmony has pre-
vailed in all their doings. Sharp, frosty
mornings have been followed by beautiful,
balmy, sunny days, and it is hard to think
that November has reached its middle. We
remember just such Michigan Novembers in
the long ago—that is, when we were a boy—
and we are glad of their return, even though
we can't enjoy them as we were wont to, in
hunting, nutting, etc.

If our farmer friends don't get their corn
husked, and their Fall work finished up this
fine weather, who will be to blame for their
cold fingers. Not the old abused, and off-
serving of abuse(?) November.

A week or two since we noticed
that the dwelling of THOMAS F. HILL, of this
city, had been preyed upon by burglars, and
sundry watches, pocket-books, etc., etc., ap-
propriated. We are sorry to say that the
fact has been established that the house was
entered from the inside, that is, that the depre-
dations were committed by an inmate, one
J. E. STONEBROOKER, a medical student. We
say sorry, for we dislike very much to have
odium attach to a class of strangers finding
temporary homes in our midst by the dishon-
ored deeds of one of their number. Stone-
brooker made "restitution," and was permit-
ted to take indefinite leave of absence both
from his studies and our city.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says
that the appointment of two Thanksgiving
days—National and State—to occur with
the intervention of but about a fortnight, has
caused the price of turkeys, chickens, etc.,
in this vicinity will understand that Gov.
CAYLOR has endorsed the President's thank-
sgiving day—if not his reconstruction policy—
and not put on airs like their fowl relations
of Ohio.

We regret to learn that Miss
MARY H. CLARK met with quite a serious ac-
cident on Saturday afternoon last, by falling
down some stairs at her new school building,
dislocating her ankle, and breaking one of the
small bones between the ankle and heel. She
is likely to be laid up for some time, which,
considering the extra demand just now upon
her energies, will be more than an ordinary
inconvenience and loss.

The Supper given by the ladies
of the M. E. Church on Wednesday evening,
was a decided success. The evening was pleas-
ant, the attendance large, the tables boun-
tifully supplied, and the ladies very courteous
and attentive to their patrons. Liberal quan-
tities of oysters, ice-cream, coffee, chicken
salad, cake and *etcetera*, were disposed of; in
fact the restaurant department was pretty
effectually exhausted. The net proceeds were
about \$250.

See the new advertisement of
Messrs. Mack & Schmitt, and then do your-
selves a favor by going and examining their
large stock of goods.

The Markets.

WHEAT—We quote same as last week—
White, \$1.90@2.00; Red, \$1.80@1.90. De-
troit quotations yesterday were all along
from \$1.28 to \$2.15, the first figure being for
rejected Amber, and the last for extra White.
CORN—New, in the ear, 25@30c.
OATS—35@40c.
POTATOES—35@40c.
BEANS—75c@1.00.
ONIONS—45@50c.
BUTTER—Lower, 25@30c.
BEEF—8@10c from wagon.
PORK—\$15@16.
LARD—30@35c.
EGGS—30c.
APPLES—75c@81.00.
CHICKENS—12@14c.
WOOD—\$6@8.
HAY—\$12@15 in the street.

Our friends in Saline, York,
etc., are anxious to know what is being done
towards organizing the Toledo, Ann Arbor,
and Holly Railroad Company, completing the
preliminary survey, etc. Can any one tell
them? We fear, however, that the project is
buried by the side of the Ann Arbor
and Jonesville road which died prematurely
some years ago.

The Express train coming East
collided with a freight train on Tuesday
morning this side of Albion. The speed of
the trains was somewhat checked, but the
force was sufficient to completely demolish
both locomotives and wreck several cars.
The engineer and fireman on the passenger
train were severely bruised, but miraculously
escaped. Several passengers were slightly
injured. The accident delayed the trains of
the day several hours.

Our citizens we are sure will
remember the Reunion and Donation for the
benefit of the Misses CARR, to be held to-
morrow evening, at their new school building,
corner of Division and North Streets. They
have a large enterprise on their hands, and
just now is the emergency, and of course the
time to lend a helping hand.

After the matter for this issue
was nearly all in type, the proceedings of the
recent Sabbath School Convention, at Ypsilanti,
were handed in for publication. We re-
gret that they came too late. Our friends
should remember that we go to press at too
early an hour to receive lengthy communica-
tions so late as Thursday morning.

The November number of the
Horticulturist has a capital list of articles.
This month is just the thing for the garden-
er or horticulturist who seeks perfection in
his art. \$2.50 a year. Address Messrs. Geo.
E. & F. W. WOODWARD, 37 Park Row, New
York.

The Students' Lecture As-
sociation announce the appearance to-morrow
evening, in the M. E. Church, of the Rev.
JONAS S. C. ABBOTT, the biographer of Napo-
leon I., etc. His subject is "True and False
Nobility."

Dr. R. J. LYONS will be at the
Monitor on Tuesday next, ready to receive
his patients and the afflicted generally.

P. Baer has just received a large
assortment of Cloaks, latest styles. Go and see
them.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Passenger trains now leave Detroit and the
several stations in this County as follows:

GOING WEST.			
Mail Train	Dexter	Evening	Night
7:15 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	8:15 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
7:30 A.M.	8:15 A.M.	8:30 P.M.	11:15 P.M.
7:45 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	8:45 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
8:00 A.M.	8:45 A.M.	9:00 P.M.	11:45 P.M.
8:15 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	9:15 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
8:30 A.M.	9:15 A.M.	9:30 P.M.	12:15 P.M.
8:45 A.M.	9:30 A.M.	9:45 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
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5:15 P.M.	6:00 P.M.	6:15 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
5:30 P.M.	6:15 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	9:15 P.M.
5:45 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	6:45 P.M.	9:30 P.M.
6:00 P.M.	6:45 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	9:45 P.M.
6:15 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	7:15 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
6:30 P.M.	7:15 P.M.	7:30 P.M.	10:15 P.M.
6:45 P.M.	7:30 P.M.	7:45 P.M.	10:30 P.M.
7:00 P.M.	7:45 P.M.	8:00 P.M.	10:45 P.M.
7:15 P.M.	8:00 P.M.	8:15 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
7:30 P.M.	8:15 P.M.	8:30 P.M.	11:15 P.M.
7:45 P.M.	8:30 P.M.	8:45 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
8:00 P.M.	8:45 P.M.	9:00 P.M.	11:45 P.M.
8:15 P.M.	9:00 P.M.	9:15 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
8:30 P.M.	9:15 P.M.	9:30 P.M.	12:15 P.M.
8:45 P.M.	9:30 P.M.	9:45 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
9:00 P.M.	9:45 P.M.	10:00 P.M.	12:45 P.M.
9:15 P.M.	10:00 P.M.	10:15 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
9:30 P.M.	10:15 P.M.	10:30 P.M.	1:15 P.M.
9:45 P.M.	10:30 P.M.	10:45 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
10:00 P.M.	10:45 P.M.	11:00 P.M.	1:45 P.M.
10:15 P.M.	11:00 P.M.	11:15 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
10:30 P.M.	11:15 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	2:15 P.M.
10:45 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	11:45 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
11:00 P.M.	11:45 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	2:45 P.M.
11:15 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:15 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
11:30 P.M.	12:15 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	3:15 P.M.
11:45 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	12:45 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
12:00 P.M.	12:45 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	3:45 P.M.
12:15 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:15 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
12:30 P.M.	1:15 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	4:15 P.M.
12:45 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	1:45 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	1:45 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
1:15 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	2:15 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
1:30 P.M.	2:15 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	5:15 P.M.
1:45 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	2:45 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
2:00 P.M.	2:45 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	5:45 P.M.
2:15 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:15 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
2:30 P.M.	3:15 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	6:15 P.M.
2:45 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	3:45 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	3:45 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	6:45 P.M

Arbor, on Thursday, the second day of November,
the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

1902, HILMAN J. FRANKS, Judge of Probate, of the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, do hereby certify that GEORGE STOUT BISSALL, of the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, has been appointed as executor of the last will and testament of the late GEORGE STOUT BISSALL, and has taken the oath of office and qualification, and has filed with me a true and correct copy of the said will, and represents that he is now ready to render an account of such administration. Therefore it is ordered, that Monday, the fourth day of November, next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, be and is set apart for examining and allowing such account, and that the widow and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons claiming to be entitled to the same, be and are required to appear at a session of said Court, then holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any, why the said account should not be allowed; and that there be ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons so entitled in said County, in writing, by publication, and by mailing the same, and by causing a copy of the same to be published in some newspaper published and circulating in said County, for a reasonable time previous to said day of hearing.

HILMAN J. FRANKS, Judge of Probate.
 1904

Estate of Moses Metcalf.
 STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW.
 At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1904, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, there was present one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four

reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of the said M. Hiram J. Beards, Judge of Probate, in the hearing of the estate of Moses Beards, deceased, on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be appointed Executor thereof.

Whereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 27th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that legatees, devisees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, be and they are required to appear at a session of this Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 27th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any there be, why the said petition should not be granted, and to be further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the day so assigned for the hearing of said petition, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in some newspaper, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of November next.

At my true copy.)
1935134

HIRAM J. BEARDS,
Judge of Probate.

Estate of Langford Suberland.

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 Monday, the twenty-first day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beards, Judge of Probate.

On the matter of the Estate of Langford Suberland, deceased.

Reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of the said M. Hiram J. Beards, Judge of Probate, on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be appointed Executor thereof.

Whereupon it is Ordered, that Wednesday, the twenty-day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that legatees, devisees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of this Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be,

give the prayer of the petitioner should not be
 made. If it is made, it is made in answer to
 notice to the persons interested in said estate
 of said decedent, and the hearing thereof
 is hereby set for the copy of said petition in the
Michigan Arena, a newspaper, printed and circulating
 in this city, three successive weeks previous to said
 day of hearing.
 (A true copy.)
 1092

HIRAM J. BEAKES,
 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Lot Wilcox.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—County of Washtenaw—
 I, a Justice of the Peace in the County of Washtenaw,
 do hereby hold a session of said Court in the City
 of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the ninth day of
 November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and
 sixty five.
 Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate
 and Administrator of the estate of said decedent,
 and Phillips, Administrator of said estate, comes
 on Court and represents that he now prepares to
 file his final account of said estate, and allows
 and certifies that the same is correct and true.
 Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the twenty
 day of November next, at two o'clock in the fore-
 noon, be assigned for the reading and allowing of
 said account, and that the heirs at law of said
 decedent, and all other persons interested in said estate
 be required to appear at a session of said Court
 to be held at the Court House in the City of Ann
 Arbor, on said day, and show cause, if any there be,
 why said account should not be allowed and cer-
 tified to, and that said Administrator give notice to the per-
 sons so interested in said estate, of the pendency of said
 account, and of the hearing thereof, by causing
 the same to be published in the *Michigan Arena*, a news-
 paper, printed and circulating in this city, three suc-
 cessive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
 (A true copy.)
 1093

HIRAM J. BEAKES,
 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Horace Osborne.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW—
 At a session of the Probate Court for the County
 of Washtenaw, held on the 10th day of November, in
 the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the twenty-first day
 of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and
 sixty five.
 Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate
 and Administrator of said estate.
 In the matter of the estate of Horace Os-
 borne, James Osborne, Administrator of said es-
 tate comes into Court and represents that he now
 desires to render his final account of said estate.
 Administrator.

Thereupon if it be Ordered, that Tuesday, the twenty-day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear thereon, under penalty of default; That the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, do show cause, if any they may be, why the said Order should be allowed or refused, by filing therewith a written statement of facts, and reasons therefor, and that the Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Michigan State Gazette, and also circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(Attest copy.) HIRSH J. PEAKES,
 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Babcocks—Minors.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw,
ss. Alvin C. Babcock, Clerk of the Court of Probate,
do hereby certify that the Probate Office, in the City

Ann Arbor, on Monday, the ninth day of October, the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. Present, Hiram J. Benkes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Henry W. Babcock, late of the County of Washtenaw, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of William Babcock, Guardian of said minors, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minors.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the twelfth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that next and next day of said sale, said minors and their interested in said estate, are required to appear at said sale.

session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the petitioner should not

granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the next of kin of said deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of said decedent of said petition, and the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Washington Free Press, a newspaper published in said County, three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

C. Case copy.
1026

HIRAM J. BEAKES,
Judge of Probate.

Estate of Jacob J. Renner.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washington, holden at the Probate Office, in said County, on the 10th day of November, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Jacob J. Renner, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hiram J. Renner, praying that some suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, it is ordered, that Monday, the twelfth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that this Order be published in the Washington Free Press, a newspaper published in said County, three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

of said Court, there to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause why the same should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by publishing the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be printed in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and published in the County of Washtenaw, three successive days, at least, before the day of hearing.

So said day of bearing.

1629

HIRSH J. BEAKES
Judge of Probate.

Estate of Solomon L. Babcock.

SEAL OF THE PROBATE COURT OF WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN. At a session of the Probate Court for Washtenaw County, Michigan, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Present, HIRSH J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

It is the matter of the Estate of Solomon L. Babcock, Will of said deceased, that the Court has heard and considered, comes to Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such a decedent.

Thereupon It is Ordered, that Friday, the seventh day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining the account of said decedent, and all other persons interested in said estate, and that all persons interested in said estate, be and they are required to appear at a show cause, if any there be, in the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, in said County, and cause to be heard and considered, and the persons interested in said estate, of the probate of said will, and the account of said decedent, and the hearing thereof, and the hearing of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and published in the County of Washtenaw, three successive days, at least, before the day of

County, three successive weeks previous to the
hearing.
(A true copy.)
1932

HIRAM J. BEAKES,
Judge of Probate.