The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XXIV. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870. No. 1279

The Michigan Argus.

Published every Friday morning, in the third story of the brick block, corner of Main and Huron Streets ANN ARBOR, MICH. Entrance on Huron Street opposite the Post Office.

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, $2.00 a Year in Advance.

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Pamphlets, Posters, 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 possible style.

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WM. M. SINCLAIR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
IN GRAIN AND FLOUR,
ROOM 16, 134 LaSALLE STREET, CHICAGO. 1270y1

O. M. MARTIN,
DEALER IN FURNITURE of all kinds, Parlor and Bed Room Sets, Mirrors, &c. 33 South Main Street.

FARMERS' STORE,
41 South Main Street. Everything kept in a first-class store will be found here.

MACK & SCHMID,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. 54 South Main Street.

C. A. LEITER & CO.,
DEALERS IN DRUGS and Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Cigars &c., No. 1 Gregory Block.

A. WIDENMANN,
FOREIGN Exchange Broker. Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent. No. 25 South Main Street.

TRACY W. ROOT,
CONDENSED Records of Washtenaw County, and Real Estate Exchange. No. 1 Gregory Block.

DR. KELLOGG,
PRACTICING Physician, and L. B. Kellogg Proprietor of Dr. Kellogg's Celebrated Remedies, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MORRIS HALE, M. D.,
RESIDENCE and Office No. 18, corner Williams and Thompson Streets Regular office hours 1 to 3 P. M. Advice and Prescriptions from 6 to 7 P. M. each day, free gratis to the poor. 1264

G. E. FROTHINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Drug Store, No. 7 Huron street. Residence, No. 35 Thompson street. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

HULL, ROBINSON & CO.
GROCERS, Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 43 South Main Street.

ELLIS & KISSELL,
DRUGGISTS, and dealers in Paints, Oils, etc. No. 2 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

JOHN KECK & CO.,
DEALERS in Furniture of all kinds, No. 33 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

J. Q. A. SESSIONS,
ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Conveyancing and Collection of Claims promptly attended to on liberal terms. Office one door south of First National Bank, up stairs, South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

W. H. JACKSON,
DENTIST, successor to C. B. Porter. Office, corner Main and Huron Streets, over the store of R. W. Ellis & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich. Anæsthetics administered if required.

W. F. BREAKEY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at residence, corner of Huron and Division Streets, first door East of Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Mich.

E. J. JOHNSON,
DEALER IN HATS and Caps, Furs, Straw Goods Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., No. 7 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

SUTHERLAND & WHEDON,
LIFE and Fire Insurance Agents and dealers in Real Estate. Office on Huron Street. Also sell first-class Sewing Machines.

W. D. HOLMES,
AGENT for the Florence Sewing Machine, and dealer in Pictures, Frames, &c. No. 32 East Huron Street

LEWIS C. RISDON,
DEALER in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Ware, &c., No. 31 South Main Street.

BACH & ABEL,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c. No. 26 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

C. H. MILLEN,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, &., &c. No South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

SLAWSON & SON,
GROCERS, Provision and Commission Merchants and dealers in Water Lime, Land Plaster, and Plaster Paris, No. 14 East Huron Street.

S. SONDHEIM,
WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. No. 9 South Main Street.

WM. WAGNER,
DEALER in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., 21 South Main Street.

GILMORE & FISKE,
BOOKSELLERS and Stationers, Medical, Law and College Text Books, School and Miscellaneous Books. No. 3 North Main Street, Gregory Block, Ann Arbor.

FINLEY & LEWIS,
DEALERS in Boots, Shoes, Galters, Slippers &c., No. 2 East Huron Street.

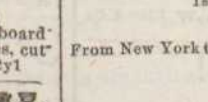
R. TARRANT,
LADIES' Fashionable Shoe House, No. 24 South Main Street.

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE & GROCERIES.
J. & P. DONNELLY
Have in store a large stock of Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Groceries, &c., &c., all to be sold at unusually low prices.
No. 12 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor.
1128tf J. & P. DONNELLY.

JOHN G. GALL,
DEALER IN
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
LARD, SAUSAGES, Etc.,
Orders solicited and promptly filled with the best meats in the market. 31 East Washington street.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 16th, 1869. 1235tf

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

AXTELL & RAMAGE,
Corner Main and Catharine streets. Horses boarded on reasonable terms. Second hand buggies, cutters and harness for sale. 1252y1

N. ARKSEY,

Manufacturer of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
AND SLEIGHS of every style, made of the best material, and warranted. Repairing done promptly, and prices reasonable. Detroit Street, near R. R. Depot Ann Arbor, Mich. 1270y1

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!
R. W. ELLIS & CO'
ANN ARBOR

THE
MICHIGAN MUTUAL
LIFE INS. COMPANY
OF DETROIT, MICH.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1867

JOHN J. BAGLEY, President,
JACOB S. FARRAND, Vice President.
JNO. T. LIGGETT, Secretary.
JAMES C. WATSON, Actuary.
D. O. FARRAND, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A Successful Michigan Life Insurance Company, organized for the purpose of furnishing Insurance upon lives at

THE LOWEST COST
COMPATIBLE WITH
Absolute Security,
and for the further purpose of
KEEPING MONEY AT HOME,
which heretofore has been sent East,
RATES AS LOW AS SAFETY PERMITS.
ENTIRE MUTUALITY
AND
STRICT EQUITY
Mark the system and prevail in the distribution of
ANNUAL DIVIDENDS
TO THE INSURED

While, by Provisions of the State Law, and by their own terms,

ALL POLICIES ARE
NON-FORFEITABLE.

INSURANCE FURNISHED UPON
ALL DESIRABLE PLANS.

All the BEST FEATURES of the Old Companies ADOPTED, all their ERRORS AVOIDED.

SECURITY, ECONOMY, EQUITY
AND
THE WEST,
ITS MOTTO.

☞ For Agencies apply at the HOME OFFICE, Bank Block, Griswold Street. ☜

L. M. THAYER, Gen'l Agent.
FRED. L. HAHN, Agent. 1239y1

A. WIDENMANN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
OFFERS FOR SALE:

53 acres of land, within one half mile from the city, to be sold in whole, or parcels, as follows:

24 acres on section 19, in the town of Ann Arbor bordering on the east on the road leading to Cornwells' paper mills, and on the south on

15¼ acres situated on the northwest corner of the Gorham road and the said Cornwell Factory road. (This is one of the handsomest situations in the neighborhood of Ann Arbor.)

13¾ acres improved land joining the above 15¼ acres and fronting Gorham Road.

Forty acres of First Class Farming Land, with good Orchard and Barn, 2½ miles from the Court House, on the upper Dixboro road.

1 acre of land with a new two story frame house on Thompson, Spoor & Thompson's addition to the City of Ann Arbor.

7 lots of ⅜ acre each, on Thompson, Spoor & Thompson's Addition.

9 acres of land, with a splendid grove, joining the Firemen's Park on the West.

1 House and 1½ lots of land, with Barn, Wash-Kitchen, Carriage House, and a number of modern improvements, on the northwest corner of Fourth and Packard Streets.

1 House and Lot in the 2d Ward, on South Liberty Street.

1 House and 3 Lots in the 2d Ward, near 2d Ward School House.

1 House and 4 Lots, near the M. C. R. R. Depot.

320 acres of land in the south of the State of Missouri, near the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

2 City Lots near 2d Ward School House.

A. WIDENMANN,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
SELLS AND BUYS DRAFTS,
AND
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT
ON ALL PRINCIPAL PLACES

In GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, etc. My direct connections with Europe enable me to offer as fair rates as any New York House. Remember, I am not an agent of any house in this country, but I am having direct communication with the best houses in Europe.

COLLECTIONS IN EUROPE
BY POWER OF ATTORNEY OR OTHERWISE, WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

PASSAGE TICKETS

per Steamer to and from New York to all principal ports of Europe I will sell as follows:

From New York to Southampton, Havre, London, Bremen or Hamburg,

	1st Class.	2d Class.	Steerage.
	$120.	$72.	$25 in Gold.
Return tickets,	225.	135	61 " "

From above places to New York,

1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
$120	$72.	$40 in Gold.

From New York to Liverpool,
Cabin, $80 to $100 Currency.
Steerage, $30 in Currency.

From Liverpool to New York, Cabin, $100.
Steerage, $37.

A. WIDENMANN,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT
ANN ARBOR,

For the Howard Insurance Co., in New York, one of the oldest and best Companies in the country.

The Teutonia Insurance Company in Cleveland. The honorable and safe management of this institution has made it one of the most reliable Fire Insurance Companies in the West. 1257y1

AT THE WINDOW.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

Only to listen—listen and wait
For his slow, firm step down the gravel walk;
To hear the click, click of his hand on the gate,
And feel every heart-beat through careless talk;
Ah, love! sweet when life is young!
And life and love are both so long.

Only to watch him through the room,
Lighting it up with his quiet smile,
That seems to lift the world out of gloom,
And bring heaven nearer me—for a while,
A little while—since love is young,
And life is beautiful as long.

Only to love him—nothing more;
Never a thought of his loving me;
Proud of him, glad in him, though he bore
My heart to shipwreck on this smooth sea.
Love's faith sees only grief, not wrong,
And life is daring when 'tis young.

Ah me! what matter? The world goes round,
And bliss and bale are but outside things;
I can never lose what in him I found,
Though love be sorrow with half grown wings,
And if love flies when we are young,
Why, life is still not long—not long.

And heaven is kind to the faithful heart;
And if we are patient, and brave, and calm,
Our fruits will last though our flowers depart;
Some day, when I sleep with folded palm,
No longer fair, no longer young,
Life may not seem so bitter long.

* * * *

The tears dried up in the shining eyes,
Her parted lips took a saintly peace;
His shadow across the doorway lies
Will her doubts gather, darken or cease?
When hearts are pure, and bold, and strong,
True love as life itself is long.

Marriage Festivities in Sweden.

One writing from Gothenburg says: Marriage ceremonies, though interesting in all countries, differ much in many of them; and having enjoyed the privilege of being present at the numerous parties that have been taking place here during the week, on the occasion of the betrothal of a member of one of the families of the highest standing in the town, of which he is one of the representatives in the Chamber of Deputies, and the eldest daughter of one of the principal merchants, who, though of English extraction, is now completely naturalized in Sweden, I think some account of the gay doings on the occasion may be interesting and acceptable.

In this, as in most of the Northern countries, the preliminary ceremony of betrothal is considered a necessity, and only less important than that of marriage. As soon as the engagement is formed between the young couple, what is called the "first visit" to the relatives and friends of each is made, after which all the connections are invited to be present at the "betrothal," which is performed at the house of the father of the bride. In this case, the relatives on both sides being numerous, upward of fifty witnessed the ceremony, and afterward sat down to a splendid dinner, the table being decorated in the most elaborate manner with ornaments and flowers of the rarest plants On the napkin of each lady there was an exquisite bouquet of camelias and other exotics, bound with a rosette of white ribbon, with the names of the bridegroom and bride, and the date, embroidered in gold letters, while for each gentleman there was a small bouquet for the button-hole, with a similar rosette. During the dinner, which occupied two and a half hours, an excellent band in the ante-room played national, favorite and popular airs, and and after every toast, more especially the great toast of the evening, there was a grand flourish of trumpets. When the dinner and toasts were over, an adjournment to the drawing-room took place, and shortly afterwards, to the surprise of all, the lights were extinguished, and then followed a grand display of fireworks on the lawn and adjacent grounds, which were succeeded by a ball, when young and old joined in the dance all going off "as merry as a marriage bell."

The next day there was a similar party at the house of the parents of the bridegroom, but of what occurred there or on two following days at the parties given by other relatives it is unnecessary to say anything, as it would only be repetition of what has already been told; but the ball given by the uncle of the bride at his splendid mansion cannot be thus passed over, as nothing of the kind could be finer or in better taste and style. The rooms were decorated with transparencies and flowers of all kinds, with the most exquisite camelias in the greatest profusion, while the elegance and splendor of the toilettes of the ladies could not be surpassed. After dancing for some time supper was announced, and on every dish, in some way or other, were introduced the initials of the bride groom and bride. Among the dishes were roasted wood-cocks on trees, with silver doves at the top, with the all-pervading initials, and sugar temples, with swans around with gold rings in their beaks. The toasts were here also followed by a flourish of trumpets, and nothing was wanted to give effect to the scene. After supper dancing was resumed with a cotillon, at which the usual orders were distributed, in the form of bouquets, on touching a spring in which a neatly dressed figure started out, holding the initials, cards with mottoes being likewise dispensed, and the lady and gentleman who held corresponding cards were the partners for the dance, all besides getting satin rosettes of different colors with the usual letters embroidered in gold. Dancing was kept up until nearly three in the morning, and that for Sweden is considered a very late hour, though elsewhere it might perhaps be said to be early.

No time was announced as being yet fixed for the marriage, but whenever it may take place it can scarcely be the occasion for more sumptuous entertainments than those by which the betrothal has been celebrated.

"O Tommy! that was abominable in you to eat your little sister's share of the cake!" "Why," said Tommy, "didn't you tell me, ma, that I was always to take her part?"

From the Raleigh Standard.

Death by Agreement.

Some thirty or forty years ago, Thos. P. Hunt figured as a temperance lecturer. He was a Virginian by birth, and a minister of the Presbyterian persuasion. His personal appearance was peculiar. In childhood disease produced a weakness in his back which resulted in deformity. He was thereby humpbacked, of short body, and of unusually long arms. Such a misfortune often tends to sour the disposition. But on the other hand, deformity sometimes is the connecting link between the outward world and some of the noblest souls of the race. Of such was Mr. Hunt. His large heart was said to beat in sympathy for the woes of his fellow men, especially the inebriate, but woe to the liquor-vender, whenever he met him. Such a storm as he never heard in his bar-room would pour on him from a man who feared none of the craft, drunk or sober.

Mr. Hunt, as was to have been expected from his vocation, traveled. In the time between the years 1830 and 1840 he visited Wilmington, N. C. In that town there were 38 devotees of the bottle, who styled themselves "the glorious 38." This association stuck up posters, calling a meeting at a certain ale house, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, on the Lord's day, for the purpose of singing the 100th Psalm, and of taking measures to give Hunt a leather medal (a cowhide). The meeting was held. The next Saturday two drunkards died suddenly, and were buried on Sunday. On the same evening (Sunday) "the glorious 38" held another meeting. On the next Saturday another drunkard died, and was buried on Sunday. On the next Friday night previous to his death, Hunt was sent for in an awful storm of rain, thunder and lightning, to see him. I will here let Mr. Hunt tell, in his own words, the remainder of the fearful story, premising with the remark that, it is doubtful whether the English language can produce a more graphic picture of horrors:

"I found him in awful agonies, his nerves greatly excited, and his mind filled with dreadful forebodings of approaching death and eternal sorrow. I endeavored to soothe him, and partially succeeded, so that about 2 o'clock a. m he fell into a kind of sleep, if that hard, suffocating breathing, and heaving, and twitching, and jerking, which continued during his slumber, could be called sleep. His heart-broken wife, like a ministering angel, was watching by his side. He suddenly awoke in awful horrors. His mind was wild, and affrighted, and wandering. Every movement in the room caused him to startle with horror. He would clinch his fists grit his teeth, compress his lips, knit his brows; then seizing the bed-posts, would piteously beseech us "to save him from them."

He was under the impression that the officers of justice were after him, to arrest him for the commission of some horrible crime. Then he apprehended that God was gazing on him in anger. He tried in vain to avoid the gaze. Turn which way he would, close his eyes bury his head under the clothes, still he saw those holy, piercing eyes beaming wrath upon him. He could hear the call for judgment. It seemed to him louder than any sound mortals ever heard. Useless was the effort to stop his ears; the sound rose fearfully distinct above the roaring and bursting of the storm then raging in its violence He was certain that a legion of devils was about to dash at him, and drag him, reluctant as he was, in all his sins, to meet his God and his doom.

With unnatural strength and activity he started from his bed to flee, and hide himself in death from the indescribable torment and horrors of the moment. His wife threw her arms around him to arrest his flight. He seized her by the throat, and with an unyielding grasp, and demon laugh, held her at arms' length, exclaiming, "Off, off." Her face turned purple; her tongue lolled out; her eyes became blood-shot But he held on laughing, and exclaiming with loud shouts, "Off, off." Violent measures had to be employed to rescue her. During this storm of the elements, both without and within, the affrighted children were huddled in a corner, joining their screams to the more than fearful catastrophe.

He afterwards became more calm. He desired to give his drinking companions a parting admonition. They refused to come. They dared not witness his death. He solicited me to preach at his funeral, and at his burial to warn his companions, for him, to forsake their thoughts and ways. "They will come," he said, "to my funeral, although they are unwilling to witness the death from which I desire to warn them.' Just before his death he desired his wife to remind me of his wish, and not fail to fulfill it.

I endeavored to do it faithfully, plainly, and affectionately. They felt it; tears stood in their eyes. They thought they would heed it, but they did not.

They hardened themselves against the truth.

On the way to the grave two of them were conversing about the recently alarming deaths and burials.

"I wonder," said one, "who will die next?"

"I will," said the other, "if you will agree to die the Sunday after, so that Hunt may keep his hand in of preaching temperance."

Jestingly it was agreed to. They went from the graveyard into the grog-shop. There were desperate darings in their doings. That Sabbath night, however, they had sinned; but before they transgressed against warning and conscience They sinned hard. Their revel had been seldom exceeded for noise and blasphemy. The uproar was furious

During the progress of the debauch, when every subject, holy and profane, had for awhile become exhausted, it was remarked that two of them had agreed to die on the succeeding Saturdays, and be buried on Sunday, for the honor of the 38. They were both called upon by acclamation to pledge themselves to their work.

Their glasses were filled; one arose and volunteered thus to die. Amid shouts of approbation, the glasses were drained and again filled.

The second then arose, glass in hand, and said, "Here is for the honor of 38; success to our cause, and a pledge to die the Saturday after ——"

Demons might envy the laugh and fiends be affrighted at the shrieks and stamps, and yells and howls that followed the toast.

They drank a glorious resurrection to the drunkard—eternal infamy upon all temperance men. They called their hellish bacchanals "the Last Supper." The evening passed away in sin, the week ended in death.

Strange to tell, the first man died on Saturday. In the struggle, in the ravings of *mania a potu*, he believed himself riding with the devil to hell, and raising himself to the posture of a race rider, he shouted, "I have beat him!"

He was buried on Sunday.

When his companion, who had volunteered to follow him, heard of his death, he was so much alarmed as to take to his bed, and for awhile it seemed as though he would die. By skillful treatment he revived, and on Saturday morning was in the market purchasing provisions. Some one met him and began to joke, "What, you here? Had you not better be at home? Did you not know that you had to die to-day?"

"It may be fun for you," he replied, but not so for me. I would give the world "if I could live throughout the day. I was merely jesting when I agreed to die; but so was ——, and he is gone!"

He became sad and desponding; went home and took to his bed, and before sundown was a corpse."

Mark Twain as an Agriculturist.

Mark Twain, in the July *Galaxy*, says he was the temporary editor of an agricultural paper once. His editorials were marked by his usual overflowing humor, rather than by any exhibition of knowledge of the subject. The following extracts will serve as specimens of his style and matter in agricultural writings:

"Turnips should never be pulled. It is much better to send a boy up, and let him shake the tree.

* * * * * *

"The guano is a fine bird, but great care is necessary in rearing it. It should not be imported earlier than June, nor later than September. In the winter it should be kept in a warm place, where it can hatch out its young.

"It is evident that we are to have a backward season for grain. Therefore, it will be well for the farmer to begin setting out his corn stalks and planting his buckwheat cakes in July instead of August.

"Concerning the Pumpkin. This berry is a favorite with the natives of the interior of New-England, who prefer it to the gooseberry for the making of fruit-cake, and who likewise give it the preference over the raspberries for feeding cows, as being more filling and fully satisfying. The pumpkin is the only esculent of the orange family that will thrive in the North, except the gourd and one or two varieties of the squash. But the custom of planting it in the front yard with the shrubbery is fast going out of vogue, for it is now generally conceded that the pumpkin, as a shade-tree, is a failure.

Confidential.

We hear a good story of a man who went to the frontier to see a friend. The family consisted of the husband, his wife and two grown sons. The good old lady was the only one of the family who did not take a little of the "O be joyful." Sitting by the fire a few minutes, the old man tipped him a wink, and the visitor followed him out. Stopping by a tree, he pulled out a long-necked bottle, remarking, "I have to keep it hid, for the boys might get to drinking, and the old woman would raise the deuce," They took a drink and returned to the fireside. Soon Tom, the elder son, asked the visitor out to see a colt, and taking him behind the barn pulled out a flask, remarking, "I have to keep this hid, for the old man will get drunk and the deuce is to pay," and they both took a drink and returned. Soon Bob stepped on the visitor's toes and walked off, the visitor following. As they reached the pig pen, Bob drew out a good sized bottle, remarking, "You know the old man and Tom will get drunk, and I have to hide this." The visitor concluded he could not stand it to drink confidentially with the whole family and started for home.

SOME sensible person has given publicity to the following wail, which is certainly beautiful:

Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—Beauty, frankness and freedom.

Three things to wish for—Health, friends and cheerful spirits.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to pray for—Faith, peace and purity of heart.

Three things to contend for—Honor, country and friends.

Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.

TAKING THE CENSUS.—Mrs. Welch, doesn't believe in the census, and told the marshal so "in words and figures as follows to wit:" "Wot have I to do wid the gvernment? Are you the guvernment? Answer questions, is it? Divil a wan of me; and don't ye stand in that door long, or may be the guvernment will lose his scalp, and it may be the tail of his coat. Out wid yez!"

Success lies behind the door of exertion, and the man who would win success must be a constant worker. Work is the only means of being independent. If a man lives on inherited property, he is enjoying the fruits of the labors of those who came before him, while the man who earns his own living is truly independent.

What to Eat.

Meat, of course, has been the answer heretofore. No nation, not cannibal or Esquimaux, has ever been such a meat-eating people as the Americans. But, with beef, our great staple meat, at 13 or 14 cents a pound on the hoof, and at from 20 to 30 cents at wholesale, and from 25 to 55 cents at retail, it is quite plain that the common people—the well-to-do, even—cannot afford to indulge very freely in beef; and as all other kinds of meat are proportionably high, and as even fish is very dear, it becomes a serious and difficult question for people in moderate circumstances to answer—What shall we eat? How shall we live? We don't know why meat should be so dear. The excuse has been that gold was so high. But with gold at $1.12, meats are as high as they were when gold was at $1.30, or even higher.

Those who must have meats, and yet cannot afford to pay on an average 25 cents a pound for fresh beef, must resort to the prepared and imported extract of meat. This can be bought in our markets for a shilling or less per pound; that is, a can of the extract of beef, containing the substance of eight pounds or more of South American beef, can be bought for about as many shillings This meat, if properly prepared and put up, is one-third less expensive than fresh beef bought in our markets. Then, economy in cooking and serving meats must be tried. Many families waste half as much as they eat, by their slovenly way of cooking, and dishing, and using meats. Strong, nourishing soups may be more freely used—or rather stews of meat or vegetables, against which many people have an absurd prejudice, as neither nice nor genteel. Properly made, they are extremely nice, besides being nutritious and economical; and as for the gentility of the thing, that is all in the eye—all nonsense.

But then our people must learn to depend less on meat; and to eat farinaceous and vegetable food and fruit more freely. It is a mistaken notion that men cannot work without being glutted with meat. During half the year at least our laboring men would be better able to work and endure on food largely composed of wheat, and rye, and oats, and rice, and beans, and peas, and vegetables and fruit, than on a diet mainly of meat; and all the year round it would, no doubt, be good for them and all others, to eat less meat—much less than is now common among us.

What greatly aggravates the expensiveness of living in our cities is the boarding-house, hotel and restaurant living particularly are the most expensive kinds of living. The cooking and serving food ought not and need not cost three or four times as much as the raw material; yet it is estimated that what costs the restaurant fifty or sixty cents, costs the consumer from two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents. And this system keeps up the high prices of meat, and makes it difficult for a poor man to buy a small bit of meat at our large markets; the dealer declining to cut up into small lots, when the hotels and restaurants are ready to take it in large lots.

Thus this gregarious method of feeding, while it is breaking up home living and destroying home manners among those who indulge in it, is, at the same time, greatly enhancing the cost of living.

A return to the simpler family habits of our fathers, when men, women and children were content to live in small quarters, on plain food, prepared mainly by the hands of the mistress of the house and her daughters, would do much to diminish the alarming expensiveness of living, while it would tend to preserve from utter corruption the manners and morals of the nation.—*Traveler*.

Michigan a Magnet.

The discovery of several wells of magnetic or magnetized water in Michigan has given rise to a novel theory, which is thus propounded by one of its advocates:

"The fact that magnetic wells, or wells whose waters have magnetic properties, do exist, is now generally conceded. That the discovery of these peculiar wells is confined to the central portion of this State is also well known, and the probability that they will always be limited to Michigan is, to the mind of every scientific man a fixed fact. Let a person, to whom this idea has ever occurred, take the pains to glance at a map of this State, and he will be astonished at the resemblance which the outlines of Lower Peninsula have to an ordinary magnet. The great lakes which surround it do in fact, form an enormous horse shoe magnet, with a proportionate current of electricity constantly circulating through those vast bodies of water, and from the different poles of the magnet across the Southern and central portions of the State, completely saturating as it were, the earth, air and water with this powerful agent.

"Science teaches us that whenever two bodies of matter assume certain positions to each other, a current of electricity is immediately formed, and the intensity of that current (other things being equal) will be in proportion to the size of the bodies brought in contact. Now with Lake Michigan on the west, Lakes Huron and St. Clair, and the straits, we have all the necessary qualifications to form a huge galvanic battery, and the conclusion is inevitable.

"Again electricity always seeks the best conductors, and in its passage across the State, the water being a better conductor than either earth or air, is more highly charged. But the surface water having its electricity constantly drawn off by surrounding objects is enfeebled, while the lower strata are powerfully impregnated. On exposure to external influences, this, however, gradually passes off, which accounts for persons not finding this quality in water which has been transported a distance from the wells."—*Appleton's Journal*.

Theodoric B. Pryor, son of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, who graduated at Princeton this year, took higher honors than has been taken at that college since the graduation of Aaron Burr.

The birthplace of ex-President Pierce, in Hillsboro, N. H., has been sold for a summer boarding establishment.

Dr. Livingstone.

At the final fortnightly meeting of the session of 1869-70 of the Royal Geographical Society of England, in London June 14, Sir R. Murchison referred to the present position of Dr. Livingstone and the succor which is to be sent him. He said:

"There have been great misrepresentations about this affair, and I have received numerous applications from active young men anxious to go in search of Dr. Livingstone, supposing that there was was a real expedition about to start from this country or elsewhere. There is no such expedition, even in imagination, and certainly none in reality, contemplated in any way. Dr. Livingstone has been more than three years and a half in the heart of Africa, without a single European attendant. I am not sure that the sight of the young gentleman sent out from England, who was not acclimatized, would not produce a very bad effect instead of a good one upon my friend the Doctor, because he would have to take care of the new arrival, who would very soon die there, and the poor Doctor would have an additional load. I have, therefore, to announce that there is no such intention whatever. I have received a dozen letters from admirable young volunteers, who are anxious to distinguish themselves, but who have not the least idea of what they are about. I have every reason to believe that the £1,000 that the government has given will go out by the Consul of Zanzibar, who happens, accidentally, to be in this country; and who is going out immediately. He will instruct Dr. Kirk, the vice Consul, to refit the same expedition which was started before, but which was impeded by an attack of cholera. The cholera has passed away entirely, the country is free from Zanzibar, and the only difficulty now is to get to Ujiji, where my dear and valued friend was and still is, for he cannot move forward or backward without carriers, supplies, &c. It will take two months or more for those supplies to go from the sea-board to Ujiji, therefore you must put aside all anxiety for some months to come. I hope in about seven or eight months hence you will hear good news, and that very soon after that we shall see our friend again in his native country."

Saved by Five Dollars.

"Fast" young men are not always bad at heart. Although they do tempt women to ruin, they are as often tempted: and, when a mother sends her son or her daughter to Boston, she may well send her prayers after them daily.

Not long ago two young men, who "know the world," were walking up Tremont street late one rainy evening. Reaching the corner of a street not far from the common, they saw a lady walking slowly before them; they knew at a glance, that she was a "novice," and, also, "that she had no business to be out such a night, anyhow," and they accosted her.

One of them hastened on and spoke to her; she started timidly, and with a terrified look returned his greeting. He had not walked far before he had learned her story, and he stopped to to take council with his friend, who was following at a short distance. It was a sad story:

"Driven from her home in New Hampshire by the abuse of a stepmother, she had sought work in Boston. For a few weeks she could barely support herself, but her employer had reduced her wages, and she could not pay her weekly board, and her landlady had turned her into the street that evening. She was a pure girl, a stranger in the city, and knew of no place to find a shelter." She told her simple story with tears, and "just for the fun of the thing," these young men gave her five dollars, told her "to go back to her room, pay her rent, and think a long while before she went on the town for a living."

She took the money, turned like a frightened deer, and ran for her room These men followed her to see if she had told the truth as to where she lived, and if she would be admitted. It was all right. Feeling interested in her they watched several nights for her, but she never came again.

One afternoon, several weeks later, one of them saw her walking on Washington street, and followed her until she turned into a side street, when he again accosted her. She recognized him, and with a heart full of gratitude told him that his kindness to her that night had been her salvation; that she had paid her rent and board, and in a few days had found another situation, where her wages were suficient to support her honestly. A good investment, that, for a stray five-dollar bill!—*Boston Traveler*.

A Good Word for Good Humor.

Every man should be sober sometimes. I once knew one so unfortunate as to be sober all the time, and yet an honest man. We have known men that never smiled, or seldom, whose faces were rigid as an iron mask, and yet they were kind, simple and really reliable.

But such are exceptional cases. Uniform sobriety is presumptively very much against a man. He who gives no play to the gentler feelings has something the matter with him that should be looked into before one trusts him.

Mirth itself is not always honest. But it tends to openness. Mirth has better stuff in it to make a man of than sobriety has. It, too, is used sometimes as a mask for hypocrisy; but not half so often as sobriety is. Only consider how many men, quite empty and worthless, inwardly neither rich nor forceful, are kept a going by the mere trick of gravity.

When some men come to you it is like sunrise. Everything seems to take new life, and shines. Other men bring night with them. The chill shadow of their sobriety falls upon every innocent gayety, and your feelings, like birds at evening, stop singing and go to their roost.

Away with these fellows who go owling through life—all the while passing for birds of paradise.

He that cannot laugh and be gay should look well to himself. He should fast and pray until his face breaks forth into light.—*Beecher*.

Every base occupation makes one sharp in its practice and dull in every other.—*Sir Philip Sidney*.

How a Battle is Fought.

How a battle is fought? With tremendous volleys, the ranks standing firm and steady as on dress parade—with enthusiasm, with deafening cheers, with music, and finished by a glorious bayonet charge? Nothing of the kind. Here are simply some thousands of men, on either side, who have been marched out this pleasant day to butcher each other. Modern fire-arms are horribly effective weapons—a good Springfield rifle will kill at a thousand yards; and by the time you have drawn these opposing forces to within two hundred yards of each other, or about the distance across a good-sized wheat-field, the battle is resolved into a simple problem: which army can stand the most killing or wounding without breaking up. When that question is answered you can tell which side will be victorious. The business of the officers is to hold the men to work—to compel them to load and fire until so many of the enemy are put *hors de combat* that he is forced to withdraw.

Take your regiment into battle as orderly as you may, before it has been under fire half an hour, it will become resolved into knots and groups, from the drawing together to fill the places of those stricken down, and the survivors will be lying or kneeling, forced down by the irrestible instinct of self-preservation. The sights and sounds of battle are well-nigh indiscribable. Noise, tumult, danger, excitement, all blend to make a scene which I think can have no parallel on the hither side of the infernal regions. During his first battle, perhaps the novelty of the thing may fill the recruit with genuine enthusiasm, and put fear in the background; but after that he will find the poetry of the battle-field somewhat overdone in "Hohenlinden," and fighting, itself, rather a prosaic and dangerous butchery.

There is nothing less like a pageant, I verily believe, than a battle. The arms are not polished and shiny now, for the dew of last night's bivouac in the grass has tarnished them; very plain blouses have taken the place of straight-bodied, corsety coats; belts are loosened, or in the fury of the fight are thrown aside altogether; shoulderstraps and epaulets are discarded, out of wholesome regard for the enemy's sharp-shooters; and after the fight has progressed an hour, you will find those who are still fighting, dirty, grimy, and laboring to kill the enemy with about as hard manual labor as your woodsawyer employs on your wood-pile.

Steel Rails.

The Bessemer steel-rail job is preeminently *the job of the season.* We have shown already that if the successful jobbers can produce 200,000 tons of steel rails annually, the country is ripe and ready to use them, whereon the duty alone would amount to over $6,600,000 in gold, which would be pocketed by these gigantic monopolists. But, although success justifies many doubtful things, we refused to be hoodwinked by an act of seeming liberality which will only benefit these very clever monopolists. As the *Tribune* has it, a sop is thrown to free trade by reducing pig iron $2 a ton. Now this reduction is, to consumers in general, very inadequate. As every intelligent man must see, the reduction is too small to produce any beneficial results.

Yet it has the effect of giving to Messrs. Griswold, Morrill, and the few other steel-rail makers no less than $6,600,000 bonus annually, provided these gentlemen produce 200,000 tons of steel rails each year. The Bessemer teel can only be successfully made from the hematic pig iron, made in the north of England and Lancashire, and every pound of Bessemer steel rails manufactured here is produced from this imported pig iron.

These facts cannot, nor will they be denied.

It was therefore solely for the benefit of the steel rail makers, who first obtained from the House $33.60 per ton protection on home-made steel rails, or 60 per cent. advalorem, and at the same time managed to get a reduction of $2 a ton on pig iron, being the raw material they use for producing steel rails. And as it takes about 300,000 tons of pig iron to make 200,000 tons of steel rails, it follows that they must save by the reduction $600,000 in gold. Since the tariff bill passed the House, immense orders have already been given for hematite pig iron, and the job bids fair to flourish.—*The World*.

French Politics.

The Paris correspondent of an Eastern paper writes:

"Emile Ollivier is beginning to learn that he has been a mere cat's paw in the Imperial hands. He was taken to avert a dangerous crisis, and now that the *Plebiscite* has strengthened, not the parliamentary but the personal government, the unfortunate statesman finds that he has alienated all his former friends, who only gave him a species of contemptuous support through fear that his successor in the cabinet might be M. Rouher. And the Bonapartists are only prevented by the Emperor himself from turning out, by a vote of censure, this absurd protege of Prince Napoleon, as his Majesty believes in the proverb of certain men hanging themselves if they get enough rope. Ollivier's opposition might have been dangerous at one time, but since he has shown himself more arbitrary than the sovereign, particularly in the case of indictment in the assassination plot, where a number of bills have been thrown out although approved by the Minister of Justice, he will be disavowed and displaced, as his enmity would be less compromising to the dynasty than his friendship."

Josh Billings.

If yu hav got a spirited and noble boy, appeel to his generosity; if yu hav got a hevy and sullen one, appeel to his back.

A grate meny ov our people go abroad to improve their minds who hadn't got anny minds when they war at home; knowledge, like charity, should begin at home, then spred.

Nobody but a phool will spend his time trieing to convince a phool.

Time is like money, the less we hav ov it tu spare the further we make it go.

Thare iz lots of folks who eat well and drink well, and sleep well, and yet are sick all the time—theze are the folks who alwuz enjoy poor helth.

"People of good sense" are those whose opinyuns agree with ours.

Experience don't make a man so bold as it duz careful.

Marrying an angel is the poetry ov marriage, but living with her iz the proze, and that iz all well enough if the taste ov the poetry hain't spilt our relish for the proze.

There ought to be a statue making it a State prison offense for a man to get off such a conundrum as this—it is simply diabolical: "Why is an empty champagne bottle like an orphan? Because it has lost its 'pop'."

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Why Napoleon Fights the Germans.

The German race has been for centuries in the front of the world's progress in science, literature and art; but in the rear of Christendom in politics. Before 1866 the greatest military power in Germany, and the most influential government, was Austria, an empire of which but a small part is Germany. The rest of the nation was divided into a large number of sovereignties, each ruled by its own house; and with divided sympathies and aims.

Of these German governments by far the most important was Prussia. Originally one among many small principalities, the Brandenburg monarchy was raised, generations ago, by the genius of its rulers, to a high rank among military nations—the fifth of the great powers of Europe. But it is only within a few years that it has been recognized as an equal of Austria. This great advance has been brought about, first, by its perfect military organization, by which it has become, a hostile critic says, not so much a nation that possesses an army, as an army that possesses a nation; next, the education of the people, the most general and thorough in the world; and then, perhaps, more than all, by commercial causes.

Her position as the most important manufacturing and trading nation in the north of Europe has been the true source of the "Prussian aggrandizement" of which France complains. With an enlightened wisdom in economical affairs, such as no other nation on the Continent has shown, Prussia has taken the lead in promoting sound commercial principles and progress in Germany. She used all the resources of her statesmanship to abolish the restrictions and taxes on trade which formerly divided Germany, and succeeded in establishing absolute free trade among all people who speak the German language in Europe, except in the Austrian provinces. By the Zoll-Verein, or customs league, the commercial frontiers of the German kingdoms and principalities were destroyed, a low revenue tariff was established upon goods entering the common territory, and the proceeds equitably divided among them all; and it was this great reform, above all military and political movements, that first gave practical meaning and hope to the cause of German unity.

In 1867 it had become evident that Prussia, under the magnificent administration of Count Bismarck, was rapidly acquiring such an influence over the smaller German States that many of them would soon be absorbed by her. Commercial union among the people was opening the way for political union of the governments. War broke out between Austria and Prussia; the courts of the smaller States were alarmed at their increasing dependence upon Prussia, and at the growth of the "national party" among their people, and hastened to seek protection under the great military strength of Austria. This empire did not hesitate to promise it; but pledged itself to humiliate Prussia, and to guaranty the integrity of their territories. The kingdoms of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Saxony and Hanover, made no secret of their sympathy with Austria in the conflict.

Suddenly the forces met at Sadowa, and the Austrian army was crushed. Vienna was at the mercy of Prussia, and Austria had to accept terms for herself alone, leaving her allies to the dictation of Bismarck. Hanover was formally annexed to Prussia. Saxony and all the smaller provinces of North Germany were consolidated in the "North-German League," with their military organization in Prussian hands, and their civil government dependent on Berlin. Hesse and Bavaria were required to cede small patches of territory to Prussia, and they and the other South-German powers, while permitted to form a league of their own, were required to sign treaties with Prussia, which practically amounted to an offensive and defensive alliance against any power which should attempt to interfere with the affairs of Germany. Thus Austria was excluded from German politics, and an immense step was made towards the restoration of the great German empire, with the Hohenzollerns on the throne.

France was at this time unready for war. The enormous expenses of the empire had exhausted her treasury, the utter failure of the Mexican expedition had injured the Emperor's standing at home and abroad, and her army, under the passion for economy which had seized her government, had fallen off in efficiency. All these great changes in the map of Europe, including the loss of Venice by Austria, had been made without consulting her, and when she could not interfere. But Napoleon's claim to his people's support was his leadership in the affairs of Europe; the glory which his military and political power brought to his country. To see a power rapidly growing on her borders, which she could not check, and actively dictating changes such as no ruler out of France had dared for many years to undertake, was intolerable to the Emperor. It was not merely that his ambition was mortified, but his position threatened to become untenable; for, with the loss of glory abroad, came the rapid growth of a liberal opposition at home, threatening his crown.

Immediately the French government began to increase its army and navy, and steadily to prepare for war. For three years all that science could devise or money procure has been used to strengthen the military power of France. The press has been constantly employed to stir the people against Germany; and as the political struggle at home grew fiercer, it has been evident that Napoleon III. must soon make war for his empire, either against Germany or against France. But no pretext appeared on which a foreign war could be declared, and his well known irresolution and the pacific policy of all the other great powers were confidently expected to maintain peace for a time.

Spain, meanwhile, was looking about for a king. Several princes had refused to be candidates, when Prim fixed upon the young Prince of Hohenzollern as a suitable man. There is no evidence whatever that he was prompted in this by any foreign influence; but as the prince in question is a member of a royal house retired from business, and nearly related to Napoleon himself as well as to William of Prussia, while he is not in the line of succession to any throne, it was reasonable to suppose that he would be acceptable to all. If any intrigue was employed to induce the Spanish regency to select him, it is far more likely to have been from Paris than from Berlin, since it is evident that the French Emperor was ready for war, and only wanted to find a pretext for it, while the Prussian government was resolved to have peace, if it were possible without dishonor.

However, on the first remonstrance from France, the King of Prussia refused to consent to the candidacy, the Prince of Hohenzollern withdrew his name, and Spain accepted the withdrawal. The question was settled, and the demand of France, though made with such impetuosity and with such threats as seemed designed to provoke war, was quietly yielded. But this was precisely what France did not want, and Napoleon's ambassador at once offered a gross personal insult to the Prussian sovereign, rudely and in a public place, at a social gathering, demanding concessions which no king could make without forfeiting the respect of his own people and of the world. He was promptly and properly dismissed, and his dismissal was made by Napoleon the pretext for declaring war.

Thus the war now beginning has its origin in the personal ambition of the usurper who rules France, seconded by French jealousy of the growing power of Germany, under the combined commercial and political influences which are rapidly consolidating the whole German people in one empire. It is an attack by Napoleon III. upon Germany, to win, if possible, glory by military exploits, to divert the attention of the French people from their own bad government, and to prevent the people of Germany from effecting a complete union among themselves. On the part of the Germans, it is a defence against foreign aggression; and their cause deserves, even more fully than it receives, the sympathy of the world.

Why France Declares War.

Paris, July 15.

The following is the text of the declaration made by the Duke De Grammont before the Senate to-day:

'MESSIEURS—The manner in which the country received our declaration of the 6th of July led us to commence negotiations with Prussia to secure her recognition of the validity of our grievances. We did not treat with Spain, whose independence we have no wish to trammel, nor the Prince of Hohenzollern, whom we consider the under shadow of the King, nor have we advanced any other grievance than the candidacy of the Prince of the Spanish throne. The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs opposed to us a determination not to receive our representation, pretending to ignore the affair. We then addressed ourselves to the king, who maintained that he was a stranger to the affair, and that he could not intervene except as head of the family, but he avowed that he had instructed Bismarck. We could not accept that answer, and we demanded that the king should influence the Prince of Hohenzollern. Desistance in the project came from the quarter whence it was least expected. We then demanded that the king should give a promise for the future. This moderate demand, made in moderate terms, we declared to be without any reservation. The king declined to say that he would refuse in the future to intefere with the candidature, and he refused to authorize us to transmit to you the declaration that he would in future oppose the candidature. He declared that he reserved to himself the right to consider the circumstances. Even after this refusal we did not break off the negotiations, but adjourned our explanations to you until this date. Yesterday we were apprised that the King of Prussia had notified our Ambassador that he would no longer receive him, and, to render the rupture more obvious, he gave notice of his action to the Cabinets of Europe. At the same time he announced that Werther might take leave, and that the armament of Prussia had commenced. On our part we yesterday called out the reserves and we have taken such other necessaries as the interest and honor of the country demanded."

THE RESPONSE OF THE SENATE.

Paris, July 17.

After the session yesterday the Senate proceeded in a body to St. Cloud, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress.

M. Rouher, President, said the Senate thanked the Emperor for the permission of expressing to the throne its patriotic sentiments. A monarchial combination injurious to the prestige and security of France had been mysteriously favored by Prussia. On our representations Prince Leopold renounced the throne of Spain. Spain, who retains our friendship, then renounced a candidature so wounding to us. Without doubt immediate danger was thus avoided, but our legitimate complaint remains. Was it not evident that a foreign power, to the prejudice of our honor and interests, wished to disturb the balance of power in Europe? Had we not the right to demand of that power guarantees against a possible recurrence of such an attempt? This is refused and the dignity of France insulted. Your Majesty draws the sword and the country is with you, eager for the occasion you have waited so long for, but during the time you have raised to perfection the military organization of France. By your care France is prepared. Her enthusiasm proves that, like your Majesty, she will not tolerate wrong. Let our august Empress become again the depository of imperial power. The great bodies of state surround her Majesty with absolute devotion. The nation has faith in her wisdom and energy. Let your Majesty resume with noble confidence the command of the legions he lead at Magenta and Solferino. If peril has come the hour of victory is near. Soon Germany will be freed from the domination which has oppressed her, and peace will be restored to Europe through the glory of our army. Your Majesty, who recently received proof of the national good will, may then once more devote yourself to reforms, the realization of which is only retarded. Time only is needed to conquer.

The Emperor warmly thanked the President and members of the Senate.

The Heated Term.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The total number of deaths by sunstroke reported yesterday was thirty-five. Thirty cases reported were not fatal. The average temperature was 90 deg. The weather was cooler to-day. But sixteen fatal cases of sunstroke occurred.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The weather continues dry and hot. The mercury reached 92 deg at noon, at 3 P. M. 100, 6 P. M. 94 deg.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The weather has been fearfully hot in this city for the past eight or ten days, the thermometer averaging 93 deg. in the shade. To-day it stood 96 deg. at five o'clock.

The copper works at Vershire, Vt., are now employing from 250 to 300 workmen, yield about 125 tons of ore per week, and claim to be the only copper mines in the country which pay expenses. About eight tons of iron are lost every day in the process of separating and manufacturing the pure copper, but it is expected this waste will soon be obviated.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Democratic State Convention will be held in the city of Detroit, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate State officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such Convention.

Each county comprising one or more State Representative Districts will be entitled to two delegates for each Representative, and each county shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

By a resolution of a former State Convention, no person will be entitled to a seat in the Convention who does not reside in the county he claims to represent, excepting, however, the counties of the Upper Peninsula.

All good citizens who desire the end of the extravagance and corruption which are wasting our substance; all who desire a wholesome economy in the administration of public affairs; all who desire that all kinds of public property shall bear an equal proportion of taxation, and that taxation in every form be reduced to the lowest sum possible consistent with the obligations of the government, are cordially invited to co-operate with the Democracy to that end.

M. I. MILLS, Ch'n.	L. PATTERSON.
N. B. ELDRIDGE.	M. RIDER.
S. G. CLARK.	A. C. BALDWIN.
T. R. SHERWOOD.	W. L. BANCROFT.
F. H. STEVENS.	E. H. THOMPSON.
A. C. BLODGET,	O. R. H. BRALEY.
EDWARD COX.	

Detroit, July 20, 1870.

MUNICIPAL AID TO RAILROADS.

Though the Legislature of the State is to convene in extraordinary session on Wednesday next, July 27th, to contrive some way to make black white, that is to get around the decision of the Supreme Court against municipal aid to railroads by the process of constitutional amendment, very little discussion is being had in the journals of the State. The decision of the Court seems to be accepted as not only correct but *timely*, and the speculators in railroad bonds are not so confident of reversing it by an appeal to the people. Time has not only strengthened the opinion that the decision was the true exposition of the organic law of the State, but has also endorsed the wisdom of those who maintain that the organic law should not be so amended as to give the majority of the electors of any town or city—be that majority either large or small—the power to impose taxes upon the minority, not for legitimate public or local governmental purposes, but for the direct benefit of railroad or other corporations or individuals. We, therefore, find the friends and advocates of municipal aid to railroads more moderate in their propositions, and less boisterous in their denunciations. For instance, the Detroit *Tribune*, lacking confidence in curing the irregularities or illegalities of the past and providing for the future in a single amendment, proposes three amendments, the following being the substance:

For legalizing municipal aid bonds in the hands of innocent purchasers.

For legalizing municipal bonds issued and in the hands of the State Treasurer.

For authorizing future municipal aid not to exceed two and a-half per cent. on the assessed valuation, to promote the construction of railroads.

If the first proposition shall be so drawn as to provide for the redemption of such bonds *only* as have been delivered to "innocent purchasers," *the consideration therefor having already been received by the municipalities*, we think the people *may* ratify it. Those who oppose on principle the municipal aid system will not strenuously object to towns and cities paying their debts, even though they had no legal right to contract them.

On the second proposition there is more doubt and more division of sentiment. It seems to include—and no doubt is so intended—bonds to the extent of *several millions of dollars* issued in aid of railroad schemes having yet only a paper existence, and the only labor yet done on which is to work up the aid and get the bonds issued and deposited with the State Treasurer—if we may, perhaps, except now and then a preliminary and very imperfect survey. We may be permitted to suggest that a proposition so broad and general will be opposed by all the opponents of municipal aid, and can not succeed. It should be so narrowed as to provide only for roads and towns on which and through which the *actual work of building is well nigh done*, and the offered bonds so nearly earned that their loss would be an actual and not a prospective loss to those who have relied on receiving them or the amount guaranteed by them in payment for labor. The friends of such roads should see that they are not made the tail to a kite, and used to fly the *projected* roads on which no work has yet been done. They can carry not a single straw of extra weight.

The third proposition is considerable of a let down from the 10 per cent. aid provided for by the present so-called law. But we move as an amendment the following provision from the new constitution of Illinois:

"No county, city, town, township, or other municipality, shall ever become a subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of and such corporation."

The article embodying this clause met with strenuous opposition in the convention, and was submitted separately. It was adopted by a majority of 98,126, the largest vote in its favor coming from counties the members of which opposed it and favored municipal aid. There is no doubt that public opinion against the scheme of municipal aid, by tax or loan, is as strong in Michigan as in Illinois. It is as unjust here as there. It is as destructive of individual rights, and is doomed to as overwhelming defeat. Both the State and national governments find too many illegitimate ways of spending the money wrung from the people by taxation, and the eyes of the people are open.

We, therefore, conclude by warning the Legislature that individuals have rights, inalienable rights, rights not ceded to the government, and which majorities can not take from them. We also warn those who wish to be permitted to pay for work done that they can not be too careful in their legislation.

THE *Courier* of last week entirely ignores the existence of the several local Congressional candidates—Messrs. CHILDS, CUTCHEON, *et al*—and declares for BLAIR. It even goes so far as to say: "We know of no opposition to his nomination in this county, and we presume the district will be unanimous in their action in the matter," a declaration it could hardly make if not a knownothing. It also announces, "by authority," that Mr. McMAHON is not a candidate for the nomination, and under no circumstances could accept one, and that Judge LAWRENCE is ineligible, and, therefore, "only a candidate in the fertile imagination of our neighbor." In naming Messrs. LAWRENCE and McMAHON as talked of in connection with a Congressional nomination we drew on our knowledge and not on our "imagination," and the *Courier's* ignorance of their names being used is only equaled by its ignorance of political movements generally. As to the ineligibility of Judge LAWRENCE, it is well known that the clause of the constitution cited does not make him ineligible to a seat in Congress. Both the Senate and House have decided that State constitutions can not fix and determine the qualifications of their members. Our neighbor should post up. But, perhaps "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

IN this number of the ARGUS will be found the call for a Democratic State Convention, to be held at Detroit, on Wednesday, August 31st. It seems that the State Committee, after looking over the field, has determined to put our candidates in the field and our platform before the people in advance of the Republicans. This departure from the almost universal custom of allowing the majority party to first nominate may be good policy, but we confess to serious doubts. However, as the call has been made, we may express a hope that every county in the State will be fully represented, and that the campaign will be inaugurated with such spirit and vigor as to inspire the Democratic masses with courage. With a good ticket *and a platform for to day*—ignoring dead issues and burying all animosities—we shall be in position to deserve success if not to win it.

—The County Convention will probably be called in our next issue.

THE new French Minister at Washington, M. PREVOST PARADOL—who was received by the President only last Saturday—committed suicide Wednesday afternoon, shooting himself with a pistol. The dispatch announcing the same says: "It is presumed that he was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity caused by fatigue and the intense heat." Mr. PARADOL was but 41 years old, was known to the world only as a distinguished scholar and member of the French Academy, and had never before held any public position. He was a disciple of GUIZOT and THIERS and an opponent of the Empire. His appointment to Washington was considered a concession to the Liberals.

THE Boston *Traveler* is not a Democratic journal, and to it attaches no taint of disloyalty. In fact, the *Traveler* is a Radical journal, and when it speaks of a Radical Congress may be expected to utter the words of truth and soberness. And here is what it says:

"Congress adjourned yesterday, after a session of almost seven and a half months, during which as much incapacity, imbecility, ignorance and impudence was displayed in its doings and misdoings and undoings as ever came from a legislative body, which is saying all that can be said in regard to its impudence, its ignorance, its imbecility and its incapacity."

Gen McCLELLAN has been appointed Engineer of the Department of Dry Docks of New York City, and has accepted the position. The *World* says that the appointment "has, in a measure, silenced the clamors of the disaffected, as well as those of political opponents," and that, "it is received on all sides as a guarantee that the Department of Docks intend to be thorough in their work and give the city, what it has long needed, docks that will be an honor instead of a disgrace."

THE N. Y. *Evening Post* says of the Funding bill passed at the heel of the session: "Its principal effect as a whole will be to confirm the general conviction that neither Congress nor the Treasury is competent to deal with the question before them." Could the veriest copperhead sheet utter a more disrespectful and disloyal sentiment? A House that sentences PAT WOONS to meditate in jail for three months, just for kicking a carpet-bagging and drunken member down in Richmond, ought to deal with that writer.

WE don't see the House bill making it a penal offense, with fine and imprisonment, for any member of a State Legislature to propose to repeal resolutions ratifying constitutional amendments, in the list of laws enacted by Congress. The Senate probably lacked time, for it would scarcely scruple at any radical measure passed by the House.

THE Prussian government, in announcing that "merchantmen, even of the enemy, will not be interfered with on the high seas unless for causes which would expose a neutral to seizure," has struck a heavy blow for the sympathies of the commercial world.

A LONDON dispatch of the 20th says. "Germany makes the dethroning of BONAPARTE its ultimatum." Another dispatch of the same date says: "Rumors of alliances are still rumors only. Thus far no authentic information of any power having taken sides with either combatant has been made public."

IN another column will be found an able article from a leading New York journal, expounding its theory of the pending war between France and Prussia. As an evidence that New York journalists are not infallible, we quote a Berlin cable dispatch of the 20th: "It is said "here that the failure of the Empress "Eugenie to marry her niece, the Duchess of Alba, to Prince Leopold is the "*real cause* of the present trouble between France and Prussia." There, if any of our readers have a better theory of the cause of the war they can have the floor and proceed to state it.

THE National Democratic Executive Committee gives notice that it desires the name and post-office address of each chairman of a Democratic State and County Committee, throughout the Union; also the name of all Democratic and Conservative candidates for Congress. The address should be sent to HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Washington, D. C.

THE daily journals are filled with scattering and contradictory dispatches from the France and Prussian war. But as yet no bloodshed is reported. A Cologne dispatch of the 20th says that the French troops passed the frontier near Saarbrucken the evening before, and seized the Custom House. If this be so a collision may be announced at any moment.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Rhine.

A generation ago Victor Hugo wrote a book on the Rhine, in which, besides giving the most fascinating and poetic of all descriptions of that famous stream, he cried out, "France, take back the Rhine," as he stood at the tomb of Hoche, who was buried on the shores of that river, and whose grave to this day is pointed out to the curious tourist.

Napoleon, the bitter enemy of Hugo, has tried on several occasions to make of this cry a national slogan, to call to his support all parties in France. The Rhine is, according to many Frenchmen, the natural boundary of France. The Germans, whom the Emperor would like to make his subjects, however, do not agree with him. The people of the Rhenish provinces are German in language, tastes and feelings, and have no admiration of Napoleon III. or his policy. Belgium, with its French speaking population, and with but forty years of national existence to overturn, would be a much easier acquisition for France

France already owns the west bank of the Rhine from a few miles north of Basle, in Switzerland, to the frontier of the Palatinate at Lauterberg The possession of the last named district would add to the list of French cities Spires, with its old cathedral, and the fortified places of Landau and Neustadt, besides a large number of smaller towns and villages. In Rhenish Prussia—speaking always of the western shore of the Rhine—the first town of importance is Worms, associated with the name of Luther. After passing over the flat, highly cultivated district through which the Rhine here sluggishly rolls along, the towers and bridges of Mayence loom in sight. This is a city of strategetic and historic importance. Shortly further on is Bingen; and there begins the marvelous scenery which has given to the Rhine such world-wide celebrity, and has made familiar the names of such trifling though picturesque hamlets as Oberwessel, St. Goar, Bopart, Andernach, Bacharach, Remagen and the like. Midway among these is Coblentz, overlooked by "Ehrenbreistein's castled height," and still further down the stream is the collegiate town of Bonn.

To add all of these to the long list of French towns would certainly be a splendid gain to France; this is what is meant when Frenchmen cry, with Victor Hugo, "Take back the Rhine."

The North German Parliament.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Reichstag, or North German Parliament, met yesterday afternoon. The grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin was chosen President. Vehement cheering followed Court Bismarck's announcement of the declaration of war by France. The King then opened the session with a speech, which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

The King said Prussia had no interest in the selection of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne, except that it might bring peace to a friendly people. It had nevertheless, furnished the Emperor of the French with a pretext for war unknown to diplomacy, and scorning peace he had indulged in language to Germany which could only have been prompted by a miscalculation of their strength. Germany was powerful enough to resent such language and repulse such insolence. The responsibility rested on the man who drives into war two great and tranquil nations yearning for peace and the enjoyment of the common blessings of Christian civilization and prosperity, and for contests more salutary than those of blood. Those who rule France have shrewdly studied the proper methods of hitting the sensitive pride of that great neighbor nation, and to promote selfish interests have misguided it. "Then," concluded the King, "as our fathers before us have done, let us fight for liberty and our rights against the wrongs inflicted by a foreign conqueror, and as he was with our fathers, so God will be with us in a struggle, without which Europe can never enjoy lasting peace."

In the North German Parliament, after the King's speech had been delivered, a loan of twelve million thalers was carried unanimously, amid the wildest expression of enthusiasm by all parties.

The Indians.

Washington, July 20.

The Indian office is in receipt of a telegraph from Govenor Campbell, of Wyoming, giving information that the party who went to North Park in search of the missing miners has returned. In addition to the three heretofore reported they found the body of one man named Van Dyke and another supposed to be Wilcox. Letters written by VanDyke, found near his body, indicate that the Utes ordered him away the day previous to his death. All the miners have left North Park.

Omaha, July 2[illegible]

Col. Hartwell, special Indian Agent, has returned to Denver from North Park, Colorado. He found the body of Van Dyke, who has been missing since the Indian raid, a short distance from his cabin, shot through his head. The trail of the Utes, who were in the Park at the time, was followed for two days, but he did not overtake them, and returned.

The New Minister to England.

The Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, just nominated as Minister to England, represents an old and historic family. His grandfather, Frederick, was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental Congress, and in 1776 joined the revolutionary forces. He served with distinction as the captain of a volunteer corps of artillery at the battles of Monmouth and Trenton. He was promoted to be colonel, and served during the remainder of the war. In 1793 he was elected a Senator of the United States. His son, Theodore, was also a distinguished man. In 1808 he was admitted to the bar, and became eminent as an eloquent advocate. During the war with Great Britain, in 1812-14, he raised and commanded a company of volunteers. In 1817 he was elected Attorney-General of New Jersey by a Legislature opposed to him in politics, and held the post till 1826, when he was chosen United States Senator. In the Senate Mr. Frelinghuysen acted with the Whig party. He exerted himself on the part of the Indians; supported Mr. Clay's resolution for a national fast in the season of the cholera; spoke in favor of the extension of the pension system, and acted with Mr. Clay upon the question of the Tariff and the Compromise act of 1832. In May 1844, the Whig National Convention at Baltimore nominated him for Vice-President and Henry Clay for President. They received 105 electoral votes, while their successful competitors, James K. Polk and George M. Dallas received 170 votes.

It is the nephew and adopted son of this Mr. Frelinghuysen who is to be our new Minister to England. He came to the bar in 1839, and first entered public life as a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861. He there displayed remarkable ability, and was soon afterward made Attorney-General of New Jersey, the term of office whereof is five years. Besides executing the duties of this position ably and satisfactorily, he rendered efficient service to the Republican party in each political campaign by his vigorous and felicitous oratory. In 1866 Gov. Ward designated him to be United States Senator, to succeed Senator Wright, deceased, and the subsequent Legislature elected him for the unexpired term of three years. In the Senate Mr. Frelinghuysen sustained his party in its arduous conflict with President Johnson, and was chosen to reply to the last annual message sent by him to Congress. He served on the Committee on Naval affairs, the Judiciary and Claims, and was much esteemed by his fellow-Senators. Senator Stockton succeeded Mr. Frelinghuysen in the Senate in 1869, and since then he has been engaged in professional duties at Newark.

From the Cincinnati Times.

The Great Land Slide.

The following official figures show how the public lands have been disposed of during the past ten years down to last November.

	Acres.
Under the Homestead laws	12,201,980
Granted to soldiers	61,076,922
Educational	70,282,787
Given to States	60,792 834
Given to companies	11,195,567
For canals	1,450,000
For wagon roads	3,782,213
To railroads	182,108,581
Total	402,890,934

All of this, except the 12,201,980 acres under the Homestead laws to actual settlers has been a swindle of the laboring classes, who alone have a right to the public lands. Here we have 390,688, 954 acres that have gone into the hands of speculators. The lands given to soldiers as well as to education, canal, wagon roads, etc., have nearly all gone the same way for seventy-five cents, instead of $1.25 per acre. Soldiers should have been paid in cash.

There were last November, exclusive of Alaska, but 1,036,756,563 acres left, of which one-half comprise mountains and deserts, leaving but about 500,000,000 of good land to dispose of. Of this about 60,000,000 acres have been given to the Northern Pacific Railway and probably enough to other speculators to make it a round 100,000,000 leaving but 400,000,000 for purchase, settlement and donations to railways!

From Punchinello.

The Debate Upon the Franking Bill.

Mr. Chandler said he would frank He always had been frank.

It was his Franking Privilege. He was in favor of declaring a war with every nation which would not allow matter franked by Senators of this glorious Republic to pass their postoffices. He had sent copies of all his speeches to the effete and loathsome monarchs of Europe, with his frank neatly lithographed in one corner. But he had since heard that the minions of tyranny in foreign postoffices had stopped those documents, upon the paltry pretence that the postage was not paid. This he had been prevented from freezing the monarchial marrow and curdling the royal blood, since nobody could be expected to derive instruction or admonition from a speech which was used to feed the fire, or stuff the window of one of his petty tools. He called upon the Senate to do him justice.

Mr. Carpenter observed that justice would never be done to Mr. Chandler until the occurrence of a public execution. But still he considered that the franking privilege ought to be retained. The party that he belonged to was the party of intelligence. Strange as this might seem, it was true, and it was also true that, in spite of their intelligence, they would read his speeches. Let the Senate have pity upon these misguided, but not wilfully wicked men.

WHISTLING GIRLS.—The N. Y. *Star* says: The President of the Miami University, it is said, has been compelled to request the young lady students not to whistle in the halls. And why should he? Of all innocent amusements, none is so entertaining (to one's self) as whistling. It has the trifling drawback, however, of being a nuisance to every one else, but that needn't bother the whistler. So if the standard of scholarship is raised in the girls' college, and girls are expected to be as smart and proficient as boys, it is not fair to interdict their whistling or the performance of any practical jokes which belong to boy colleges, and are an indispensable part of the college course. But then we feel it our duty to add that there is high authority for the adage—

"That whistling girls and crowing hens
Never come to no good ends."

Ten miles of the Kansas Pacific Railway are completed, eastward from Denver. There is a gap of less than 75 miles, and the track-laying is going forward from both ways, and will probably be completed in from four to six weeks.

Now is the time to order your Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, Cards, Circulars, Statements, etc., and the ARGUS office is the place to get them.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 19th.

Since our last report gold has been in an intense flutter of excitement, and the entire financial centres of this country and Europe have been the scenes of mutual activity. The advance on gold has steadily increased every day in proportion as the certainty of war between France and Prussia became established. This morning, however, the market was quiet until telegrams announced active preparations in France for an immediate campaign, which sent the price up to 121¾. Private cable dispatches came in during the day to the effect that there was a panic in the London Stock Exchange, with 5-20 bonds down to 89, which caused a general wish to buy gold. This had the effect of advancing it to 122¾. During the advance the gold room was the scene of the wildest excitement. The market closed to night at the Fifth Avenue hotel at 122¼, but the latest transactions in the Gold Room were 122¾. The flour market for the past two or three days has been active and prices have been steadily on the advance. To-day it is less active with higher figures for shipping brands. We quote super western and state at 5.55@6.20; common to good extra western and state at 6.00@7.00; good to choice extra western and state 7.00@7.25; common to good extra Ohio 6.00@7.00; common to choice extra white wheat, west'n, 6.85@7.60. The wheat market has also been in a State of excitement. Yesterday prices began to grow weak under the rapid series they have been making. This morning the market opened less active, and at the close had lost two or three cents on the prices of yesterday. We quote No. 1 spring at 1.35@1.40; red and amber western, 1.50@1.63; red and amber state 1.58@1.63; white western 1.75@1.80. Rye, nominal. Provisions, in better demand at former prices. Corn quiet at 1.00@1.10 for new western, mixed; western yellow, 1.10@1.13; western white, 1.16@1.20. Oats quiet and steady at 62@65 for western, and 70@74 for Ohio and State.

DETROIT, July 20th.

Since our last report flour has been active and prices are now up to a high mark. To-day and yesterday however, the war news began to grow less influential and the market grew calmer. This morning there is not so much demand for speculative purposes but we look upon it only as a temporary lull. We quote fancy white brands at 7.75; choice, 7.00@7.50 medium, 6.25@6.75; low grades to superfine, 4.50@5.50; Rye 5.00@5.50. There is also a lull in the wheat market to-day, but yesterday prices were not so quiet. During the first day of the present week extra ran up to 1.67, and other grades in proportion, but to-day we note a slight falling off. We quote extra white at 1.65; No. 1, 1.55; Regular, 1.41@1.42; amber, 1.44@1.45. Corn, quiet and firm. Barley, in good demand. Rye, weak and nominal. In the fruit line we have blackberries at $6.00 per bushel; whortleberries at $4.00; pears, $4@5.50; tomatoes, $@3.50. Oranges scarce and high. Other articles of produce are unchanged. The new clip of wool has about all been marketed, and nothing is doing in that line.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET.—The following quotations represent the current net prices realized by commision dealers, and are carefully revised every week, for the ARGUS, by our Detroit correspondent. Deductions from these prices for commissions and charges, will show the net rates to first hands:

Apples.—Dried. 3@3½c: Green, 6.00.
Barley—per cwt., $1.35@2.00 for No 1
Beeswax—per lb. 31@32.
Beans—white, $1.60@1.70
Butter—Roll and crock 22@22. Firkin, 20@21.
Cheese—Michigan Factory, 13@14. Dairy, 8@12.
Corn—per bu., 88@90c.
Eggs—fresh, 18@19c.
Flour—white superior, 7.00@7.75.
" medium, 6.25@6.75.
" ambers, 6.25@6.75.
" low grades, 4.50@5.50.
" rye, 5.00@5.50.
Hides—dry, per lb., 16@17c.; green, 6½c.
Calf Skins—Green, 13@16c; dry, 22@25.
Sheep Skins—50@1.50; lamb skins 40@50.
Hops—New, per lb., 8@10c.
Lard—per lb., 17c.
Rye—90@1.00.
Oats—per bu. 60c.
Onions—per bbl. 2.50@2.75.
Potatoes—40@50c. New, $3.75@3.87½ per bbl.
Tallow—8½@8¾c
Turkeys—dressed, per lb., 19@20c.
Wheat—extra white, 1.65; No. 1, $1.55.

ANN ARBOR PRODUCE MARKETS.

ARGUS OFFICE, July 21, 1870.

We quote this afternoon as follows:

WHEAT—White, 140c; Red, 110c
BUCK WHEAT—75c.
CORN—75c. OATS—50c. BEANS—$1.15.
HAY—$10@$12
BUTTER—20c. EGGS—15c. LARD—16c
APPLES—50@60c. POTATOES—30c.
NEW POTATOES—60c.
CHICKENS—14c TURKEYS—16c.
WOOL—37@39c

New Advertisements.

FOUND!

On Division Street, a few days ago, a Black Shawl. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
Dated, July 21, 1870.
1279w1 JOHN C. SHAW.

HURON STREET MARKET.

I must have my pay. I have left in the hands of E. Clark a large number of bills for collection, and hope my friends and customers will pay up promptly that I may be prepared for the fall trade. Fresh vegetables, fresh fish and poultry always on hand
July 20th, 1870. 1279w2 J. IMUS.

NOTICE!

The firm of G. A. Gilbert & Bro. was dissolved on the 2d day of July, by mutual consent. The business will be continued by E. N. Gilbert, who will settle the accounts of the late firm.
Ann Arbor, July 20th.
E. N. GILBERT,
G. A. GILBERT.
P. S.—All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate settlement.
1279w6

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is a slight stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH NO MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. Its prompt relief and certain effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists; in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male or female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also by all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depend upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar. Or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.
619 State Street, Chicago.
PARRAND, SHELEY & CO. Wholesale Agents, Detroit.
For sale by Eberbach & Co., and R. W. Ellis & Co

$10,000 REWARD!

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
AMONG FARMERS.
SCIO MILLS
WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR GOOD WHEAT. ALL FARMERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL THERE BEFORE SELLING ELSEWHERE.
BRING YOUR GOOD WHEAT TO SCIO MILLS.
1260 N. W. BRIGGS, Scio.

Estate of Norman C. Goodale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Norman C. Goodale, deceased.

Edward L. Boyden, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the fifteenth day of August, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered that said Administrator give notice to the pers

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1870

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

MOVEMENT OF TRAINS.

The several Passenger and Freight trains on the Michigan Central Railroad now leave this station as follows:

GOING WEST.

Mail Train	8 57 A. M.
Day Express	8 43 A. M.
Detroit Accommodation	6 00 P. M.
Evening Express	7 25 P. M.
Pacific Express	10 25 P. M.
Way Freight	10 20 A. M.
Marshall Freight	11 50 P. M.
Blue Line Express	2 20 P. M.
Jackson Freight	11 25 P. M.
Through Freight	1 05 A. M.

GOING EAST.

Atlantic Express	2 20 A. M.
Night Express	6 00 A. M.
Detroit Accommodation	6 45 A. M.
Mail Train	3 50 P. M.
Day Express	6 45 P. M.
Jackson Freight	1 05 A. M.
Marshall Freight*	3 50 A. M.
Stock Express	7 45 A. M.
Way Freight	10 20 P. M.
Blue Line Express	11 50 P. M.

*Carries coach and baggage car and makes all stations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Found—A Black Shawl.
Warner's Remedies.
Dissolution Notice—G. A. Gilbert & Bro.
Don't fail to read the Argus's advertisement.
Huron Street Market—J. Imus.
Executor's Sale—C. J. O'Flynn, Att'y.
Twin Commissioner's Notice.
Estate of William Plidd.
" " Samuel McDowell.
" " Volney Chapin.
" " Norman C. Goodale.
" " Frederick A. Bolles.
" " Floyd Bishop.
" " Charles Moore.

Births and Deaths.

From the returns made by the several Supervisors and on file in the office of the County Clerk, we have compiled the following table of births and deaths in this county for the year 1869:

	Births.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor City,	119	28
" Town,	15	5
Augusta,	35	7
Bridgewater,	21	8
Dexter,	25	7
Freedom,	39	6
Lima,	24	7
Lodi,	43	14
Lyndon,	27	13
Manchester,	41	14
Northfield,	21	3
Pittsfield,	31	18
Salem,	30	8
Saline,	19	8
Scio,	28	17
Sharon,	22	2
Superior,	28	11
Sylvan,	43	14
Webster,	16	6
York,	38	12
Ypsilanti City,	51	25
Ypsilanti Town,	22	18
Total,	740	251

We are inclined to think that the census enumerators will get a larger aggregate in many of the towns.

The mail train going west on Saturday last, collided with the blue line coming east near Delhi, wrecking both engines and several cars. One fireman had his ankle dislocated, and a passenger was slightly scratched. That no more serious injury resulted is hardly accountable. The trains were delayed some six hours.

—At Wayne, on Wednesday morning, at about 3 o'clock, the Atlantic Express going east ran into the Jackson freight which stood on the side track, wrecking the engine, tender and baggage car of the express train, and three freight cars. Jos. Roberts, a brakeman on the freight train was instantly killed; Frederick Van Allen, brakeman on the same train so injured that he lived but two hours, and others more or less injured. The passengers all miraculously escaped. The accident is charged to the switchman who neglected to close the switch after letting the freight train on to the side-track.

Census Enumerator Geo. W. Moore has completed the census of this city—so far as population is concerned—and made his returns to Marshal Benner, at Detroit. His final footings are a little in excess of what we announced two weeks ago. We give the population by wards:

First Ward	1,793
Second "	1,208
Third "	1,160
Fourth "	1,501
Fifth "	742
Sixth "	968
Total	7,372

By the census of 1860 our population was 3,956; and by the State census of 1864, 5,731. The growth if not extraordinary is healthy. Give us the new railroad and we will do better in the next decade.

Owing to the oft repeated and heavy rains the harvest has not progressed very satisfactorily or very rapidly during the last week. Complaints are quite general of growing wheat, and we suspect that the public may prepare to eat "sweet bread."

—The rain storm on Sunday afternoon last was one of the heaviest of the year. In the northern counties it was accompanied by high wind, and prostration of crops fences, buildings, forests, &c., is reported. The storm of Wednesday evening was also, very heavy.

At Norwalk, on Monday, Judge Pennewell denied the application for an injunction against the city authorities of Toledo, in the matter of the contract with Mr. Conant for building the Toledo and Woodville Railroad. He held the aid law constitutional, and the action of the trustees and city council regular and legal. That stumbling block is removed, and as the contract thus held good guarantees the building of the road hence to Toledo, on the simple condition of $250,000 in stock being subscribed, our citizens should not lag. "Now is the day, and now is the hour."

Current report has it that Prof. E. P. Evans, of the University, has tendered his resignation, and that he goes at an early day to Germany, accompanied by his wife, to remain several years: It is said to superintend the education of the young son of a wealthy Californian.

—It is also rumored that a special session of the Board of Regents will be held in a few days, to consider important matters.

The Ypsilanti *Sentinel* proposes that some one steal the march on *its* street railway and "start an Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor express, before the re-opening of the University." It says "the enterprise would pay." If the proprietor was able, it should have added.

The music class of Prof. Sage brought out the "Flower Queen" of Root on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, in the lecture room of the M. E. Church. The severe storm of the latter evening prevented a financial success. The performance is well spoken of.

If you have sold your wool don't forget to pay for the Argus. If *every* subscriber will make prompt payment it shall be put in a new dress and otherwise improved.

Rev. Dear

For the Argus

IN MEMORIAM.

Rev. Samuel Cornelius, D. D.

He was born in Devonport, England, March 11th, 1794. His parents emigrated to Philadelphia while he was yet an infant, and, both soon after dying, he was adopted by a christian family, and by them trained up in all the good ways of the Lord. At an early age he was brought to a knowledge of the truth, and united with the Sansom St. Baptist Church, then under the care of the lamented Wm. Stoughton, D. D. His mind was at once directed to the Christian Ministry, and, after a brief course of study under the direction of his revered pastor he was ordained, and took charge of the Cumberland St. Baptist Church in Norfolk, Va., where he spent seven years of most successful labor. He was equally useful in Alexandria, Va, where he succeeded the late Dr. Cone, and labored thirteen years. He removed thence to Mount Holly, N. J., in 1837. There, also, he was greatly beloved, and greatly blessed. He resigned his pastorate after a lapse of six years, and became an agent of the American Colonization Society for the States of New Jersey and Connecticut with eminent advantage to the society. The Colonization Society, together with the Baptist Missionary Union of which he was one of the founders, and The Baptist Publication Society, which first originated at his suggestion, were all peculiarly dear to his heart.

His beloved wife died in 1850, and he soon after removed to Troy, Michigan, where he spent about three years. He then removed to Detroit; and during his six years' residence there, devoted himself to the general interests of the cause of God, and to the care of unsupplied and feeble churches in particular. His usefulness in fostering these infant interests was, in some instances, very marked, and is held in grateful remembrance by many. Nor will the strong influence he now began to exert in adding to the endowments of Ka'amazoo College, and in promoting the work of the Baptist State Convention and other important interests, be soon forgotten.

The Baptist Church at Ann Arbor, having enjoyed his occasional labors, gave him a call to become their pastor in the Spring of 1860, which call he accepted, and thenceforward, the numbers and liberality and efficiency of that church began to increase. When, in 1864, he reached his seventieth year he resigned his pastorate, feeling that increasing infirmities forbade his retaining it longer; but his labors continued to be in constant demand, both at home and abroad. At every association, every council, every board meeting the presence of "Father Cornelius" was welcomed, and his prayers and counsel and preaching were always prized.

But he has now joined a nobler assembly. On Sunday, July 3d, after returning from the house of God, in Ann Arbor, he was taken with a severe pain in the region of the heart, attended with difficulty of breathing. His disease, however, was greatly relieved after a few days, so that he started with his daughter for Lapeer, whither he had been making preparations to remove that there, in the midst of children and grandchildren, he might end his days. He arrived in Lapeer July 8th, and, although exhausted with his journey, rested comfortably through the night. No serious apprehensions were felt by his children till the following afternoon, when the alarming symptoms returned. In the evening about 10 o'clock he suddenly expired. Almost his last words were, "Father, keep me near thy side."

Thus "died in faith" my beloved father, in the seventy-seventh year of his age and the fifty-fourth year of his faithful and fruitful ministry. The churches he served, the surviving ministers who were his associates, and, above all, his children and grandchildren can never lose him from their hearts. The funeral discourse was preached by Rev. S. W. Truss from the word of the apostle, "He, being dead, yet speaketh." The body was borne to the grave by ministers of different denominations followed by a large concourse of people. Welcome the coming, glorious day, which shall give him back to us again!

S. C. Jr.

We cheerfully give place to the following tribute to the late Rev. Samuel Cornelius:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call from among us, and soon after from earth, our revered friend and father in the gospel, Rev. Samuel Cornelius, D. D., who had, until within two weeks past, contributed so largely to the instruction and edification of this class; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the class, do feel ourselves called upon by all the circumstances of the case, to make an expression of our feelings in regard to the deceased.

Resolved, That father Cornelius' character and life, as shown among us, present traits worthy of perpetual remembrance and imitation in our christian walk—especially his love of the gospel; his tact in commending it on all occasions to those into whose company he was thrown; his exhibition of its power in his own life and words, even down to his last day with us, and in taking that leave which he felt would be final in this life; the diffusion of this love through that vein of humor which was so marked a feature of his mind; and his most evident and entire freedom from ill will, even when his words seemed otherwise; and that we do hereby commend these traits to each other, and to all who know the deceased, for enduring remembrance and practical use.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of the above be sent to the daughters of father Cornelius, in Lapeer, with assurances of our hearty sympathy with his surviving family in their bereavement; also that a copy be sent, for publication, in the *Standard*, at Chicago, and in each of the papers of this city.

C. T. HARRIS, Leader.

The 7th semi-annual meeting of the Michigan Association of County Superintendents of Schools is to be held at Grand Rapids, August 8th, 9th, and 10th, commencing on Monday evening, the 8th. On Monday evening an address will be delivered by Hon. O. Hosford, Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject, "The Relations of the National Government to Education; on Tuesday evening an address on "The Motive Power of our Educational System," by Hon. J. M. Gregory, President of the Illinois Industrial University; and an address on Wednesday afternoon, by Hon. John D. Pierce, of Ypsilanti, subject, "What and how much ought to be expected of our Schools, and are they worth preserving." Papers will be read by a number of County Superintendents upon important topics, each paper to be followed by a discussion. Superintendents and Principals of City and Village Schools are invited to meet with the Association.

—The State Teachers' Association will meet at Grand Rapids on Wednesday evening, Aug. 10th, and close its session Friday afternoon.

A new serial story by a distinguished American writer, whose name is held in reserve, is begun in the August *Galaxy*. The tale is said to be full of incident, dramatic, novel in scene and character, and admirably adapted for serial publication.

A "Home" Insurance Company.

We copy the following from a recent number of the Detroit *Tribune*, and commend it to our friends wanting life insurance,—and all should want it. With such a healthy home institution there is certainly no great need of patronizing eastern companies:

Michigan can at last boast of a first class Life Insurance Company, organized under her own laws, controlled by her own capitalists, and possessed of all the advantages and securities that pertain to the best corporations of this class. In 1867 a few of the leading men of Detroit conceived the idea of organizing a Life Insurance Company, in order to check in part the large outflow of money for life insurance premiums from the State, and the result was the incorporation of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company. It issued its first policy on Nov. 12, 1867, but from the start it labored under great disadvantages, from the fact that no life insurance law then existed that was of sufficient force. At the first meeting of the Legislature thereafter, an act relating to life insurance companies was passed, modeled after the Massachusetts and New York laws, and containing all the good points of both, thus making the Michigan statute upon this matter one of the best in the country.

As soon as this law was signed, the directors of the Michigan Mutual adopted a resolution calling in the capital stock in instalments in accordance with the articles of subscription. The full amount has now been paid in and the company has just amended its articles of association, and reorganized under the new law. It now has $100,000 of capital paid in, which has been invested in United States and Michigan bonds to the amount of $50,000, and in bonds and mortgages (which are first liens on real estate worth double the amount loaned,) to the amount of $50,000, all of which has been deposited with the State Treasurer for the security of all policy-holders as required by law. Under these amended articles a meeting of the stockholders was held at their office in this city yesterday and the fodowing Board of Directors was elected:

John J. Bagley, George Foote, G. Doeltz, C. D. Stevens, Wm. Oakes, George W. Lee, William Duncan, E. S. Heineman, J. S. Farrand, W. A. Moore, H. Kelfer, R. W. King, T. A. Flower, A. C. Porter, E Le Favour, T. H. Hinchman, W. F. Reynolds, all of Detroit; T. M. Cooley, Ann Arbor; F. W. Judd, Flint; E. O. Grosvenor, Jonesville; W. S. Wilcox, Adrian; John Johnston, Port Huron; T. D. Gilbert, Grand Rapids; P. B. Loomis, Jackson; N. G. Isbell, Lansing.

The Board of Directors met immediately and organized with the choice of the following officers and commit ees

President—John J. Bagley.
Vice President—Jacob S. Farrand.
Secretary—John T. Liggett.
Actuary—Prof. James C. Watson.
General Agent—L. M. Thayer.
Finance Committee—Jno. J. Bagley, Jacob S. Farrand, A. C. Porter, R. W. King, Wm. Oakes, Wm. Duncan.
Insurance Committee—T. M. Cooley, G. W. Lee, C. D. Stevens.
Auditing Committee—Ed. Le Favour, G. Doeltz, E. S. Heineman.

The company, which now starts off under new and improved auspices, has already, under all its previous disadvantages, achieved a remarkable success. Considering the amount of territory and of population which it has had to work upon, no company has ever made better progress.—During its first 30 months, it has issued 1,926 policies, insuring to an amount of about $3,500,000. Its receipts for premiums in the same time have been $115,311, and from interest $8,117.80. Its losses in this period amount to $11,623, and its assets, at the present time, to $194,812. The excellence of this record will be understood when we mention the fact that the Equitable Company, of New York, (which was organized in 1859, and is the most prosperous of the younger companies,) in the first 29 months of its existence, issued 1,567 policies, insuring to an amount of about $4,900,000, its receipts from premiums being $495,249, and from interest $13,449, its loss aggregating $19,500, and its assets at the conclusion of the period named, being $210,636. It will be seen that the Michigan Mutual starts off with about as promising success.

The following from the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal* is about as applicable to Ann Arbor as to San Francisco or California. It is no unusual thing to see lads in our streets sucking at the end of a cigar as large as they can well balance, only omitting to puff to emit an oath or obscene expression:

Effects of Tobacco-Smoking on Children.—It seems that the habit of smoking has taken possession of the boys in France to such an extent as to elicit serious inquiry as to its results. An able writer describes his experience on the subject, and comes to the following conclusions:

1. The pernicious effects on boys are incontestable.
2. They consist of pallor, chloro-anemia, palpitations of the heart, diminution of the normal number of red globules, and impaired digestion.
3. The ordinary treatment for anemia, etc., is ineffectual so long as the habit of smoking is persisted in.
4. Boys who are addicted to smoking exhibit a want of intelligence, and have a liking, more or less decided, for strong drink.
5. Those who abandon the practice before any serious organic lesions are produced, recover their health perfectly.

This subject concerns hundreds and thousands of boys in California. We may see daily, in the streets of San Francisco, scores of little human apes, scarcely old enough to dispense with diapers, puffing cigaritos and long nines, with all the airs of their exemplary parents. Beardless youths strut everywhere in thoroughfares and public places, sucking their sweet Havanas and meerschaums, and illustrating the benefits by a disgusting display of sunken eyes, lank cheeks, and bestial mouths—degenerating into animals, instead of growing up to manhood."

From the New Albany Ledger.

Singular Poisoning Case.

On Thursday of last week a very remarkable and terrible case of poisoning occurred at Tell City, Perry County, resulting in the death of a woman, and the serious illness of a little boy ten years of age. The circumstance of the case, as we learn them from E. E. Drumb, Esq., of Cannelton, are about as follows:

On Wednesday night the cow of Dominic Friant died very suddenly. On the next day (Thursday) Mr. Friant determined to open her and examine as to the cause of her death, suspecting she had been poisoned. He called to his assistance his wife, a little boy of ten years, and Mr. Joseph Sporcey. Upon cutting open the paunch of the cow, small pieces of pewter and a silver spoon was found in it; and each of the parties named pushed their hands into the paunch and felt among its contents for other pieces of the spoons than those already found

On Friday morning, when the persons arose from bed, they found their hands and arms much swollen and broken out with large red blotches. The swelling continued to rapidly increase and spread until it covered the entire upper part of the bodies of the victims. Medical assistance was summoned, and everything possible done for the relief of sufferers, but all was of no avail. Mr. Friant died on Saturday, Mr. Sporcey on Sunday, and Mrs. Friant was still dangerously ill on Tuesday, and it was thought would die. The little boy was out of danger at last accounts.

The physicians gave it as their opinion that the unfortunate victims took the poison from the cow's paunch into their systems by absorption, as there was no abrasure upon the skin of either of them. The case is one among the saddest and most singular we have ever been called upon to record.

Second Hand and New Organs

And Melodeons for sale very cheap at Prof. Mill's music room, No. 43 Main Street. (Over Hull & Robinson's.)
1276tf ALVIN WILSEY.

Bounty to Soldiers.

Those who enlisted in 1861 on the first call of President Lincoln, and who were honorably discharged before the expiration of the term of their enlistment, are entitled to $100 each, as bounty.

And soldiers enlisting under act of July 4th, 1864 are to be allowed the unpaid instalments of bounty if they were discharged by expiration of service. The above classes should make application to the undersigned.

March 24th, 1870.
1263tf JOHN N. GOTT,
Bounty and Claim Agent.

$1,000 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it for the cure of all diseases for which it is recommended. For Bronchitis, severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty by its wonderful cures, and hundreds of the best physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. As a cure for pimples on the face, Eruptions Blotches, Scrofulous Diseases, and "Liver Complaint" or Billiousness, it has never been equaled. Sold by druggists. The Genuine has Dr. Pierce's private Government Revenue Stamp on the outside wrapper.

Whenever there are low, wet or marshy soils, and land nearly covered with water, and liable to occasional overflow, throughout either the temperate or torrid zones, there exist the conditions required to develop miasm or malaria. In such regions, Sweet Quinine, is in constant demand, and the only positive and reliable remedy known except Bitter Quinine, over which it has the advantage of easy administration. Sold by Eberbach & Co.

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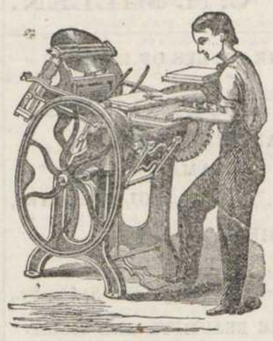

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Never fails to cure
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Stands unrivaled as a cure for all diseases attended with inflammation, and is equally good for man or beast.

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Dentures of the proper size, shape, color, firmness and natural expression. 1244

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FIRST QUALITY,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
BACH & ABEL.

The Michigan Central Railroad.

NEW TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad now leave stations named as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Mail Train.	Fast Ex.	Dexter Acc.	Eve'g. Ex.	Pacific Ex.
Detroit,	6.50 A M	7.50 A M	4 10 P M	5.40 P M	9.00 P M
Ypsilanti,	8.33 "	8.28 "	5.35 "	7.02 "	10.08 "
Ann Arbor,	8.57 "	8.43 "	6 00 "	7.25 "	10.25 "
Dexter,	9 25 "	— "	6.28 "	7.55 "	—
Chelsea,	9.43 "	— "	"	8.15 "	—
Jackson,	10 45 "	9.45 "		9.15 "	11.45 "
Kalamazoo,	2.05 P M	11.31 A M		12.15 A M	1.58 A M
Chicago,	8.05 "	4.00 P M		6 30 "	7.10 "

GOING EAST.

	Atlantic Ex.	Night Ex.	Dexter Acc.	Mail Train.	Fast N. Y. Ex.
Chicago,	5.15 P M	9.00 P M		5 00 A M	11.30 A M
Kalamazoo,	10.35 "	2.05 A M		10.50 "	3.52 P M
Jackson,	1.05 A M	4 55 "		2.05 P M	5.45 "
Chelsea,	—	5.25 "	A. M.	3.02 "	—
Dexter,	—	5.40 "	6.10	3.20 "	—
Ann Arbor,	2.20 "	6.00 "	6.45	3.50 "	6.45 "
Ypsilanti,	2.40 "	6.20 "	7.10	4.55 "	7.02 "
Detroit,	3.45 "	7.30 "	8.40	5.40 "	7.55 "

Dated, May 20th, 1870.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!
R. W. ELLIS & CO'
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DR. PIERCE'S
ALT. EXT. OR GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and *cures all humors* from the worst *Scrofula* to a common *Eruption*. Pimples and Blotches on the face, and scaly or rough skin, which are such annoying blemishes to many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. From one to eight bottles cure Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Boils, Scaly Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula Sores, Ulcers and "Canker" in the Mouth and Stomach. It is a pure medicinal extract of native roots and plants, combining in harmony Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid, sleepless, have *nervous apprehensions* or fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of *weakness*, will find convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. If you feel *dull, drowsy, debilitated* and *despondent*, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly in the morning, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or biliousness. In many cases of Liver Complaint only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as its effects perfectly cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of Habitual Constipation of the Bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise. In Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, it has produced many remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE!

80 Acres of choice land in the Town of Hazelton, Shiawassee County. Inquire at
THE ARGUS OFFICE.
Ann Arbor, July 14, 1870. 1178tf

PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions Accurately and Carefully Prepared by
R. W. ELLIS & CO.

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

S. SONDHEIM

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM

NEW YORK

WITH A

LARGE STOCK

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

ALSO THE FINEST STOCK OF

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS, SUCH AS

BLACK,
BROWN,
OLIVE,
DAHLIA,

AND OTHER COLORS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER,
ON SHORT NOTICE.
IN THE BEST STYLE,
AND FIT WARRANTED.

Call and Examine for Yourself

N. B.—CLOTHING FIFTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER HOUSE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO LATE FIRM OF M. GUITERMAN & CO., WILL PLEASE CALL AND SETTLE AND SAVE COSTS.
1266 S. S.

Ann Arbor Agricultural Co.

FARMER'S ATTENTION.

Read the following, which is of the greatest importance to you:

Ann Arbor, Sept. 1, 1869.

Johnston, Huntly & Co.:—Gents:—I purchased one of your Reapers of Finnegan & Howard last season, and have given it a thorough trial, and can truly say that it works like a thing of life, cutting lodged and tangled grain, and picking it up with those almost human arms, in much better shape than could be done by hand, leaving not a spear behind. I think its lightness of draft, width of cut, (6 feet) simplicity and adaptability to all kinds of grain, combine to make it the best Reaper extant. L. M. LYON.

We, the undersigned, purchased Johnston Reapers, and fully concur in the above statement:

John G. Koch, Pittsfield.	Timothy Fohey, Webster
John Fregel, "	John Coyle, "
David Vangeson, "	Elisha Cranson, "
R. C. Hunter, South Lyon.	Thomas O'Brien. "
Henry Canlin, Northfield.	Nelson Osborn, Scio.
Jones Marsh, Scio.	Andrew Mead, Ann Arbor.
Charles Stolstelmer, Scio.	Lewis Fritz, Scio.

These machines are improved for the year 1870, have a binding attachment, and are for sale by the Ann Arbor Agricultural Company, successors to L. Moore & Son and Finnegan & Howard. We also keep a large supply of the following machines with dropping attachments and Johnston self rakes. These machines have no equal in the market. They have taken all the prizes at the different trials in the State the past two years, and in no case have they failed to come off victorious:

The World,	The Excelsior,
The Champion,	The Hubbard,
The Russell,	The Ball.

These machines have never failed to give satisfaction to the purchaser, and are lighter draft than any *other machines. We also sell the following Threshing Machines:*

The Genuine Pitts,	The Tornado.
The Birdsil,	The Massillon,
The Glenn & Hall,	The Vibrator.

GRAIN DRILLS.—We manufacture the celebrated Keystone Drill, which for simplicity, accuracy and durability, have no superior. We warrant every Drill to perform as represented or no sale. We also keep Drills manufactured by other parties, and are prepared to furnish any desired article on the shortest notice. We are prepared to do all kinds of repairing of farm machinery, such as Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Horse Powers, &c. We keep constantly on hand a large stock of Agricultural Implements, plows, harrows, wheel cultivators, feed cutters, corn shellers, coldron kettles, power jacks and sawing machines, all of our own manufacture, and we will sell at the lowest possible figure. We would respectfully invite all parties wishing to purchase any article in our line from a plow point to a threshing machine to call and see us before purchasing, for we will give them better goods, better terms, and lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

N. B.—Remember we manufacture none but first-class goods, and will undersell all competitors. Call and see us and save from 5 to 10 per cent., and get goods that are warranted to be up to the standard. A full stock of extras kept constantly on hand for the Buffalo Pitt's Thresher. LATHE SCREW CUTTING of all kinds done on short notice. Office and salesroom, junction of Detroit and Fourth Sts. Foundry and Machine Shop, Fifth Ward, opposite Sinclairs' Mills. 1268m3

O. M. MARTIN

IS AGAIN IN BUSINESS.
With a full line of Choice Furniture, Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Mirrors, &c.
Call and see him. 1268

BUTTER WANTED.

I WANT ALL THE

GOOD BUTTER

Offered during the season, for goods or money.
1274m3 JOHN H. MAYNARD.

COME AGAIN

O. M. MARTIN,

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

CABINET-WARE,

TO BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE STATE. AT HIS OLD STORE, MAIN STREET, ANN ARBOR.

Goto R. W. ELLIS & CO's for strictly Pure Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

The Michigan Argus

A SUMMER DAY.

Sunshine over the meadow lands,
Kissing the crimson clover.
And sunshine haunting the lily cups
That the yellow bees hang over;
And sunshine over the hazy hills,
And over the dimpling river,
And I wished that the sun and summer day
Might shine and last forever.

We walked down by the meadow path,
The broad highway forsaking,
For the quiet of that lovely spot
Seemed better for our love-making;
And I was silent and she was shy,
As we walked down through the clover,
But we thought it the sweetest summer day
That ever the sun shone over.

We heard the birds in the waving grass,
As they twittered to each other
About the nests they had hidden away,
And the coo of each glad bird-mother;
And we thought, as we walked that summer day
Through the clover blooms together,
That at last the world was in perfect tune,
In the glad, bright summer weather.

I can not tell what I said to her
As we walked knee-deep in clover;
But I know that the robins merrily sang
Their sweetest of sweet songs over,
And down in my heart love's own bird sang
A song that was gladder, sweeter,
And its echo joined with the world's sweet hymn,
And made the day completer.

And when we came up the meadow path,
Our hearts sang over and over;
"O sweet, glad day for blossom and bird,
And for every blithe young lover!"
And yet I know not the words she said,
Or whether she spoke at all;
But of all sweet days, that summer day
I count as the best of all.

From the London Daily News.

Moving a Wind-Mill Sixteen Miles.

A novel experiment, not quite so sensational as the moving of an hotel at Chicago, but yet something quite out of the ordinary way, has been the removal of a wind flour-mill, with all its fittings, from Westacre to Clenchwarton, Norfolk, a distance of about 16 miles. The mill was a wooden structure, and, with its machinery of enormous weight, stood upon wheels, having been purchased by a man living at Clenchwarton, he determined to endeavor to draw it along the road by a traction engine, but all efforts to find one strong enough proved ineffectual; the application, however, of a powerful steam cultivation engine proved more successful. In passing along the route various expedients had to be tried, such in as ascending a hill the engine proceeded to the summit, and then pulled the mill up with a chain, and so carefully had the task to be performed that it occupied three days to make the journey. In crossing the Great Eastern Railway at Walton the telegraph wires were broken. In attempting to cross the Ouze it was feared the celebrated long bridge would not be strong enough to bear the enormous weight but the engine having first passed over the mill itself was drawn over, the timbers of the bridge in the meantime creaking, and showing that a very severe test was being put upon its powers. At first it was feared that the bridge had been broken, but it was found not to be so. Its arrival at Clenchwarton was received with quite a demonstration.

Sheep Killed by Dogs.

The Department of Agriculture has returns of the number of sheep killed by dogs from 417 counties in the different States, footing up 90,387 during the past year. Taking the result from the counties heard from, as a basis, the estimates are that half a million sheep have been killed, and as many more wounded, causing an actual loss to the country of two millions of dollars. Many portions of the country are destitute of sheep, and are deprived of the benefit of wool growing, on account of the presence of vicious dogs.

Reports were received from 13 counties in Michigan, giving 2,244 sheep destroyed by dogs.

A few years ago we assisted in framing a State law, which the committee on agriculture thought might prove advantageous to the wool-growing interest, as it taxed dogs one dollar a head; but it seems to have proved inefficient. The tax should be increased to three or five dollars.

In Illinois nearly 11,000 sheep were destroyed during the year; in Indiana 10,000; in Ohio 9,000; in Iowa 8,000, and so on.

The report states that among large flocks in New York, Ohio, and several of the Western States, scab and foot rot have been very prevalent, though at present not so much so, owing to better care and treatment, and to the prompt killing of diseased sheep. There is still much foot rot—in some counties one quarter of all the flocks have it among them. Liver rot is reported in Northern Ohio. We are not aware of the prevalence of any of these diseases in this portion of the State, but should be glad to hear from any locality afflicted with them.—*Free Press.*

In Boston, early on the morning of Independence Day, the neighbors heard a prodigious noise in a house occupied by a childless old couple, and, on going to see, found the old man thrashing his old wife terrifically. He explained as follows: "Look a here; I've been livin' with this tormented old woman nigh onto forty years, and she has been henpecken' of me all the time; and now, this being the Fourth of July, by the Lord, I've declared my independence."

The town of Alvarado, California, is to have a beet-sugar factory. The works, which will cost $75,000, are now in course of erection. The capacity will be suficient to crush 50 tons of beets daily. Large crops of beets are being raised the present year, and the factory is expected to be in operation before fall. The company has a capital of $250,000; the works will employ 100 to 150 hands and the business will be under the conduct of Germans experienced in beet-sugar-making in their own country.

The Bureau of Statistics shows the average wages paid for farm labor in 1869 to have been in the New England States, $1.55 per day, with board; Middle States, $1.29; Western States, 1.56; Southern States, 88 cents; Pacific States, $2.18 (gold); Territories, $2.65 (gold). Without board, New England, $1.94; Middle, $1 63; Western, 2 06; Southern, $1.25; Pacific, $3.09 (gold); Territories, $3 42 (gold)

Amos Adams died at Winchester, N. H., aged 97. He was the last survivor of the Wyoming massacre. He has voted in Winchester 72 years and been a member of its Methodist church for 81 years.

A manufacturer of linseed oil in Richmond is receiving an invoice of 10,000 barrels of flax seed direct from Calcutta, at a cost equivalent to the current price of domestic seed.

The census taker finds that Saginaw City has a population of 7,503, and South Saginaw, of 1,915.

Bells to Protect Sheep.

There is a very practical and effective safeguard against dogs killing sheep within the reach of every farmer; and it is simply to attach a cow-bell to the neck of every dog, or to several sheep. Either will have the desired effect of frightening the cowardly cur from his blood-thirsty purpose. Every cur that kills sheep knows better. Hence he is careful to skulk stealthily and unseen to the sheep fold, rend and devour the harmless sheep, and then sneak away, unseen, to his own place, like a nocturnal biped who has paid a visit to a neighbor's hen-roost. If eight or ten sheep were each to have a large bell hung about the neck, as soon as an enemy might appear among them, the frightened rattle of bells would be apt to induce the cowardly cur to skeedadle for dear life lest the proprietor should see him. Were the bell hung to a dog's neck, it would not rattle while he is walking or moving on a trot; but as soon as he begins to run the bell would commence rattling.

A few bells will save many a flock; large sleigh-bells will subserve a satisfactory purpose. Every person who will keep a dog, in the country, should be required, during the night at all events, to keep a large bell attached to his neck. Dogs, when they go on sheep killing expeditions, generally go beyond the flock of a near neighbor. Any unusual noise, or the scent of any person even at a distance, will cause them to abandon their bloody design and to hasten home in "double quick;" hence the efficiency of an octave or chime of bells attached to the necks of sheep.

Alaska Teams.

The Alaska dogs are about the size of those of Newfoundland, with shorter legs, and of all colors. They are harnessed to the sled each side of a line, to which the traces are attached, two and two, with the leader in front; and the usual number to make a team is five or seven. They will draw when in good condition, about one hundred pounds apiece, with the help of the driver, who seldom rides, unless on a smooth spot of ice or with an empty sled. The sleds are made of spruce wood, and the runners are usually shod with bone sawed from the upper edge of the jaw of a whale. The platform, or bottom of the sled, is made of slats, on which the load is laid, and rails are lashed upon each side. Sometimes poles, projecting behind at an angle of fifty degrees, more or less, are added, for pushing and guiding the sled, or for lifting it up and down steep banks. The load is placed inside of a large bag, as long as the sled, and made of moose-skin. It is then covered over, and firmly lashed by means of a rawhide line and netting attached the sled. A piece of line, called the "tail line," passes through a loop in the head of the sled, and is tied to the lashings over the load, binding it all firmly together.—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

Why Orchards Decay.

A correspondent of the *Valley Farmer* says orchards have died or become poor from these causes:

1. The exhaustion of the soil from the constant crops of apples; from blowing away by the wind of the leaves of the trees which nature designed to feed the soil on which the trees stands; by the crops of grass, grain, or roots constantly taken from the same ground and little return of substance to it.

2. Another means of their destruction has been in whipping the trees with poles to remove the apples. And still another cause was the pasturage among them.

3. To restore them: If any were left worth restoring, man must cease to crop the ground under them, and must manure them with vegetable mould, decayed leaves wood-lime, ashes, and salt. A compost formed of these substances would be excellent; or one formed in part by soapsuds and refuse slops, chip-dirt, turf, etc., well rotted.

Then trim them of all dead limbs, and those that cross and gall each other, and of all suckers that feed upon trunk or limbs, not necessary for a crop.

Examine Your Teapots.

A caution has lately been largely copied in the domestic columns of newspapers to the effect that cracked dishes, after being long used for holding gravies and fat of any kind, become rancid and unwholesome. And later comes another, with good medical authority to back it, against using tin vessels,—more especially teapots which have become rusted or blackened inside. The acid contained in the tea combines with the iron of the exposed portions of the vessel, and forms a chemical compound, not unlike ink. It corrodes and darkens the teeth, and cannot be inoffensive to the stomach. I have seen the discoloration both of natural and artificial teeth prove so obstinate, from this cause, as to require several scourings with soap and ashes, with a stiff brush, to remove it.

When housekeepers hear any of the family remarking, "This tea tastes like ink!" it is time to examine—possibly to throw away—the teapot.

The most palatable and wholesome tea is made by steeping in a bright tin or porcelain cup, then pouring into a freshly scalded earthen tea pot. Thus treated it will never acquire the astringent quality so deleterious to the teeth and to health.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Governor Austin, of Minnesota, has tendered the appointment of United States Senator to Hon. Wm. Windom, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Norton. Mr. Windom is a Representative of Congress from the First District, and was Norton's competitor at the time of his election.

The shipments from East Saginaw last week were as follows: Lumber, feet, 6,805,836; shingles, 3,815,000; lath, 233,500; pickets, 2,000; hoops, 100,000; staves, gross count, 30,000; salt, barrels, 10,700.

There are two farms in Turner, Maine, from each of which $1,000 worth of wood is sold each year, and yet it is said not even the annual growth of the wood on the farm is cut.

The Dwight Manufacturing Company, at Chicopee, Mass., has made during the last six months, 7,364,970 yards of cloth, an excess above any previous six months of 269,320 yards.

A little girl who had been studying, at a safe distance, the warlike ways of the soldier-crab, remarked to her mother: "I hope God did not hurt hisself when he was making him!"

As the mind must govern the hands, so in every society the man of intelligence must direct the man of labor.—*Johnson.*

Track laying on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, eastward from Denver, commenced on Tuesday, and is progressing rapidly.

The great cotton manufacturing house of the Spragues, it is now said, is about to try the experiment of Chinese labor.

AND

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE!!

The undersigned having a perfect Record history of all of the Real Estate Title in this City, and in the County of Washtenaw, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he will examine title, give abstracts of Real Estate title, make deeds mortgages, contracts and other legal papers on the shortest notice: Will also make sale of City property and farms, rent houses, and foreclose mortgages. Persons wanting a history of Real Estate title, will recollect that his Books take in Tax Titles and all collateral matters which touch each particular description; and all mortgages, ancient or modern, which appear to be still subsisting of record at the present time.

I offer the following Real Estate for sale:

No. 100 The Malony House and Lot on Division Street.
No. 101. House and Lot in Hiscock's addition. Price $2,000.
No. 102. Two Story Brick House on Spring Street.
No. 103. Two Story Wood House on Spring Street.
No. 104. Nice House, Lot and Barn just west of Law College.
No. 105. Fine House, Out-house, Barn and 5 acres of Land, Water Fount, &c.—very desirable Property.
No. 106. House and 3 acres of Land inside corporation.
No. 107. House and Lot just south of the University building.
No. 108. 15½ acres of Land east of the University Grounds.
No. 109. City Lots nearly opposite Dr. Chase's Printing Establishment.
No. 110. One Two Story Wood Dwelling on State Street.
No. 111. One elegant Two Story Brick House near University Square.
No. 112. 30 acres with buildings just north of the City.
No. 113. One Two Story House just north Cemetery Grounds
No. 114. Two Brick Houses west side of University Square.
No. 115. 6 acres just west of the City.
No. 116. 5 acres with buildings just west of the City.
No. 117. 160 acres with buildings and improvements 5 miles north—good situation.
No. 118. 320 acres—fine farm in Shiawassee.
No. 119. 2,000 acres of Wild Lands in the Counties of Wayne, Monroe, Saginaw and Shiawassee. My Abstract Books are posted to date.
No. 120. One elegant Three Story Building on Huron Street, west.
No. 121. 175 acres on Middle Road to Ypsilanti.
No. 122. 40 acres on South Road with Buildings and improvements.
No. 123. 240 acres on North Dexter Road. 2½ miles out, with improvements.
No. 124. And much other Real Estate not herein included.

There are many old mortgages in Washtenaw County undischarged of Record, and the laws of Limitations as to Mortgages is different from that applicable to Real Estate.

Terms of Commission on sales of Real Estate, one per cent. if sale made. Rates for search of Real Estate Title 6 cents per year for Deeds and six cents a year for Mortgages until change of notice.

No charges will be made for examination of title, making papers or recording, to parties lending money through me. Money wanted to loan on unincumbered Real Estate from one to five years, at 10 per cent. interest net to the lender.

Ann Arbor, March 20, 1870.

TRACY W. ROOT.

E. J. JOHNSON,

At No. 7 South Main Street.

STILL HAS A

HAT OR 2

LEFT,

LATEST STYLES,

AND

Just the thing for the Season,

Which will be sold

LOWER THAN EVER!

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

GLOVES, COLLARS,
NECK TIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SATCHELS, CANES,

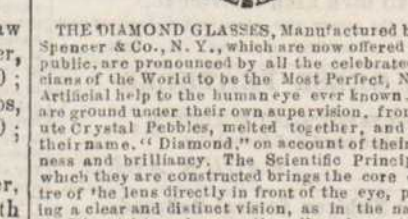
Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

Please call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

May, 1870.

MONEY CAN NOT BUY IT.

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS



THE DIAMOND GLASSES, Manufactured by J. E. Spencer & Co., N. Y., which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all the celebrated Opticians of the World to be the Most Perfect, Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known. They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their hardness and brilliancy. The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use.

They are mounted in the FINEST MANNER, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose.

Their finish and durability cannot be surpassed.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.

J. C. WATTS & BRO., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for ANN ARBOR, MICH., from whom they can only be obtained.

These goods are not supplied to Pedlers at any price. 1267y1

FURNITURE

CHEAP!

The Largest and Best stock in the city, of all varieties and styles, at the old Store of

O. M. MARTIN.

Finest Assortment of Toilet Goods in the City, by
R. W. Ellis & CO., Druggists.

BUY YOUR

Looking Glasses

OF

W. D. HOLMES, Ann Arbor,

FOR 3 REASONS.

First, because he keeps the best of Imported Glass, and a good assortment of square and arch-top frames, and sells

CHEAP!

Secondly, because they belong to his business. He makes them a specialty, does his own work, and can afford to sell

CHEAPER!

Thirdly, Because he manufactures them, and can and will sell the

CHEAPEST!

of any one in the city. He also sells

PICTURE FRAMES!

The cheapest of anybody in the State—as far as heard from.

NICE OVAL FRAMES FOR

50 CTS.

Picture Cord, Tassels & Nails!

FRENCH GLASS—by the light or box—

For Pictures or for

HOUSE GLAZING!

32 EAST HURON STREET,

ANN ARBOR, - - - MICH.

1175tf

LEWIS C. RISDON,

SUCCESSOR TO RISDON & HENDERSON, DEALER IN

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, SHELF-HARDWARE, TIN-WARE, GLASS, NAILS, &C., &C

CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED TO ORDER.

PRICES AS CHEAP AS AT ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

Call at the store of the Old Firm, Main street,

JANUARY 30th, 1869. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

N. B.—The accounts of the old firm must be settled immediately.

FOR CASH

YOU CAN BUY

Lumber,
Lath and
Shingle

AT A BARGAIN,

AT THE YARD OF

C. SUTHERLAND & CO.

Ann Arbor, January, 1870. 1252

LUMBER YARD!

C. KRAPF

Has a large and well stocked Lumber Yard, on Jefferson Street, in the south part of the City, 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 to go to Detroit.

CONRAD KRAPF,

Ann Arbor. Oct. 1st. 1869. 986tf

ANN ARBOR AGAINST THE STATE

IN THE FURNITURE TRADE,

And O. M. Martin against Ann Arbor. Don't Forget his Old Stand.

PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions Accurately and Carefully Prepared by R. W. ELLIS & Co.

DRY GOODS

CHEAP!

C. H. MILLEN

Has just returned from New York, and is now receiving a

LARGE STOCK

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Bought during the recent fall in prices, and will be sold Cheap.

C. H. MILLEN.

THE STYLES OF LADIES'

DRESS GOODS,

ARAB SHAWLS,
LLAMA POINTS,
GLOVES, TIES,
HOSIERY,
PARASOLS,
FANS, &c., &c.,

ARE BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.

CALL AND SEE THEM

at C. H. Millen's.

SPRING PRINTS,

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,

House Furnishing Goods,

Gent's Cloths & Cassimeres,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

SPRING DRY GOODS,

FOR LADIES AND GENTS

AT VERY LOW PRICES AT

C. H. MILLEN'S.

FINLEY & LEWIS,

Gentleman's Opera Boots.
" Furgeson Button Boots.
" French Congress Gaiters.
" Creole " "
" Serge " "
" Scotch Ties.
" All Rights.
" Oxford Ties.

In short, a Full Line of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,

Boy's and Youth's Boots and Shoes,

in Great Variety, and MEN'S HEAVY WORK, hand made of all kinds.

Ladies' French Kid Button.
" Foxed " "
" Serge " "
" " Polish.
Misses' Bronze, " and Button.
" Serge, " " "
Child's " " " "

We ask the particular attention of the Ladies to

OUR FINE WORK

WHICH FOR

Quality is Unsurpassed,

IN THE STATE, and in Price

FAR BELOW DETROIT FIGURES

OUR WORK WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

1263

IF YOU WANT

A SUMMER HAT,

IF YOU WANT

A STYLISH HAT,

IF YOU WANT

The Hat of the Season,

IF YOU WANT

A "Hat as is a Hat,"

IF YOU WANT

Hats Cheap—for Cash.

IF YOU WANT

A Straw, Palm or Panama,

GO TO

A. A. TERRY'S,

15 South Main Street.

Where you will also find a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Ann Arbor, May, 1870. 1249y1

COFFINS AND CASES!

A FULL STOCK AT MARTIN'S

ALL CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Go to R. W. ELLIS & CO's for choice Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes.

REMOVAL.

J. KECK & CO.

Have removed their

STOCK OF FURNITURE

And Undertaker's Goods,

To Mack & Schmid's Block,

No. 52 South Main, and No. 4 West Liberty Streets.

THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY, AND BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE FURNITURE TRADE. THEY HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST and FINEST STOCK OF FURNITURE EVER OFFERED IN THIS COUNTY, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, SUPERIOR BOTH IN QUALITY AND STYLE, WHICH THEY NOW OFFER TO THE PUBLIC CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ANY WHERE ELSE IN THE STATE. THEIR STOCK INCLUDES EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED TO FURNISH THE BEST HOUSE FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

Their old patrons and the public generally are invited to give them a call.

J. KECK & CO.

Ann Arbor, January, 1870. 1251

NOW OPENING,

AT

WM. WAGNER'S,

An Elegant and Large Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

INCLUDING

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &C.

LATEST STYLES AND BEST QUALITIES

WHICH HE OFFERS

LOWER than EVER

Also in Store a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

Gents' FURNISHING Goods.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER IN THE

BEST STYLE,

Also LADIES' and GENTS'

MOROCCO SATCHELS

No. 21, South Main Street—East side.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

WILLIAM WAGNER

Ann Arbor, May, 1870.

Sweet Quinine

Versus Bitter.

For the following REASONS *Sweet Quinine* should replace the old form or *Bitter Quinine.*

Sweet Quinine is WARRANTED *medicinally identical* in effect with *Bitter Quinine.*

Sweet Quinine has NONE of the *intense* and *persistent bitterness* of common Quinine.

Sweet Quinine is made from Peruvian Bark only, the source of Bitter Quinine.

In Sweet Quinine the bitterness is perfectly concealed, but may be instantly developed if desired.

Sweet Quinine will not sicken, as very bitter substances often do.

Sweet Quinine is readily taken, and without the least hesitation, by old and young.

Sweet Quinine entirely obviates that unconquerable dislike which children have to Bitter Quinine.

Sweet Quinine requires no elaborate preparation to take, is ready for instant use.

Sweet Quinine, in its agreeability and prompt efficacy, disabuses the public mind of much prejudice against Quinine, and aids the efforts of the intelligent Physician in its administration.

Sweet Quinine costs no more than the Bitter Quinine.

Sweet Quinine can be had at the Drug Stores in two forms, viz: *fluid,* for convenience of families and the general public, and *powder,* for use of Physicians and Druggists.

Stearns, Farr & Co.,

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For Sale by Eberbach & Co., druggists. 1264y1

LADIES' FASHIONABLE

SHOE HOUSE.

R. TARRANT

24 South Main Street, Dealer in

LADIE'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

THE NEWEST STYLES

IN

Kid, Calf, and Cloth,

Always on hand, and

Stock and Work Guaranteed.

IF YOU WANT

A BOOT,
A GAITER,
A BUSKIN, OR
A SLIPPER,

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

PRICES LOWER than the LOWEST.

R. TARRANT.

Ann Arbor, May 1870.

Goto R. W. ELLIS & CO's for strictly Pure Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made by Jennie M. James to Abram Sager, dated March 30th, 1869, and recorded April 9th, 1869, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, in liber 40 of mortgages, on page 593, upon which mortgage there is now claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand and twenty-seven dollars and seventeen cents besides twenty-five dollars Attorney's fees provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the sum now due and secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the first day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, including the Attorney's fee aforesaid, which premises are described as follows: All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the township of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and on section 30, known, bounded and described as follows viz: commencing two chains and eighty-two links west of the northeast corner of the west half of the north-east quarter of section thirty, in township two south of range six east, and running thence south parallel with the east line of said west half of northeast quarter of said section twenty-one chains and ninety links to the center of the Dexter road, thence north 74 deg. west along the center of said road seven chains and five links to the southeast corner of a piece of land sold by W. B. King to A. DeForest, thence north 15 deg. east at right angles with said road and along said DeForest's east line eight chains and fifty links to the northeast corner of his land, thence north 74 deg. west parallel with the Dexter road four chains and seventy links to the northwest corner of said DeForest's land, thence north parallel with the first mentioned line ten chains and thirty-eight links to the north line of the section, thence east along said line eight chains and ninety-five links to the place of beginning, containing fifteen acres and forty-seven hundredths, be the same more or less, reserving and excepting the right granted to A. DeForest of drawing water by pipe from the spring as expressed and limited in deed from W. B. King and wife to said DeForest. Also another piece of land in the same township of Ann Arbor, described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the west half of the northeast quarter of section number thirty, running thence west on the north line of said section, two chains and eighty two links to the land hereinbefore described, thence south along the east line of said land seven chains and ten links, thence east parallel with said north line of the section two chains and eighty-two links to the east line of the lot, thence north on said east line of the lot seven chains and ten links to the place of beginning, containing two acres, more or less.

Dated, July 5th, 1870.

ABRAM SAGER, Mortgagee.

FELCH & GRANT, Att'ys. for Mortgagee. 1277

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made and executed by James Ivory and Ann Ivory, of the township of Dexter, Washtenaw County, Michigan, to James Clark, of the town, County and State aforesaid, bearing date the eleventh day of December, A. D. 1866, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1866, at 5 o'clock P. M., in liber No 35 of mortgages, on page 556, by which the power of sale contained therein became operative; the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage and accompanying note, at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and twenty seven dollars and thirteen cents, and the further sum of twenty five dollars provided in said mortgage as an Attorney fee in case any proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the seventh day of October, A D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Dexter, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: being a part of section No. (13) thirteen, in township one south of range four east, beginning at a stake in the north bound of the highway, and running north 40 deg. east two chains, thence south 89 deg. 20 min. east seventy five links, thence south 40 deg west two chains, thence north 89 deg 20 m. west along the highway seventy five links to the place of beginning.

Dated, Ann Arbor, July 5th, 1870.

1277 JAMES CLARK, Mortgagee.

LAWRENCE & FRAZER, Att'ys. for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed by Charles Moore and Melissa Moore his wife, of the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, on the twelfth day of July, A. D. 1864, to Joseph W. Lawson and Frederick Wurster, of the city of Ann Arbor, County aforesaid, and recorded in the Register's office, of said County of Washtenaw, aforesaid, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1864, at 4½ o'clock P. M. of said day, in liber 32 of mortgages, on page 521; which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Joseph W Lawson and Frederick Wurster, to me, the undersigned, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, and recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M of said day, in liber 32 of mortgages, page 521; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty two cents; also, an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, should any proceedings be taken to foreclose this mortgage; and no suit or proceedings in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt or any part thereof, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 30th day of July next, at two o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, the premises described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known, bounded, and described as follows: Commencing at the center of section number twenty in township two south of range number six east, and running west four chains and thirty seven links to a black oak tree eight inches in diameter; thence south eight degrees, west two chains and fifty links to the Hiscock road; thence easterly along the center of said road to the north and south center line of said section number twenty; thence north seven chains and forty-five links to the place of beginning (excepting and reserving one acre of land from the east side of the parcel of land above described.)

April 28th, 1870.

BARNABUS K. DIBBLE,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

JOHN N. GOTT,
Attorney for Assignee of said Mortgage.
1267

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and seventy dollars, which is claimed to be due on the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1870, also sixteen hundred and fifty dollars to become due June twenty-third, 1871, on a mortgage bearing date the twenty-third day of June A. D. 1869, executed by Peter D. Vance, of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, as party of the first part, to John A. Nichols, of the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Washtenaw County, in liber 41 of mortgages, page 332, on the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1869, at 11½ o'clock A. M. of said day, which said mortgage together with the note accompanying the same, was assigned to J. W Knight, of the City of Ann Arbor aforesaid, by assignment dated on the fourth day of June, A. D. 1870, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1870, in liber two (2) of Assignments of Mortgages, at page 557: Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that to satisfy the amount so claimed to be due as aforesaid, together with the legal costs and the sum of twenty dollars provided for in said mortgage as Attorney fee, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such cases made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: All those certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, bounded and described as follows: commencing at the quarter stake on the east side of section eighteen, township two south and range six east, and running thence east along the quarter section line five chains and thirty three links, thence north ten and one half degrees east along the bank of a ditch four chains and seven links to the center of the Michigan Central Railroad, thence along said railroad north forty eight and one half degrees west one chain and fifty-seven links, thence north twenty-four degrees east along the east side of a ditch four chains and fifty links to the Huron river, thence along said river to a point where the section line on the west side of section seventeen intersects the shore of said river, thence south along the said section line to the place of beginning, containing fifteen and one quarter acres of land; Also the east half of the northeast quarter of section eighteen, in township two south of range six east, in the County and State aforesaid, containing eighty acres, according to the United State survey, will be sold at public auction, (no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the above amount), to the highest bidder, at the South door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, on Saturday, the eighth day of October, A. D., 1870, at eleven o'clock of said day.

Dated, July 11th, 1870.

J. W. KNIGHT,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

D. CRAMER,
Att'y. for said Assignee. 1278

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw. In Chancery.

Samantha Messacar, Complainant, vs. Arthur Messacar, Defendant

It satisfactorily appearing to the undersigned by affidavit that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, and is a resident of the State of California, on motion of Norris & Uhl, Solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant cause his appearance in this cause to be entered within three months from the date of this order: And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus,* a newspaper published in said County, and that such publication be continued in such newspaper at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant, at least twenty days before the time prescribed for his appearance.

Dated, June 27th, 1870.

1277w6 J. WILLARD BABBIT,
Circuit Court Commissioner, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Thomas Bentley, deceased. Notice is hereby given. That in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator with the will annexed of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1870, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday, the 3d day of August, A. D. 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate, to wit: The east half of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, (excepting five acres heretofore deeded to Elizabeth A. Winegar). Also twenty one acres off of the south end of the west half of the northwest quarter of said section fourteen, in township one south of range six east, in said State.

Dated, June 8th, A. D. 1870.

SELDEN W. SHURTLEFF,
1273 Administrator with the will annexed.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Benjamin Cole, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1870, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower of his widow therein), the following described real estate, to-wit: The east half of the southeast quarter and the east three-quarters of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township four south of range five east, containing one hundred and ten acres more or less, in said State.

Dated, June 27th, A. D. 1870.

HENRY F. HAMMOND,
1276 Administrator.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Frederick Broessamle, Jr., minor. Notice is hereby given, That in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said minor, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw on the sixth day of June, A. D. 1870, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Thursday the twenty eighth day of July A. D. 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale, and also subject to the right of dower of Mary Broessamle as widow of Frederick Broessamle, deceased), the following described real estate, to wit: Commencing on the half quarter line, thirteen chains and eighty-five links north one degree west from the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve, in township two south of range three east, in said State, and running thence north one degree west one chain and nineteen links on the half quarter line, thence north eighty-one degrees west four chains and fifteen links, thence south nine degrees west one chain and eighteen links, thence south eighty-one degrees east four chains and thirty-six links to the place of beginning, containing half an acre of land, be the same more or less. Also a parcel commencing on the half quarter line two chains and eighty three links south one degree east from the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twelve, in the same township and range, and running thence south one degree east two chains and forty-six links along the said half quarter line thence south eighty eight and one half dergees east five chains, thence north one degree west two chains and forty-six links, thence north eighty-eight and one-half degrees west five chains, to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 23-100 of an acre of land, be the same more or less. Also a parcel of land commencing on the half quarter line north one degree west thirteen chains and eighty-five links from the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the above named section, town and range and running thence north one degree west three chains and sixty-five links on the half quarter line, thence north eighty-eight degrees and thirty minutes west three chains and seventy eight links, thence south nine degrees west three chains and ten links, thence south eighty-one degrees east four chains and thirty-six links, to the place of beginning (excepting and reserving one-half acre off and from the north side of the last above described piece of land, leaving one and 98-100 acres of land therein). Also lot fifteen in block seventeen, according to the recorded plat of Elisha Congdon's Third Addition to the Village of Chelsea, in said County

Dated, June 6th, A. D. 1870.

1273 GEORGE PAUL, Guardian.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Henry Canfield, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the thirty-first day of May, A D 1870, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday, the third day of August, A. D. 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate, to wit: About six acres of land in the village of Chelsea, in said County and State bounded as follows, viz: Commencing thirteen rods and twenty-three inches east of the southwest corner of certain lands deeded by Elisha Congdon to one John M. Letts, September 21st. A. D. 1854, and recorded in the Register's office for the County of Washtenaw, in liber 39 of Deeds, page 169, and running thence north twenty-three rods, five feet and three inches, thence east four rods to the line between said John M. Letts and Isaac Taylor, thence south twenty three rods five feet and three inches, thence west to the place of beginning, being on the west part of the north-east quarter of the northeast quarter of section twelve, in township two south of range three east, in said State; also commencing at the north-west corner of certain lands deeded August [illegible] A. D. 1863, by Elisha Congdon and wife to James Smith at the point where it joins the southwest corner of lands first above described, running thence south two chains and forty links, thence north eighty-seven degree east nine chains and eighty-[illegible] links, thence north one chain and fifty-nine links, to the southeast corner of the first above described parcel of land, thence west nine chains and eighty-[illegible] links to the place of beginning. Excepting and reserving from the first above described parcel, a strip off the north side one and a half rods wide for a road, subject to the control of said estate, Titus and the adjoining owner, Johnson M. Letts, or their successors.

Dated, June 10th, A. D. 1870.

CHARLES H. KEMPF,
1274 Administrator.

Commissioner's Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of John Brewer, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Thomas Ninde, in the City of Ypsilanti, in said County, on Saturday, the tenth day of September, and Thursday, the twelfth day of January, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, July 12th, A. D. 1870. 1278*

THOMAS NINDE,
J. WILLARD BABBITT, } Commissioners.

Estate of Christopher Mabon.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the eleventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Christopher Mabon, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles King praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Henry Feldman may be appointed Executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the 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 said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus* a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1278 Judge of Probate.

Estate of William Kelsey.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William Kelsey, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Phebe Kelsey, Administratrix, praying that she may be licensed to sell certain real estate of which said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fifteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus,* a newspaper, printed and circulating in said County, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1278 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Robert McCormick.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the tenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Robert McCormick, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ellen McCormick, Executrix, praying that she may be licensed to sell certain real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-fifth day of July, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the 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 said Court, then to be holden, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus,* a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1275 Judge of Probate.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of three several executions issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles B. Thompson, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to wit: Lot number eleven, and the east quarter of lot number twelve in block number one south of Huron street, and range six east, in the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan; which I shall expose to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty ninth day of July, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, June 7th, 1870.

BYRON R. PORTER, Sheriff.
1273 Per THOS. J. HOSKINS, Deputy Sheriff.