

CLASS	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	YEARLY
1st	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$7.00	\$25.00
2nd	.75	2.00	5.50	20.00
3rd	.50	1.50	4.00	15.00
4th	.25	.75	2.00	7.50

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Special Notices on fourth page one-cent a line. Business advertisements on other pages, at the above rates, per line.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

Advertisements of a general character, not exceeding four lines, at the above rates, will be inserted for the first week free of charge.

The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XXVI. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1871. No. 1353

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE
MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE
INS. COMPANY

FOR THE
CITY OF ANN ARBOR,
AND
TOWNS OF ANN ARBOR, NORTHFIELD, WEBSTER, SIOUX, LINDSEY, SYLVAN AND ELYSIUM.

EACH MEMBER INSURED FOR \$5,000

Insure with the Michigan Mutual because it invests the funds of the Policy Holders of this District in the District, under the supervision of the Board.

THEIR ASSURANCE TO DEVELOP OUR RESOURCES

Policy Holders secure to themselves

The Highest Rates of Interest

There is a difference of fully 3 per cent between rates of interest East and West.

It pays Dividends on the First Premium.

IT DID ONE-TWENTH OF ALL THE BUSINESS DONE IN THIS STATE IN 1870, COMPETING WITH 64 COMPANIES.

IT CAN FURNISH UNDOUBTED ASSURANCE TO MICHIGAN MEN AT LESS COST THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY.

The Company is Prohibited by Law from Speculating in Real Estate or Otherwise.

It deals in CASH ONLY. "It is an obvious principle of Life Assurance that it cannot be done otherwise."

Company deals must be paid for in Cash before it can be repaid.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD:

CHARLES TRIPP, President.
J. B. FORD, Vice President.
S. E. HENRY, Treasurer.
J. C. HARRIS, Secretary.
J. C. A. SEXTON, Attorney at Law.
GEO. L. FOSTER, Secretary and District Agent.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

JOHN A. HAGLEY, President.
JACOB S. FAIRBANK, Vice President.
JOHN T. LIGGETT, Secretary.
JAMES C. WATSON, Attorney.
L. M. THAYER, General Agent.

ALL OPERATIONS ON THE NATURAL TEETH PERFORMED WITH CARE.

UNPARALLELED FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE

SETTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH, TO GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL, the proper size, shape, color, firmness and all expressions.

C. C. JENKINS & C. H. RANDOLPH WHITE, M. D.

DENTISTS.

DR. C. B. PORTER, DENTIST.

Obtain the SAVINGS BANK BLOCK, Ann Arbor.

All Operations on the Natural Teeth PERFORMED WITH CARE.

UNPARALLELED FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE

SETTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH, TO GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL, the proper size, shape, color, firmness and all expressions.

C. C. JENKINS & C. H. RANDOLPH WHITE, M. D.

DENTISTS.

DR. C. B. PORTER, DENTIST.

Obtain the SAVINGS BANK BLOCK, Ann Arbor.

All Operations on the Natural Teeth PERFORMED WITH CARE.

UNPARALLELED FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE

SETTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH, TO GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL, the proper size, shape, color, firmness and all expressions.

C. C. JENKINS & C. H. RANDOLPH WHITE, M. D.

DENTISTS.

DR. C. B. PORTER, DENTIST.

Obtain the SAVINGS BANK BLOCK, Ann Arbor.

All Operations on the Natural Teeth PERFORMED WITH CARE.

UNPARALLELED FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE

SETTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH, TO GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL, the proper size, shape, color, firmness and all expressions.

C. C. JENKINS & C. H. RANDOLPH WHITE, M. D.

THE DEPARTED.

Down the dim vista of the vanished years
I gaze ad-heart, and
And see through path of misty blending tears
Level ones departed.

Down on which memory's radiance is mine
In endless splendor,
And voices that still whisper of the past
Level ones departed.

Hands that have laid lovingly in mine
As I have to you,
Eyes that once gazed down pathway mine
No more, forever.

Hearts on which mine was ever wont to lean
With trust unshaken,
While not a single day between,
Doubt to awaken.

And dearer than all others to my sight,
Sweet childish days,
How dark that night when death's solemn night
Did those fair faces.

I sometimes wonder I can ever smile
Or speak with gladness;
But God is good, the great God,
The past of sadness.

And the fair future stretches far away
From our weak vision,
And thinking of its sunny days, I stray
In fields Elysian.

Yet earthly future are but dark and dim
Beside that heaven
To which God leads the way,
Forevermore.

And I know my loved ones are at rest,
In peaceful slumber,
And never can sorrow's voice
Their peace molest.

And I will wipe away my selfish tears,
Death cannot sever
The ties that bind our hearts to mortal years,
They live forever!

A FATHER'S ERROR.

Mr. Solomon Winthrop was a plain old farmer—an auto-crope man, who did everything by established rules, and could give no reason why people should do anything beyond what had been reached by their great-grandfather. He had three children, two boys and a girl. There was Jeremiah, seventeen years old; Samuel, fifteen; and Fanny, fourteen.

It was a cold winter's day. Samuel was in the kitchen, reading a book, and so interested was he that he did not notice the entrance of his father. Jerry was in the opposite corner, engaged in ciphering out a sum which he had found in an arithmetic book.

"Sam," said his father, "have you worked that sum out yet?"

"No, Father," answered the boy hesitatingly.

"Didn't I tell you to stick to your arithmetic till you had done it?" said Mr. Winthrop in a severe tone.

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I don't do it, father," tremblingly said Samuel.

"Can't you do it? Why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and pencil. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"I was at an early age, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to manage it."

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I don't do it, father," tremblingly said Samuel.

"Can't you do it? Why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and pencil. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"I was at an early age, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to manage it."

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I don't do it, father," tremblingly said Samuel.

"Can't you do it? Why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and pencil. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"I was at an early age, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to manage it."

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I don't do it, father," tremblingly said Samuel.

"Can't you do it? Why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and pencil. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"I was at an early age, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to manage it."

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I don't do it, father," tremblingly said Samuel.

"Can't you do it? Why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and pencil. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"I was at an early age, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to manage it."

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

her brother's labor. "Won't you give it to me when it is done?"

"Not this one, sister," returned the boy with a smile; "but I will make you one equally as pretty."

Fannie thanked her brother, and soon after left the room, while the boy went on with his work.

Before long the various materials that had been subject to Samuel's knife and pincers were joined and grooved together in a curious manner.

The embryo philosopher set the machine on the floor, then got up and examined it intently. His eye gleamed with a peculiar glow of satisfaction; he looked proud and happy. While he stood and gazed upon the child of his labors, the door opened and his father entered.

"What are you not studying?" exclaimed Mr. Winthrop, as he noticed the boy standing in the middle of the floor.

Samuel trembled when he heard his father's voice, and turned pale with fear.

"Ha! what is this?" said his father, as he caught sight of the curious construction on the floor. "This is the secret of your idleness. Now I see how it is you can not master your studies. You spend your time in making them fly-cages. I'll see whether you'll learn to attend to your lessons or not."

As the father uttered these harsh ejaculations, he put his foot upon the object of his displeasure. The boy uttered a quick cry, and sprang forward, but too late. The curious construction was crushed to atoms, the labor of hours was lost.

Looking at the mass of ruins and then covering his face with his hands, he burst into tears.

"Ain't you ashamed?" said Mr. Winthrop. "a great boy like you to spend your time in making fly-cages, and then cry about it because I choose you should attend to your studies. Now go to the barn and help Jerry to shell corn."

The boy was too full of grief to make any explanation, and without any word he left his father's door. But for many days afterwards he was weary and downhearted.

"Samuel," said Mr. Winthrop, one day after the spring had opened. "I have seen Mr. Young, and he is willing to take you on as an apprentice. Jerry and I can get along of the farm, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to manage it."

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I don't do it, father," tremblingly said Samuel.

"Can't you do it? Why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and pencil. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"I was at an early age, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to manage it."

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I don't do it, father," tremblingly said Samuel.

"Can't you do it? Why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and pencil. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"I was at an early age, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to manage it."

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I don't do it, father," tremblingly said Samuel.

"Can't you do it? Why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and pencil. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"I was at an early age, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to manage it."

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I don't do it, father," tremblingly said Samuel.

"Can't you do it? Why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and pencil. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"I was at an early age, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to manage it."

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I don't do it, father," tremblingly said Samuel.

"Can't you do it? Why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and pencil. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"I was at an early age, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to manage it."

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why haven't you done it?" continued the father.

"I don't do it, father," tremblingly said Samuel.

"Can't you do it? Why not? Look at Jerry, there, with his slate and pencil. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"I was at an early age, and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade. I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor out of you, and if you had a farm you would not know how to manage it."

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

Mr. Winthrop, as he started from his chair and took the youth by the hand. "Samuel, my son, forgive me for the harshness I have used towards you. I have been blinded, and now see how I have misunderstood you. While I have thought you headless and careless, you were solving a philosophical problem I could never have comprehended. Forgive me, Samuel—I meant well enough, but lacked judgment and discrimination in a curious manner."

Of course the old man had been long forgiven for his harshness, and his mind was opened to a new lesson in human nature. It was a happy thing that different minds have different capacities, and no mind can be driven to love that for which it has no taste. First, seek to understand the man's abilities and disposition of mind, and then in your management of his education for after life, govern yourself accordingly. George Combe, the greatest moral philosopher of his day, could hardly reckon in simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, could not write on a common place address.

MAJOR MULDOON ON GEN. SCHENCK.

HEADQUARTERS HENRY ARTILLERY, NEW YORK.

To the Editor of the World:

Sir: A friend of mine said to me a day or two since, "Muldoon, you were a soldier, I hear. What do you know about our present Minister to England, General Schenck?"

I didn't feel particularly flattered by the question, but I answered him as follows: "I have been reading a great deal about General Schenck, and the fact that I am now such an active worker in the loyal Republican ranks ought in some degree to mitigate the blame which attaches to me in common with all these other unfortunate ones who have been so deceived."

But I know my friend's intentions were kindly, and I said:

"General Schenck was one of those soldiers a fellow could not know much of unless he passed most of his time at the review of some military exercises."

I said I would read him up.

For it occurred to me, notwithstanding he had never done anything in the military line to render him immortal, that he might have a good book record, inasmuch as he has been a soldier.

I did not find Major-General Schenck's name in the list of military officers, but I did find a "Distinguished General of the War," although I did find it frequently alluded to in another work, entitled, "Distinguished Women of the War."

I can understand how those book men might be misled by the name of General Schenck, who is very much more loyal than any of the Adamses.

Mr. Editor, in my judgment all this abuse which is heaped on our pure-hearted minister comes from the fact that he was once a soldier, and rallied around the flag when the country was in peril.

But so it ever has been. Many moons since, Port Brown wrote:

"Our God and soldier we alike adore,
Just on the brink of danger, not before;
After deliverance, 'twas all required,
Our God and soldier, and our soldier's reward."

And in all history I know of but one clear case of recognition of true soldierly merit and great military services—the appointment of Brigadier-General Schenck as Collector of the port of New York, by the second Washington.

MULDOON, Major Heavy Artillery.

Why He Smoked.

This reminiscence of the old story of smoking tobacco, it was in the time of James the First, whose detestation of the habit and of the noxious weed he constantly manifested; but it had no effect upon the boys—they still whiffed away like little Wags, to show their devotion to the king.

In short, the young dukes smoked day and night, like the kitchen chimney of a tavern. This, of course, was concealed, as much as you can conceal a smell, from the Dominie; till one luckless evening, when the boys were out of place, and the fire of their dormitory, involving each in vapors of their own creation, lo! in burst the master, and stood in awful disgust before them.

"How now!" quoth Dominie to the first of the boys, "how dare you be smoking tobacco?"

"Sir," said the boy, "I'm subject to headaches, and a pipe takes the pain."

"And you?—and you?—and you?" inquired the pedagogue, questioning every boy in his turn.

"Yes, sir," replied another, "another colic—a third a cough—the fourth—in short, they all had something."

"Sirrah," bellowed the doctor to the last boy, "what disorder do you smoke for?"

"Alas! all the excuses were exhausted—when the interrogated urchin,

The Democracy—Its Duty.
Nothing could be more natural than the question which followed the recent political reverses of the Democracy: "If the Democratic party cannot save the country who can, and how?"

From the Albany Argus.

The Michigan Argus
ANN ARBOR.
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 22 1871

REPUBLICAN journals and Republican blowers have made themselves hoarse over the Tammany frauds in New York. That this was done on the stop thier principle is clearly demonstrated by the successful effort of the Radical majority in the Senate of the United States to block the doors of the departments against investigation. Pending a vote on the resolution of Senator TRUMBULL amending a caucus substitute for his original resolution raising a special investigating committee, Senator PATTERSON, of N. H., said: "I do say that there are 'spectors of Customs in New York who' 'stated before the committee, under oath, 'that in violation of their official oaths, 'and in violation of the laws of the land, 'they had taken bribes, any time they 'discharged a vessel; and I say, further, 'that the agents of the steamship companies told me that they could not get 'their vessels discharged without bribing 'the officials.' And in answer to a question by Senator SUMNER, Mr. PATTERSON declared that he had 'no knowledge of 'their having been removed.' Mr. TITMOUTH, like Mr. PATTERSON, a Republican, and, also, like him a member of the recent 'Retrenchment Committee,' said: 'He 'made no attack on the Republican party; on the contrary, he desired to 're- 'deem that party from the curse that 'had come upon it through the mistakes 'of the administration and the corruption 'of its officials. He believed that 'there was corruption, deep, darning, and 'fettering, all through the administration.' Yet the Senate voted down the substitute proposed by Senator TRUMBULL, and elected a previously packed caucus smothering committee.

It will avail nothing to say that some days later, in response to the clamor of Republican journals all through the country, that the fullest investigation must be ordered (whether executed or not), the majority in the Senate graciously permitted its packed committee to be instructed. The concession comes, like the peep of the Irishman's chicken, 'too late.'

The committee named does not contain the name of a single Republican Senator who voted with Messrs. TRUMBULL and SCHUYLER.

The Senate adopted a member-paralytic, wishy-washy resolution in place of Senator TRUMBULL's providing a committee of investigation as to the management or mismanagement of the several departments of the government; then voted down, by amendment, Senator TRUMBULL's resolution of instruction; and elected a committee previously agreed upon in caucus, on which but one Senator voting for investigation—that is for either Senator TRUMBULL's explicit resolution or his resolution of instruction—was put. And this by self-righteous Republicans who have 'laid awake o' nights' to weep over the corruptions of Tammany. Is the administration above suspicion or irresponsible to the people, or do its friends par excellence fear investigation? Similar action by a Democratic convention touching the New York frauds would have produced a prolonged loyal howl from the 'democratic' press, and would have been branded as a confusion of judgment.

This Congressional apportionment bill, which passed the House on the 14th inst., was amended on motion of Hon. C. N. PORTER, of New York, so as to provide that no new State shall hereafter be admitted to representation unless it shall have the full number of inhabitants to entitle it to a member of the House, or 134,075. If the Senate shall pass the bill without striking out this provision, and then if Congress shall have more regard for its own enactments than it has recently shown for the Constitution, and respect and obey the law it makes, the 'rotten borough' system is a 'dead cook in the pit,' for a Congress or two at least, as no territory has anywhere near the requisite number, New Mexico having the largest population, only 91,874, and that a composition of whites, half-breeds, greasers, etc.; Utah, with her multiplicity of wives, coming next, with a population of 90,786.

STUFFING an extra session so near at hand, for the purpose of dividing the State into nine Congressional districts, several Republican journals have taken time by the forelock and have the job already done. The ratio, according to the census of 1870 which is the basis of the apportionment, is 131,500, but the districts as constituted by our brethren of the press, with a laudable desire to relieve the Legislature and insure Republican majorities, range all the way from 90,000 to 134,000. The only hope of getting anything like an equitable arrangement will be in the rivalry of candidates who will want the cutting and carving done in their own interest. If they can be got well by the ears good may come of it, but look for tall maneuvering and the biggest kind of gorymandering.

Isn't it very much like 'splitting a hair' for Republican journals to claim that President GRANT is in favor of civil service or any other reform and courts investigation into every minutia of his administration, and in the same breath censure those Senators who opposed the TRUMBULL resolutions, first for investigation, and then for the instruction of a packed committee? Can any sensible man doubt that CAMERON, COXWICK, MORTON and their followers exactly reflected the views and wishes of 'the man at the other end of the avenue'? The bare suggestion that they did not is preposterous.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has reported that FOSTER BLODGETT, claiming a seat in that body as Senator from Georgia, is not entitled to the same, and that THOMAS M. NORWOOD, the other claimant, was legally elected and should be admitted. NORWOOD is a Democrat, and is qualified despite the several disability acts. Tardy justice now promises to be done of Georgia. RID of BULLOCK and with BLODGETT relegated to a back seat she may hope for better times.

A prominent journalist, who is perfectly bald, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for a tale that will make his hair stand on end.

Kit Carson, Comedo, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is now surrounded with countless thousands of buffaloes and great numbers of antelope. The buffaloes are being slaughtered by hundreds, and their meat is being shipped to the West by railroads. But the men are still in search of missing buffalo-hunters, who were caught in the great snow storm, many of whom are known to be out, and are supposed to be frozen. A number of cattle herders have been frozen, and cattle have been lost by hundreds of head. The buffalo range two hundred miles west of their usual route, which old plainsmen say indicates an unusually early winter.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.
—The Detroit Tribune says that Gen. Schenck, having purchased his interest in the Emma mine before he was nominated as Minister to England, ought not to be required to sell out to fit him for the place. There's just it, but that circular on which he figured officially and conspicuously, was an effort to 'sell out,' and also to 'sell' English financiers. And it has even been asserted that he sought the position for the purpose of selling the stocks.

—The N. Y. Evening Post's Washington correspondent advises that journal that Boutwell and Dolano urged the President to ask the resignation of Akerman, on the ground 'that they could not conduct the business of their departments with him as the legal adviser of the government'; also, that the members of the Supreme Court advised the President that the interests of the country required Akerman to 'get.'

—In the House, on Monday, Mr. Butler, of Mass., introduced a bill declaring that woman is entitled to suffrage under the XIV. Constitutional amendment. When will Mr. Butler or some other man equally wise introduce a bill declaring that black men were washed white by the XVth amendment, to be followed by another declaring that 'the moon is made of green cheese'?

—Grand Rapids husbands are proverbially calm and cool, but recently one of them got 'very indignant,' because of his young wife being found occupying a room at a hotel with a commercial drummer or bumner, who gave the name of William Rathburn. The erring wife's name is given as Kate Pelton, and the Democrat says 'interesting developments may be looked for.'

—The Hartford Evening Post, Radical, says that 'the President's next friends in the Senate, Messrs. Conkling, Morton, and Edmunds, are making more headway against his nomination than all the opposition to him throughout the country.' We hope, for the good of the country, that they will keep it up.

—By crowding the membership up to 283, and repealing the XIV. amendment, New England makes a net loss of but one member in the House apportionment bill passed on the 14th inst. Massachusetts gains one, and New Hampshire and Vermont each lose one.

—The Cincinnati Gazette, not having the fear of Congress before its eyes, says: 'There are five hundred distinct swindles in the present tariff, which benefit only the parties who manipulated it, and are an injury to the country.' And yet the President recommends the continuance of the same swindling system.

—The demagogues in Congress are again tinkering away at the eight hour law; this time the effort is to secure government employees ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, which, no doubt, would gratify the employees, but how about the taxpayers?

—In the House, on Friday last, a bill was passed appropriating \$1,000,000 for a custom house, postoffice, and court house in Chicago. The purchase by agreement or condemnation of a whole square is authorized, a fire-proof building to be erected in the center.

—An item in the New York World 'About Women' column has promoted the University of Michigan and led to Mrs. Livermore as to the wonderful progress of the lady students, especially of one 'Alba Longa.'

—The Duke of Newcastle, Earl St. Germain, and Earl Grey, the celebrities who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his visit to this country, are dead; but Albert Edward concluded he wouldn't follow their example.

—What is the 'mysterious power' greater than the Secretary of the Treasury? which Senator Schuyler charges with sustaining the abuses and frauds in the New York Custom House, and where is it located?

—Leading foreign journals are very severe in their criticism of Gen. Schenck, not for investing in silver stock, but for using his official position to give it credit in the market. It is not considered diplomatic or honorable.

—It is intimated that the President got his foot in it, by the consent of Secretary Fish to withdraw his resignation. He had offered the berth to Judge Pierpont, who had signified that 'Barkis was willing.'

—A second jury has disagreed in the case of Madden against the Staten Island Ferry Company, a case growing out of the boiler explosion of the Westfield. Jurors are as unreliable in New York as elsewhere.

—Washington gossip has it that certain politicians are endeavoring to promote a war with Spain, so that Grant can acquire Cuba and St. Domingo, and make his own 'calling and re-election sure.'

—Henry T. Fookerman, a widely known and justly popular as a man of letters, a writer of pure and unadorned English, died at his residence in New York, on Sunday last, of pneumonia, aged 55 years.

—Senator Wilson says that the nomination of Grant 'is not essential to the success of the Republican party.' But it is to the Grant and Dent families and the grand army of office-holders.

—California is talking up a submarine telegraph to China and Japan, and bills have been introduced into her Legislature giving a company the right to construct lines and land cables.

—The Geneva Conference—child of the Treaty of Washington, met on the 15th, treated the 'cases' prepared on behalf of the two interested governments, and adjourned until April.

—An election for Governor, in Georgia, to fill the unexpired term of Bullock, was held Tuesday last. Smith, the Democratic candidate, was elected, there being no opposition.

—The Boston Traveller has arrived at the conclusion 'that men like Senator Conkling and Chandler are wholly unfit to manage the affairs of a great party.' How strange.

—Attorney-General Akerman has finally taken the hint that he is not wanted longer in the Cabinet, and has given place to ex-Senator Williams, of Oregon.

—The Mansfield Fish Island suit is variously settled. Josie got \$15,000, and various interested parties are relieved from the fear of impending exposures.

—'The Cave of the Winds,' that's the N. Y. World's heading of the proceedings of the lower branch of Congress.

—Alexis is to arrive in Detroit on the evening of the 25th.

It is announced that the Joint Commission, now in session at Washington, has decided against the British holders of the 'Confederate cotton bonds.'

—The directors of the American Merchants Union Express Company have declared a dividend of \$3 per share, payable on or after January 2d.

—Col. Jas. Fisk, Jr., has been nominated for the Presidency by the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Register, Woodhall, Train, Fisk, and Ulysses. Who next?

—The Bay City Journal gives a report that the Michigan Central Railroad Company has purchased the docks of H. W. Sage & Co., at Wemona.

—Col. McClure, a prominent Pennsylvania Republican, is out in an incisive letter, giving his reasons for not favoring the re-election of Grant.

—Connolly's bail has been reduced to \$500,000, but has not yet been put in. Several criminal indictments have been found against him.

—Oliver Logan was married last Tuesday morning, in Brooklyn, to Wirt Sykes. Which isn't the first time Olive has cut up the same cake.

—Detroit went into ecstasies on Monday evening over 'Flotow's Martha,' performed by Parepa-Ross's full English Opera Troupe.

—The Wyoming Senate lacked one vote of passing the woman suffrage repealing bill over the veto of the Governor.

—Congress has passed a bill making an appropriation of \$400,000 for a site and government buildings in Chicago.

—John Ware, convicted of the murder of his father, in August, 1870, was hung at Camden, N. J., on Friday last.

—Twice he is the hero of sixteen indictments for felony and kindred lapses.

—Eight inches of snow fell at Richmond, Virginia, on Friday last.

Review of the Saginaw Lumber Market.
The season of 1871 opened with a large stock of lumber on the river, less than half of which was sold. It was then understood that the stock of logs would be small, but the outside markets were tolerably well supplied, and the demand for lumber was comparatively light. It was not until about the middle of the season that any change was experienced. The market began to tighten, and a few far-sighted individuals made their appearance in market with a view of buying up the stock so far as their means would admit. It is told of one man, an Eastern man, by the way, who, after looking over the situation, said in a confidential manner to his friends, that if he could control a few thousand dollars he could put Saginaw lumber at a higher price than it ever was before or ever will be again. But he lacked one essential. He had means but lacked money. This was unfortunate for him. He did however, secure the confidence of several operators, bought up 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 feet (we are not certain as to the amount) and has made a great deal of money out of it. His stock of lumber at that time, the freight was dull, and many of the manufacturers who had held their stocks for some time were anxious to sell. In September the market began to brighten. Previous to that time \$3.12, and \$3.10 were the average prices paid for lumber, many sales were being made at less than these figures. In October the Chicago fire took place. Millions of feet of lumber were destroyed, and the great lumber trade at that point was partially suspended. Stocks in Eastern markets had run down close. The pine forests were swept by fire, and hundreds of mills were destroyed. This state of affairs tended to increase the rise in the price of lumber that had already commenced. Prices soon reached \$4.00 and \$4.10 and reached \$4.25 and \$4.30.

Since navigation closed, prices have been quoted nominally at \$7.14 and \$10. There is but little doing, as the stock on the river is very light, and those who hold lumber show no particular anxiety to sell. According to the estimates made by the U. S. and coast survey, the stock on the river (exclusive of the stocks on McGraw's, Sage's and Folsom & Arnold's docks) 40,000,000 feet of lumber, all of which is sold except 16,250,000 feet. Following is a statement of lumber on river at the close of the season named:

On Dock.	On Dock.	On Dock.	
1865	1866	1867	
14,453,000	22,392,000	19,091,000	
14,415,700	14,211,000	30,204,700	
1867	69,970,200	19,435,571	50,534,200
1868	57,401,017	13,402,990	53,998,027
1869	23,631,614	14,243,000	78,855,414
1870	130,422,190	47,802,000	82,590,190

From this it will be seen that the stock of lumber on the river is lighter than it has been since 1866, and the amount unsold is less than it has been for the past eight or ten years.

On the 1st of January 1872 we can no more conjecture as to the future of the market than we can now. The amount of snow, the extent of the spring freshet and many other things are to be taken into consideration. The stock of logs will undoubtedly be greater than before. The figures at which contracts for next season's lumber are being made are an intimation that the opening price will not show a decline. Should buyers show a disposition to run down the market at the close of the season, let a little of backbone here—Saginaw Courier, 18th.

The Michigan Central R. R.
The Chicago Railway Review says: 'The Michigan Central R. R. is about to issue 20,000 new shares of capital stock, which were offered for sale to the stockholders Nov. 18th, in the ratio of one new share for every six shares held, the new stock to participate in the earnings of the road from and after December 1st.'

President Joy, in his circular to the stockholders explaining the circumstances that have necessitated the new issue, states that during the last five years the amount of freight carried over the road has been increased, having increased from 533,451 tons in 1865-6, to 1,105,875 tons in 1870-1, an increase of 572,424 tons; while the passenger business has shown an average increase of about one-third.

During this period, says Mr. Joy, the addition to the means for doing this greatly augmented business have not kept pace with the growth of the business itself, and the present facilities of the company are inadequate to do so profitably and economically. A new road, an extended and still increasing traffic. As a consequence, they have been compelled to pay large sums for the use of cars and motive power; to build a new road from Jackson, Mich., to Jackson, Mich., and also to lay a large amount of track, and about seventeen miles of sidings. Extensive additions to the power and rolling stock have already been made, but a very much larger amount is indispensable.

The vast business over the road between Detroit and Jackson—seventy-six miles—rendered it almost impossible to keep the track in proper condition; and it became necessary that steel rails should be substituted for iron rails, whose distance—experience having proved this to be true economy on account of their much greater durability, although the original cost is somewhat larger. Contracts have been made for the purchase of steel rails, and about thirty miles have been laid.

In order to meet these necessities and provide for the payment of improvements and additions already made and to be made, and for carrying on with profit and economy the great and constantly growing business of the road, that the directors deemed it advisable, and for the advantage of the stockholders, to make this addition to the capital stock.

Castigation by their Friends.
The action of the Senate in voting down the amendment to Anthony's resolution, the amendment to the proposed standing committee should have power to inquire into the expenditures of 'all branches of the government,' as well as such matters as might be committed to the Senate, has been met by the Radical press and discussed to mean that there are good reasons why no committee should make the proposed investigation. Some of the Radical journals are true to say that there is a lack of whitewashing about the matter, and that it would seriously damage the interests of that party. The Cleveland Leader of Saturday says: 'At the risk of being ranked as an alarmist, we make the bold assertion that the Republican party is in danger of being driven into the hands of the opposition—or we may say arrogantly of some of its leaders. And to come right to the point, let us say boldly that the course pursued by the special friends of President Grant, in the Senate, in voting down the amendment offered by Senator Trumbull, will do more to shake the Republican strength than all the onslaughts the Democracy can make on the administration. Men are not to be driven from the Republican ranks by the party lash without giving a counter blow. No administration can be so strong as to defy investigation. This business of accusing Republicans of opposition to President Grant because they may question some of his acts, or because they may be asking the Senate to inquire into the administration, is a very weak and childish proceeding. It is laid out to investigation, must be stopped. That amendment, after a two days' heated debate, was voted down, and, in being voted down, a blow was given to the Republican ranks by the Government. If the acts of the administration will bear a light, then we have no doubt they will bear the most critical examination—then there is nothing to fear from a full investigation. If they will not bear such investigation, then it is an anatomy of folly to attempt to cloak matters.

'Senator Wilson warned Republican Senators who opposed Trumbull's amendment that they were placing their friends in a false position. He told them that when he said with a boldness there is an attempt to aid the administration. There are Republican thieves as well as Democratic thieves, and where there is a thief Republican or Democratic—let him be caught by an honest and just man to the light. And the words of Senator Patterson should sink deep into honest men's hearts, for he says he knows there were thieves in the inspection department of the New York custom house, and he does not know—and the country does not know—but that these thieves are there still.'

The State Prison.
The report of John Morris, agent, sets forth that: The whole number of convicts in prison at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1871, was 927, against 693 at the close of the fiscal year of 1870—showing a decrease of thirty-six since the last report. There were received during the year 206, and discharged 206. Two have had sentence reversed, nineteen have been pardoned by the Governor. Thirteen have died, and four escaped. The total receipts for the year were \$89,995.41; expenditures, \$87,060.83. The cost of building new wall was \$14,769.08—leaving \$72,290.97 expended for the prison proper. The total earnings of the prison from November 30, 1870, to October 1, 1871, were \$78,704.64 against \$90,137.76 last year. The decrease is owing to a change in the fiscal year, whereby two months less are reported. There are a less number of convicts, and owing to the removal of the State Prison, the receipts from visitors are less by one-half.

Dr. J. E. Smith has looked out well for the healthy condition of the men. Ample bathing troughs have been furnished, in which every man is obliged to bathe once a week during warm weather. In 1870 two thousand dollars was expended for tobacco, ale, whisky, tea, coffee and butter that could be dispensed with, but to \$7,000 and \$800 and reached \$8,214 and \$10.

A large proportion of the convicts are young men, many of them in prison for their first offense, in many cases committed under the influence of strong drink. Convicts are now allowed to correspond with their immediate friends once a month, instead of once in three months, as heretofore. The change works satisfactorily. They are allowed to receive letters every week—all subject to official inspection. On an average seventy-five letters are written every Sunday. The Sunday services are always attended with interest. A good choir aids in the devotional exercises.

The female prison, under charge of Miss P. L. Lunt, has but seven inmates. Five of whom are sentenced for life. This part of the prison is well managed, and order and neatness prevail.

The interior of the prison, the workshops, and the walls and fences, and other structures have become dilapidated, and a great amount of money is requisite to put them in good repair.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.—The famine is said to be more terrible than words can portray. A private letter recently received from Bushire, as a seaport, somewhat of relief is possible, states that the scenes going on under one's eye were heartrending. We daily feed over 2,000. If you only saw them—animated skeletons in rags, withered once fair women and chubby children, reduced to raving, famished beasts! When feeding them there is a great deal of crying and howling, and taken away dead. The most pitiable sight is to see the children—numbers without a soul to look to for help—their parents dead of starvation. The little things often lie down, compose themselves as if for sleep, and go out without more than a sigh.

NOTICE.
The Annual meeting of First Hill Cemetery Company, of Ann Arbor, will be held at the store of Geo. Grenville, on Thursday, the 27th day of January, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the selection of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before.

Dated Ann Arbor, Dec. 15th, 1871.
1871
GEO. GRENVILLE, Clerk.

Estate of Stephen W. Griffin.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the seventh day of January, 1872, the undersigned, Judge of said Court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same was read and approved by the Court, and as the same was filed for record in said Court, on the 27th day of December, 1871.

That I, Hiram A. Beakes, Judge of

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1871.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Passenger trains leave the several stations, as follows:

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Day Exp.	Day Ex.	Day Ex.	Day Ex.	Day Ex.	Day Ex.	Day Ex.	Day Ex.
Ann Arbor.	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00
Ypsilanti.	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15
Dearborn.	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30
Westland.	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45
Warren.	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
Dearborn.	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15
Ypsilanti.	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
Ann Arbor.	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45
GOING EAST.									
Ann Arbor.	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
Ypsilanti.	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
Dearborn.	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30
Westland.	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45
Warren.	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
Dearborn.	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15
Ypsilanti.	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30
Ann Arbor.	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Day Exp.	Day Ex.	Day Ex.	Day Ex.	Day Ex.	Day Ex.	Day Ex.	Day Ex.
Ann Arbor.	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00	7:00
Ypsilanti.	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15	7:15
Dearborn.	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30
Westland.	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45	7:45
Warren.	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00	8:00
Dearborn.	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15
Ypsilanti.	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
Ann Arbor.	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45
GOING WEST.									
Ann Arbor.	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
Ypsilanti.	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
Dearborn.	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30
Westland.	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45	9:45
Warren.	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00
Dearborn.	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15	10:15
Ypsilanti.	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30
Ann Arbor.	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45	10:45

Passenger Train runs on Saturday Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning, and back Monday morning on its own.

The Michigan Central Railroad, and back Monday morning on its own.

The Michigan Central Railroad, and back Monday morning on its own.

The Michigan Central Railroad, and back Monday morning on its own.

The Michigan Central Railroad, and back Monday morning on its own.

The Michigan Central Railroad, and back Monday morning on its own.

The Michigan Central Railroad, and back Monday morning on its own.

The Michigan Central Railroad, and back Monday morning on its own.

The Michigan Central Railroad, and back Monday morning on its own.

The Michigan Central Railroad, and back Monday morning on its own.

The Michigan Central Railroad, and back Monday morning on its own.

Local and Other Brevities.

An inch or two more snow would put the roads in good sliding condition.

Exercises at the University, in the Library Department, closed on Wednesday for the holiday vacation.

Charles Benn, for many years in business here, died last Tuesday morning, of the jaundice, after a somewhat protracted illness.

The city schools close to-day, to re-open Monday, January 8th. A "Merry Christmas" and a "Happy New Year" to teachers and scholars.

The surviving Pilgrims and their descendants, celebrate the day they didn't get on Pilgrim Rock, by a supper this evening at the Cook House.

The Sun is to cross the Equator to-morrow, according to the Almanac; to which we give the part of the Sun we'll expect, as the "passive policy," and let 'er cross.

A horse belonging to T. F. LEONARD, attempted to run away from him last Saturday, and was stopped just in time before the front glass in the sewing machine store, Gregory House block.

The Christmas tree business has been doing a lively one for the past few days. My old Kris Kringle load the branches, and remember those whose fortune was not favored with a plecthoric purse.

Some said the thermometer stood at below zero yesterday morning, others said it was 18°, while a few were willing to take oath that it ran down to 22° below. Now isn't our purpose to discomfy them. We will believe almost anything that is said upon the subject, so long as it no one attempts to convince that it was above.

At the annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held on the 19th inst., at Fremont's, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—ISAAC M. WHITTAKER, of Ann Arbor.

Vice-Presidents—Geo. C. Arms, Webster; J. E. Gregory, Dexter; James J. Parrell, Ann Arbor; David Cody, Pittsfield; David M. Uhl, Ypsilanti.

Recording Secretary—David M. Finley, Ann Arbor.

Corresponding Secretary—Lorenzo Davis, Ann Arbor.

Treasurer—Stephen M. Webster, Ann Arbor.

Executive Committee—Lewis C. Risdon, Ann Arbor City; John Fardon, Ann Arbor; James Short, Bridgewater; J. D. Hart, Augusta; W. H. Arnold, Dexter; Mary Leary, Lodi; Caleb Andrews, Lina; William F. Boise, Linton; Byron R. Jones, Manchester; Patrick Wall, Northland; Kessia Booth, Pittsfield; Wm. H. L. Selme, Wm. Bowers, Sharon; P. Long, Soli; J. V. Campbell, Superior; G. G. Kalmback, Fremont; Walter Johnson, Sylvania; G. N. B. Renwick, Sylvania; Harriet Phelps, Webster; Harry Hunter, York; A. M. Noble, Ypsilanti; Geo. Norton, Ypsilanti; Ypsilanti Town.

The report of the Treasurer showed an indebtedness of about \$1,000.

The President announced a list of life and annual members who were detected at the Fair in transferring their tickets to other persons entitled to use them, which was taken up. He stated that in his opinion the Society lost from \$300 to \$400 from the wrongful use of tickets. It is, therefore, probable that hereafter more stringent regulations will be adopted.

The attendance was not large, the vote being only about fifty.

A subscription paper has been circulated, and largely and liberally subscribed, pledging personal and material aid to the municipalities of the city in their attempt to suppress and restrain the liquor and billiard saloons. The saloon keepers of all cities having banded together and made common cause in resisting the ordinances of the city and laws of the State, it is but only that all lovers of law and order should be taken up by the officers who have to stand the brunt of the battle. The list of names appended to the subscription guarantees company" to any citizen who may endeavor to enroll his name thereon.

It is currently reported that the liquor saloon are making out a ticket for the election in April. Well, the earlier they stick their stakes and inaugurate the sooner the two political parties will be cut loose from a very dangerous alliance. If a man is not to be regarded as a Democrat or Republican who sells liquor or impoverishes him by drinking it, or sustains him by engaged in selling in the violation of law and all other laws, State statutes and local ordinances, it is time the fact was known.

The December report of the Superintendent shows an enrollment in the High School of 575 pupils, against 510 in the report of last year. The gain in the High School department, over last year, is 25 all of which is from non-residents. The number of sittings in the Normal is 500, which shows that the enrollment was made none too soon.

Before another week shall have rolled around, Christmas, with its joys and festivities, will have passed. We wish every Ann Arbor citizen to be merry and as much as possible will be experienced in giving as much as they can to those among us who are not so fortunate friends.

The January Magazines.

The *Eclectic* is up with its rivals in promptness and enterprise, and the open number of 1872 is already on our table, entering upon its 28th year with much vigor as a new candidate for literary fame. Two superb plates are given, such as are seldom given in magazines, "Washington Irving and His Friends," containing fourteen very fine portraits, and "Cardinal Wolsey and the Duke of Buckingham," from John Gilbert's famous historic picture. The table of contents combines the entertaining and instructive, the leading papers being: Byron and Tennyson, from the *Quarterly*; A Frenchman on His Travels—Round the World in One Hundred and Twenty Days, from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; Marie Antoinette, the "Niobe of Monarchs," a thrilling sketch; Notes on Flying Machines; The Prisoners of Nature: Comets and Comets Tails; On the Condition of the Working Classes in England, by Thomas Wright; Alexander Dumas; An Open Letter to the Female Culture in the 19th Century, and the conclusion of Patti, The Elitist, and other departments are very readable. Now is the time to subscribe. \$5 a year, two copies, \$9. Address E. R. POND, 108 Fulton Street, N. Y.

The *Eclectic* and the *Argus*, \$5.50.

Scribner's Monthly comes freighted with good tidings. The opening article is an illustrated poem, The Orphan's Christmas Tree, by Bayard Taylor, after Raskett; followed by the first paper in a series on The Wonders of the West—The Big Trees and the Yosemite, by Isaac H. Bromley (illustrated); Song, by Harriet McEwen Kimball; A Christmas Carol, by Christina Rossetti; illustrated; Stephen Skarridge's Christmas, by Frank R. Stockton, illus.; The Last Man of Mexican Camp, by Joaquin Miller; the conclusion of Mrs. Oliphant's Story, The Two Mrs. Scudamores; Christmas, poem, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; Hunting Adventures in India, by Lt. Col. Cumming, illus.; The Oak Tree's Christmas Gift, by Julian Hawthorne; The Great Sea-Serpent, by Hans Christian Andersen; A Day of Scottish Games, by T. W. Higginson; Some Kinds of Spiritual Quackery, by George B. Bacon; Wilfrid Combermead, chaps. LV.—LVI, by Geo. MacDonald; Assault of Antinous upon Ulysses, by Bryant, after Homer; At His Gates, the opening chapters of a new illustrated story by Mrs. Oliphant. The several departments, Topics of the Time, The Old Cabinet, Home and Society, Culture and Progress Abroad and at Home are both brilliant and thoughtful. *Scribner* certainly begins the year more than well. \$4 a year. Address SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, New York.

Scribner and the *Argus*, \$5.

Lippincott's Magazine opens the year with a number full of promise. The most noticeable papers are: Scrambles among the Alps, by Edward Wympier, illustrated; Shadows of Christmas Fire, by C. Clark Davis; Our New Port Storm-Signals, by Prof. T. B. Maury, illustrated; Aytoun, a new serial, by an American author not named; Types of Castilian Vagraney, by David G. Ade; A Dog of Flanders, by Ouida, illustrated; A Russian Family Wolf-Hunt, by Vera Goetz; and The Coming Woman, by Prentice Mulford. There are also poems, A Christmas Carol, by Millie W. Carpenter; The Herald's Cry, by Constance F. Woolson; In Good Time, by Charlotte F. Bates. "Our Monthly Gossip" is, as always, readable and enjoyable, and "Literature of the Day" instructive. In the March number a new serial story, by that everywhere popular writer, George MacDonald, LL. D., is to be commenced. This is the time to subscribe. \$4 a year. Address LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia.

Lippincott and the *Argus*, for \$5.

Arthur's Lady's Magazine is profusely and finely illustrated, and the more prominent articles in a varied table of contents are: Sophie Mansfield, a new story from the German; another peep into Other People's Windows, by Pississey Potus; The Passion-Play at Ober-Ammergau; Between Two Years, a poem, by Mrs. Hester A. Bennett; A Woman's View of Intemperance, by Mrs. Horace Mann; the opening chapters of which is the Heiress by Miss S. Jennie Jones. \$3 a year. T. S. ARNOLD & SONS, Philadelphia.

From the house *The Children's Hour*, with pictures and stories and little poems which will do all the little ones a heap of good. The best Christmas present you can make your six year old boy or girl in the *Children's Hour* for 1872. \$2.25 a year; four copies, \$5.

The *Nursery* has pictures by Herrick, Billings, Merrill and other artists of established reputation, with stories and poems by the favorite story-tellers for children, Marian Douglas, Dora Barnside, Mary N. Prescott, etc. It is a thing of beauty, and its monthly numbers will be more welcome in the nursery than sweetmeats. \$1.50 a year. JOHN L. STORREY, 26 Broomfield Street, Boston.

The *Nursery* and the *Argus*, \$3.

At a lecture upon the subject of the gases before the Medical class, by Professor DOUGLASS, while speaking of nitrous oxide or laughing gas (so extensively used for painless extraction of teeth), and of its composition and manufacture, he referred to and explained the apparatus in use by JENKINS & WHITE, Dentists of this city, expressing himself as delighted with it, as being the most complete and perfect thing of the kind ever invented, from the peculiar feature of its having the gas condensed into oil, was the guarantee of perfect purity, and consequently of greater safety in its administration.

BARNUM, the invincible P. T., has sent us tickets of admission to his "Great Traveling Museum, Menagerie, Caravan and Hippodrome, at the Colossal Empire Rink, 34 Avenue and 631 Street, or elsewhere," accompanied by a gentle hint that we "write it up." If P. T. will send along railroad passes and checks on "first class tickets" we may be induced to give him the benefit of a column—or less. What says the "Prince of Showmen"?

The agent of the railroad is making good progress in getting deeds of right of way between this city and Dundee, and the Directors will soon be able to let the contract. Meantime those who have not paid the ten per cent. assessment should do so at once.

Disinterested Advice.

It has been announced that Hon. Geo. H. Parker, of Danversport, Iowa, one of the "prominent Democrats" of that State, had written a letter in which he pronounced the Democratic party dead and urged the abandonment of its organization. Hon. Geo. H. Parker is not a disinterested citizen, for some years during the war, and has not pretended to act with the Democratic party, since that time any more than he did then. That he should want the Democratic party, as such, to give up its organization is natural. He undoubtedly feels ashamed

of his present party associations, and he wants a new deal under the hope that he may, in that way, fall again into decent political company. "Hon. Geo. H. Parker" of Danversport, is not alone in his anxieties.—*Free Press*.

THE COTTON CROP OF THE WORLD.—The following estimate is sent out from Washington, collected from the most reliable sources. The crop of the United States, 3,325,000 bales; supply from the East Indies, 1,500,000; Brazil, 550,000; Egypt, 330,000; from other countries, 2,500,000.

Signs of the time—seen in an hour's stroll: Grim & Barrett, barbers; Nipp & Tuoko, tailors; Timon Tide, locomotive engineer (he waits for no man); Hayes, Street & Seward, livery; Skouto & Ham-mill, butchers; C. Lively, undertaker; Howland Ball, auctioneer.

A bachelor is politely described as a man who has neglected his opportunity of making some poor woman miserable.

"Fit you with a tin ear" is the successor of "put a head on you."

Barr's Ague Medicine is the result of twenty years study by a scientific chemist.

WASN'T IT COLD, THOUGH Last Wednesday! Every body bundled up so that you could hardly tell who was wise, and Tenny had a great call for those nice, warm Hats, Caps, Furs, and Gloves, that has been known before since Adam was a small boy. The reason Tenny is having such great sales is because he sells everything so plump, cheap. If you don't believe it, just step in and ask his prices. He is always ready and willing to show his goods.

Invest one dollar in Barr's Ague Medicine, and cure your child.

Special Notice.

It becomes absolutely necessary for the Publisher of the *Argus* to make immediate collection of all sums due him, whether for subscription, advertising or jobbing, and as no response is made to editorial invitations, notice is here given, that if immediate settlement and payment of all bills more than one year old is not made, the assistance of an official agent will be called in. "A word to the wise."

P. S.—Payment will not be refused on any bill less than a year old.

Dated, Dec. 6th, 1871.

E. B. POND.

Barr's Ague Medicine prevents a return of the chill and exterminates the disease.

\$5 SILK HATS!

That's what E. J. JOHNSON offers

for his working public. First quality and Fashionable Silk Hats for \$5.

No. 7 South Main street, east side.

Drugs and all sell Barr's Ague Medicine, and have never failed to recommend it.

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 14th, 1870.

JOHN N. GOTT.

Bounty and Claim Agent.

Soldiers of 1812, who served sixty days, are entitled to Pension, and should apply immediately to John N. Gott, Bounty and Pension Agent, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Use Barr's Ague Medicine to cure a bilious attack, and ward off a fever.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.

Except in holiday truck we have had rather a quiet week in all departments of trade. But the activity of the devotees of Santa Claus is enough to show that very hard times do not prevail. It is doubtful if even during the war so much money was squandered at the same season. If the people had not abundance of the "needful" they would not show such liberality. In legitimate trade, however, there is little cause for complaint. There is not a large aggregate of business doing, to be sure, nor much of the competitive spirit manifestly, but when we realize that it is mid-winter, and that almost every article of home production is over abundant, the wonder is that things are so well. Since our last letter applies have made a decided improvement, buyers offering freely \$2.50 per lb. for prime fruit. Butter is duller than ever—the market is completely demoralized. A round lot of straw would hardly find a buyer at any price. Dressed hogs are offered at \$14.50 to \$15.00, but at the close of the day \$14.00 was the last bid. New York reported dull and at Toledo hogs were offered at \$14.50. The supply is large and buyers are indifferent. Packers are dealing almost exclusively in live hogs, and the prospect for high prices on dressed is rather slim. Dried fruit is quiet; apples \$2.50 and peaches 25c to 30c. Eggs very scarce; fresh would sell for 30c. Feed also scarce—bran in demand at \$19, and coarse middlings at \$20.25 per ton. Live hogs are steady at \$14.25. Onions still dull—bbl lots offered at \$1.75 to \$1.80. Potatoes dull at 75c to 80c for car loads. Poultry is in good demand at \$10 for chickens, 12c for turkeys, 8c for geese, and 9c for ducks. Wheat is neglected. Extra, \$1.40; No. 1 white 1.35; Treadwell, \$1.45; Amber, \$1.40 to \$1.41. Corn steady at 63c to 64c. Oats quiet but firm at 41c to 42c for No. 1 State. Barley dull, No. 1 slow at \$1.60; No. 2 \$1.47 to 50c per cental. Rye active at 75c to 80c per bu. Flour dull but holders not seeking to realize, choice to fancy \$5.75 to 7.20; medium and amber, 6a 6.00; Spring, \$5.50 to 7.25. Money firm at 10 per cent.

New York, Dec. 19.

The near approach of the holidays has largely swelled the aggregate of business, and although the heavier staples are neglected for the time, there are few articles outside of breadstuffs to which the term "dull" can be well applied. Dry goods are rarely so firm in December. Cotton has again rallied, closing at 19½, while printing cloths are selling at very handsome profits to holders, and there is some what of a scarcity in the more seasonable fabrics. The well known shortage of wool and degrading nature of the market, also helps to give a firm tone to dry goods in general. The iron dealers are talking higher prices. Groceries are a shade firmer than last week. Rio coffee, 18½ to 20½. Sugar is firm, and syrups and molasses favor holders. Provisions firm. Mess pork \$13.50 to \$13.75 spot; lard 9½ to 10½, unchanged for kettle rendered. Western butter, good to prime, 18½ to 19½; cheese unchanged. Dressed hogs ruled dull at 5½ to 6. Flour is dull at former rates, white western \$7.67 to 7.25; St. Louis \$8.00. Wheat is more active at a decline; red western, 1.50 to 1.51; white \$1.60 to 1.72. Corn in fair export demand at 77½ to 78. Oats firmer; western 55 to 56. Whisky has rallied from 92 to 94, and market steady. The money market is very stringent. Borrowers paid as high as ½ per cent for loans on Governments. Large amounts of currency are going westward to pay insurance losses. Bonds and stocks dull. Gold is still going in the right direction—reached 137½ today. Sterling 107½.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, Dec. 21.

There is little change to note in anything from last week. Trade is quite brisk as usual at this time of year, being just before the holidays. The weather is favorable to the shipping of dressed hogs, and they meet with ready sale. We quote as follows:

APPLES—20c per bu., with little doing.

BUTTER—Trade is good, 22c being paid for roll.

BRECKWHEAT—Commands \$1 per bu., with a tendency upward rather than otherwise.

BEANS—\$1.50 per bu. is paid for good quality.

CORN—In good demand at 77½ to 78.

EGGS—In good demand at 27½ to 28.

HAY—\$12 to 16 per ton, according to quality.

HONEY—In cash, 18½ to 19.

LARD—The market is quite brisk at 9c.

ONIONS—\$3 to 3.50.

POTATOES—Bring readily 90c.

PORK—In dressed hogs prices have again fallen, and \$1.70 is the highest paid to day, against \$1.75 last week, yet the sales are full and good.

TURKEYS—93 to 100.

WHEAT—The market is not very active. While we quote at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and red \$1.30 to \$1.35.



They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor

Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse

Liquors doctor, riped and sweetened to please the

taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c.,

that lead the liquor or to drunkenness and ruin, but are

a true Medicine, made from the native Herbs and Herbs

of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimu-

lants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFI-

ERS and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE.

A perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System,

carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood

to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters

according to directions and remain long unwell,

provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral

poison or other means, and the vital organs would be

beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a

Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting

as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflam-

mation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or

old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or

the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheuma-

tism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious,

Remittent and Intermittent Fe-

vers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kid-

neys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most

successful. Such Diseases are cured by Vitified

Blood, which is generally produced by derangement

of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Head-

ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the

Chest, Disinches, Sour Eructations of the Stomach,

Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of

the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the

regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful sym-

ptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

