The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XXVII. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1872. No. 1363

THE MICHIGAN ARGUS.

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

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, $2.00 a Year in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

[12 lines or less considered a square.]

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	6 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year.
square	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50	$2 75	$4 00	$6 00	$ 9 00
squares	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 50	5 00	8 00	12 00
squares	2 00	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00
squares	3 50	4 00	4 50	6 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
column	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
column	5 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	38 00
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column	10 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

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JOB PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Posters, Hand-Bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blanks, Bill-Heads, and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing executed with promptness, and in the best possible style.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ANN ARBOR MINERAL SPRINGS. Morris Hale, M. D., Superintendent. Office in building, corner Mann and West Huron Streets.

WINES & WORDEN, 20 South Main street, Ann Arbor, Mich., wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets and Groceries. 1351tf

J. E. BROWN, Agent for the Finkle & Lyon "Victor" Sewing Machine. They are silent, positive, run easy and make the lock stitch. No. 7 South Main Street, Ann Arbor. 1340y1*

MACK & SCHMID, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. No. 54 South Main street.

MICHAEL MURRAY, Roofer. Fire and Water Proof, Felt and Composition Gravel Roofs put on to order and warranted. Residence on Jefferson Street, Ann Arbor.

R. W. ELLIS & CO., Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, etc. No. 2 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

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

W. F. BREAKEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, at residence, corner of Huron and Division Streets, first door east of Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Mich.

C. J. JOHNSON, Dealer in Hats and Caps, Furs, Straw Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, No 7 South Main street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

SUTHERLAND & WHEDON, Life and Fire Insurance Agents, and dealers in Real Estate. Office on Huron Street.

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

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

SLAWSON & SON, Grocers, Provision and Commission Merchants, and dealers in Water Lime, Land Plaster, and Plaster Paris. No. 16 East Huron street.

S. SONDHEIM, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gent's Furnishing Goods. No. 9 South Main Street.

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

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

FINLEY & LEWIS, Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c. No. 2 East Huron street, Ann Arbor.

NOAH W. CHEEVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW!

Office with E. W. Morgan, East side of Court House Square. 1331

J. F. SCHAEBERLE,

Teacher of Music. Gives instruction on the

PIANO, VIOLIN AND GUITAR,

at his office, No. 57 South Main street, (Moore's building), or at the residence of the pupil.

PIANO TUNING,

made a speciality and satisfaction guaranteed. 1324y1

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE & GROCERIES,

J. & P. Donnelly,

Have in store a large stock of Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Cutlery Groceries, &c., &c., all to be sold at unusually low prices.

No. 12 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor.

1128tf J. & P. DONNELLY.

JOHN G. GALL,

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

LARD, SAUSAGES, Etc.,

Orders solicited and promptly filled with the best meats in the market. 31 East Washington street.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 16th, 1869. 1235tf

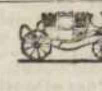
J. F. BROSS,

Manufacturer of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, LUMBER WAGONS, SPRING WAGONS, CUTTERS, SLEIGHS, &c.

All work warranted of the best material. Repairing done promptly and reasonable. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. 68 South Main street. 1343y1

N. ARKSEY,



Manufacturer of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

AND SLEIGHS of every style, made of the best material, and warranted. Horse shoeing and Repairing done promptly and prices reasonable. Detroit Street, near the R. R. Depot, Ann Arbor, Mich 1322y1

DR. C. B. PORTER,

DENTIST.

Office in the SAVINGS BANK BLOCK, Ann Arbor.

All Operations on the Natural Teeth PERFORMED WITH CARE.

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE —IN— SETTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

TO GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL, *the features of the proper size, shape, color, firmness and natural expression.* 1244

C. C. JENKINS &

H. RANDOLPH WHITE, M. D.

DENTISTS.

CORNER OF MAIN AND WASHINGTON ST'S.

All Operations performed in the Most Thorough and Scientific manner.

Nitrous Oxide Gas constantly on hand, and administered with perfect safety.

1320-y1.

WHEN YOU WANT

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS,

GO TO

SAM. B. REVENAUGH,

No. 30 Huron Street.

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Passenger trains now leave the several stations, as follows:

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Day Exp.	Dexter Accom'n.	Eve'g Ex.	Pac'c Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit, leave,	7 00	9 30	4 10	5 40	9 30
Ypsilanti,	8 28	10 28	5 40	7 05	10 40
Ann Arbor,	8 52	10 57	6 05	7 40	11 00
Dexter,	9 20	—	6 35	8 05	—
Chelsea,	9 40	—		8 25	—
Grass Lake,	10 07	—		8 52	A. M.
Jackson,	10 40	12 15		9 30	12 15
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	2 10	2 55		12 25	—
Chicago arrive,	8 20	8 00		6 30	7 30

GOING EAST.

	Atlantic Express.	Night Ex.	Dexter Accom'n.	Mail.	Day Exp.
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Chicago, leave,	5 15	9 00		6 00	9 00
		A. M.			P. M.
Kalamazoo,	12 35	2 15		11 55	2 00
	A. M.			P. M.	
Jackson,	1 55	4 35		3 00	4 17
Grass Lake,	—	5 00		3 32	—
Chelsea,	—	5 25	A. M.	3 58	—
Dexter,	—	5 40	7 05	4 15	—
Ann Arbor,	2 22	6 00	7 35	4 42	5 24
Ypsilanti,	2 32	6 20	8 00	5 05	5 40
Detroit, arrive,	3 35	7 25	9 25	6 25	6 45

The Dexter Train runs to Jackson Saturday evening on "Evening Express" time, and back Monday morning on its own. The "Night Express" does not pass east Monday morning.

The Atlantic and Pacific Express run between Jackson and Niles on the Air Line.

Dated Nov. 25th, 1871.

FORT WAYNE, JACKSON AND Saginaw Railroad.

The most direct route to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points south and southwest. Trains run by Chicago Time.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Express.	Angola Acc.
Ann Arbor,		10 57 A. M.	
Jackson,	7 15 A. M.	12 17 P. M.	4 25 P. M.
Hanover,	7 55	12 52	5 14
Jonesville,	8 25	1 17	5 57
Angola,	9 53	2 49	8 05
Waterloo,	10 34	3 29	
Auburn,	10 48	4 42	
Fort Wayne,	11 45	5 45	
Indianoplis,	6 20 P. M.	....	
Cincinnati,	8 50	6 30 A. M.	
Louisville,	11 00		

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	Angola Acc.	Express.	Mail.
Louisville,		8 30 A. M.	11 00 P. M.
Cincinnati,		....	7 00 A. M.
Indianapolis,		3 50 P. M.	10 25
Fort Wayne,		11 10 A. M.	4 10 P. M.
Auburn,		12 08 P. M.	5 13
Waterloo,		12 20	5 27
Angola,	6 15 A. M.	1 20	6 20
Jonesville,	8 25	2 50	7 45
Hanover,	9 05	3 18	8 13
Jackson,	10 00	3 55	8 50
Ann Arbor,		4 42	5 24

At Jackson—Close connections are made with Michigan Central, Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, and Grand River Valley Railroads.

At Jonesville—With Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

At Waterloo—With Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (Air Line).

At Fort Wayne—With Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Toledo, Wabash & Western, and Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroads.

W. A. ERNST, Supt.

ROB'T. RILLIE, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.

Dec. 11, 1871.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subjected, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

1355-y1.

Beautiful Woman!

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM gives to the Complexion the Freshness of Youth.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM overcomes the flushed appearance caused by heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes the lady of forty appear but twenty, and so natural and perfect that no person can detect its application. By its use the roughest skin is made to rival the pure radiant texture of youthful beauty. It removes redness, blotches, and pimples. It contains nothing that will injure the skin in the least.

Magnolia Balm is used by all fashionable ladies in New York, London and Paris. It costs only 75 cents per Bottle, and is sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. 1355-e3w-y.

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

J. R. WEBSTER & CO.
NEW BOOK STORE
NEAR THE
"EXPRESS OFFICE."
LOOK TO YOUR
INTEREST AND CALL.

BOOKS.

FLOUR.

GRAHAM FLOUR,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN MEAL,
FEED OF ALL KINDS.

All the above articles are warranted to have no superior in market. For sale at

Partridge's Flouring Mills.

N. B.—Gristing done at short notice.

SAM. B. REVENAUGH,

PHOTOGRAPHER!

RETOUCHES ALL HIS NEGATIVES BEFORE PRINTING, SO THAT

FRECKLES, MOTHS AND TAN

Do not show in any of his Pictures. No Extra Charges.

SO GOES THE WORLD.

Our varied days pass on and on,
  Our hopes fade unfulfilled away,
And things which seem the life of life
  Are taken from us day by day;
And yet through all the busy streets,
  The crowd of pleasure seekers throng;
The puppets play, the showman calls,
  And gossips chat the whole day long.

And so the world goes on.

Our little dramas come to naught;
  Our lives may fail; our darling plan
May crumble into nothingness;
  Our firmest castle fall to sand;
And yet the children sing and dance,
  The money-makers laugh and shout,
The stars, unmindful, still shine bright,
  Unconscious that our light is out.

And so the world goes on.

The house grows sad that once was gay,
  The dear ones seek their Blessed Home,
And we may watch and wait in vain
  To hear their well-known footsteps come.
And yet the sunlight checks the floor,
  And makes the summer shadows long;
The rose-buds at the casement bloom,
  The bird pours forth his cheerful song.

And so the world goes on.

And God goes on, and with our woe
  Weaves golden threads of joy and peace;
Guarding with His heart of hearts
  Our days of pain, our days of ease.
He marks them all—the seed, the sheaves,
  The danger's smile, the mourner's tears—
And keeps them safe, His children all,
  Through all the great eternal years.

And so, thank God, the world goes on.

From the Overland Monthly.

IMMORTAL LIFE.

I stood on the mountain pure and high;
Gray vapors were blending sea and sky.

The shadowy mist crept o'er the sun,
The land, and the sea, and the sky were one.

The mystical mountains, pure and cold,
To my waiting soul their secrets told.

And listening long and waiting well,
Inaudible voices rose and fell.

And over the sea, where white mists hung,
A wonderful ship in vision swung.

The masts and the spars were burnished gold
Upheld in the vapor's phamton fold.

Oh, beautiful ship on yon dim sea,
Oh, bringest thou treasure vast to me?

Some radiant gem from far, fair realm,
Oh, beautiful ship with golden helm?

Or anchorest thou to wait for me,
This mystical port to fairer sea?

I gazed on the ship of molten gold;
Inaudible sounds the secret told.

It floated away from mortal sight—
A luminous path of heavenward light.

Away and beyond the mist and sea,
The beautiful ship is waiting me.

Grand Jury Stories.

Col. T. W. Knox, in *Scribner's* for March, has an article on the famous New York Grand Jury of which he was a member. We quote from advance sheets as follows:

Not many days after we were convened, a case that touched the heart of every man in the room was brought before us. A young girl had been accused of theft. A few dollars in money had been stolen; it was found in her possession, and she had made partial confession. The complainant was a woman, and the accused had been in her employ. When the case was called the woman entered the jury-room and was sworn by the foreman. She took the chair assigned to witnesses, and the foreman questioned her.

"Did you lose some money?"

"Yes, sir."

"When did you lose it?"

"On the first day of December."

"Who took it?"

"The girl named in the complaint."

"How do you know she took it?"

"I found it in her possession, and she confessed taking it."

"That will do; you can go."

But the woman kept her seat, and moved her hands uneasily. "You can go," said the foreman again, but she did not start. A juror sitting near the door rose to show her out, and as he did so the woman said:

"I do not wish to press the complaint. I want to withdraw it, and have the girl released."

"Why so?" asked the foreman.

"Because," and her voice began to choke, "because the girl is young, and I do not wish to ruin her. Somebody else urged her to steal the money, and I think she will do better in future. If I send her to prison she may become a professional thief, but if I give her a chance she will be a good girl. She is an orphan and has no friends, and I want to be her friend. I know she is guilty, but I want to be merciful, and I beg you to be merciful, gentlemen."

Half her utterance was drowned with tears, which flowed rapidly down her face. The foreman told her to step outside and he would call her again in a few moments, and inform her of the result of her eloquent appeal. "Be merciful, gentlemen," were her last words as she closed the door.

It was voted to dismiss the complaint, and when the foreman called her to the room, told her of the result of the vote, and commended her for her kindness of heart, her tears flowed afresh, and she thanked us through broken sobs. I know that in that room more eyes than hers were wet—eyes not accustomed to tears.

But soon a discussion arose as to the propriety of our action. When the Grand Jury was impanneled, the following oath was administered to the foreman:

"You, Lucius S. Comstock, as Foreman of this Grand Inquest, shall diligently inquire and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge; the counsel for the people of this State, your fellows and your own, you shall keep secret; you shall present no one from envy, hatred or malice; nor shall you leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward; but you shall present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to your understanding: So help you God!"

And to the other members the following oath was administered:

"The same oath which your foreman has taken on his part, you, and each of you, shall well and truly observe and keep on your part: So help you God!"

Some of the jurors thought we had no right, under our oath, to show favor, no matter how strong might be the appeal to our sympathies. Every man in the room wished to be lenient, but at the same time, above all other things, wished to do his duty. The discussion resulted in our sending for the District Attorney and asking his advice.

After hearing the case, he said there was a difference of opinion as to the power of a Grand Jury. "You can undoubtedly," he continued, "exercise your discretion in certain cases, and act as you think is for the best interests of society. It is both right and proper that the Grand Jury, and also the District Attorney, should be clothed with a discretionary power, as it frequently happens that they can do more good by exercising it than by following the strict letter of the law. I will give you an illustration: Some years ago the case of a young man charged with embezzlement was placed in my hands to prosecute. His employer was determined to push the case; he was rather ugly about it, and there seemed no other course than to prosecute. The young man was out on bail, and came to me to beg to be let off. He said he was guilty and should so plead; that he had an invalid sister, and with the utmost economy on his small salary he was unable to support himself. He knew that this was no excuse for his theft, but he took the money under great temptation, and did not realize the enormity of his offense until he had committed it. 'You can send me to the penitentiary,' he said, 'and nobody can blame you; but you will ruin me for life and bring disgrace upon my parents and sister, who do not know that I am charged with crime. If I can be released and the matter hushed up, I will faithfully promiss to do better in future, and I think this will be a life-long lesson to me.' He pleaded so earnestly that I promised to do what I could for him. I sent for his accuser, and urged him to withdraw the charge. At first he refused, but I laid the case before him in such a light that he at last consented. And I then urged him to take the young man back and give him a new trial, and after much talk I succeeded. The complaint was withdrawn, the young man was restored to his position; in a little time his salary was increased; by and by the firm dissolved in consequence of the death of one of its members; the young man went to another house, proved himself worthy of confidence, and to-day he is a member of that house, and as honorable and upright as any business man in New York. He has never forgotten and will never forget that lesson. If he had gone to the penitentiary his worst fears would have been realized. When an offender is young, the offense is a first one, and the offender appears penitent, it is entirely proper for you to exercise leniency by dismissing the complaint; and in the case now before you, gentlemen, you have been entirely right in your action."

As the District Attorney ended his remarks there was a round of applause, in which I am certain every member of the jury participated. Those who had been most doubtful of the propriety of our action were heartily glad that their doubts were not well founded.

A Pair of Western Nabobs in New York.

In Nevada there used to be current the story of an adventure of two of her nabobs, which may or may not have occurred. I give it for what it is worth.

Col. Jim had seen somewhat of the world and knew more or less of its ways. But Col. Jack was from the back settlements of the States, had led a life of arduous toil, and never seen a city.

These two, blessed with sudden wealth, projected a visit to New York—Colonel John to see the sights, and Colonel Jim to guard his unsophisticated friend from misfortune. They reached San Francisco in the night and sailed in the morning. Arrived in New York, Colonel Jack said:

"I've heard tell of carriages all my life, and now I mean to have a ride in one. I don't care what it costs. Come along."

They stepped on to the sidewalk and Colonel Jim called up a stylish barouche. But Colonel Jack said:

"Go, sir! none of your cheap John turnouts for me. I'm here to have a good time and money isn't any object. I mean to have the noblest rig that is going. Now here comes the very trick. Stop that yellow one with the pictures on it. Don't you fret—I'll stand all the expense myself."

So Colonel Jim stopped an empty omnibus and they got in. Said Colonel Jack:

"Ain't it gay, though? Oh! no, I reckon not. Cushions, windows and pictures till you can't rest. What would the boys say if they could see us cutting a swell like this in New York? By George I wish they could see us."

Then he put his head out of the window and shouted to the driver:

"Say, Johnny, this suits me—suits yours truly, you bet. I'm on it, old man. Let 'em out! Make 'em go! We'll make it all right to you, sonny."

The driver passed his hand through the stray-hole, and tapped for his fare—it was before the gongs came into common use. Colonel Jack took the hand and shook it cordially. He said:

"You twig me, old pard! All right between gents. Smell of that, and see how you like it."

And he put a twenty-dollar gold piece in the driver's hand. After a moment the driver said he could not make change.

"Bother the change! Ride it out. Put it in your pocket."

Then the Colonel, with a sounding slap on his thigh:

"Ain't it style, though? Hanged if I don't hire this thing ever day for a week."

The omnibus stopped, and a young lady got in.

Colonel Jack started for a moment, then nudged Colonel Jim with his elbow.

"Don't say a word," he whispered, "let her ride if she wants to. Gracious, there's room enough."

The young lady got out her portmonaie and handed her fare to Colonel Jack.

"What's this for?" he said.

"Give it to the driver, please."

"Take back your money, madame. We can't allow it. You are welcome to ride here as long as you please, but the shebang is chartered, and we shan't let you pay a cent."

The girl shrank into a corner bewildered. An old lady with a basket climbed in and proffered her fare.

"Excuse me," said Colonel Jack. "You are perfectly welcome here, madame, but we can't allow you to pay. Sit right down there, mum, and don't feel the least uneasy. Make yourself as free as if you were in your own turn out."

Within two minutes three gentlemen two fat women and a couple of children entered.

"Come right along, friends," said Col. Jack, "don't mind us. This is a free blow-out." Then he whispered to Colonel Jim, "New York ain't no sociable place; I don't reckon it ain't no name for it."

He resisted every effort to pass fares to the driver, and made everybody cordially welcome. The situation dawned on the people, and they pocketed their money, and delivered themselves up to covert enjoyment of the episode. Half a dozen more passengers entered.

"Oh, there is plenty of room," said Col. Jack. "Walk right in and make yourselves at home. A blow-out ain't worth anything as a blow-out unless a body has company." Then in a whisper to Colonel Jim: "But ain't these New Yorkers friendly? And ain't they cool about it, too? Icebergs ain't anywhere. I reckon they'd tackle a hearse if it was going their way."

More passengers got in; more yet, and still more. Both seats were filled, and a file of men were standing up holding on to the cleats overhead. Parties with blankets and bundles were climbing up on the roof. Half-suppressed laughing rippled up from all sides.

"Well, for clean, cool, out-and-out cheek, if this don't bang anything I ever saw, I'm an Injun," whispered Colonel Jack.

A Chinaman crowded his way in.

"I weaken," said Colonel Jack. "Hold on, driver! Keep your seats, ladies and gents. Just make yourselves free—everything's paid for. Driver, rustle those folks around as long as they're a mind to go—friends of ours, you know. Take them everywhere, and if you want more money come to the St. Nicholas, and I'll make it all right. Pleasant journey to you, ladies and gents; go it as long as you please—it shan't cost you a cent."

The two comrades got out, and Colonel Jack said:

"Jimmy, its the socialblest place I ever saw. The Chinaman waltzed in as comfortable as anybody. If we had staid awhile I reckon we'd had some niggers. By George, we'll have to barricade our doors to-night, or some of those ducks will be trying to sleep with us."

How Two Immortals Met.

In Prague there was to be another of those great musical jubilees for which the capital of Bohemia was noted during the last century, and from every direction journeyed thither artists and laymen, either to participate in the exercises, or to listen. Already, on the day before the *fete*, the inns—large and small—of the city proper were overfilled, and the landlords, desirous as they were to profit by the occasion, could not do other than turn away the later arrivals. Many were, therefore, compelled to seek lodgings in the taverns of the suburbs, which were usually patronized by people of the lower order. A young man (a "pianist," said his passport) from Vienna had, like many others, sought lodgings in all the hotels of the city, without success, and finally decided to go to an inn in one of the suburbs, where he was told he would probably find very comfortable quarters and very good fare. The youth was received by a landlord of very surly mein, who, after measuring him from head to foot with a forbidding glance, replied that he could not accommodate him, "he was full." But there was a pretty young servant girl within hearing, who did not seem at all afraid of the cross-grained old landlord, and ventured to differ with him.

"Yes, we can accommodate the gentleman, too," said she. "There will be no one in the wine room this evening; everybody will be in the city. It's very easy to make up a bed for the gentleman there."

"Do so, for all I care," muttered the landlord, as he turned away.

The young pianist decided to remain, as the girl assured him that she would see that he was made comfortable, and that the landlord was really not half so much of a bear as he seemed. She now hastened to prepare the evening meal, and the young musician in the meantime repaired to a large room that was destined to be his bed-room for the night. As the usual evening guests were not expected, the room had not been lighted; but the moon shone through the vine-bordered window so as to enable the youth to see his way, although indistinctly. In the corner he discovered a sofa, on which he threw himself in order to rest his weary limbs while waiting for supper. He had been there but a few moments when the door opened and a man entered, who walked to the farther and darker end of the room with a certainty of step which showed that he was not a stranger to the apartment. A minute afterward the youth heard the tones of a piano—at first a few accords, then a melody, a wild melody, that might have been likened to a chorus of angels. The youth partially rose from the sofa, and listened as one who would catch the faintest sound. How radiant was every feature of his face with ecstatic delight! This improvisation, this heavenly improvisation, seemed to transport him into another and higher sphere. There was but one—only one—who could produce such harmony, and to see and hear him was the chief object of the youth's journey. He rose and walked on tiptoe over toward the piano, to see, if possible, the performer. The tones grew softer and softer, until they finally died away.

The finale was divinely beautiful, and held the youthful enthusiast spell-bound until the master himself arose from his reverie. The latter, when he had finished playing, rose, went toward the sofa, and threw himself upon it, apparently fatigued. As the light of the moon fell on his face, the youth saw he had before him an elderly man of peculiarly noble and benevolent mein. Seeing that he had not as yet been observed, an idea suddenly occurred to him, and he seated himself noiselessly at the piano. Again the instrument was made to utter its sweetest tones, and the man on the sofa listened in profound admiration. He saw no one, but he heard, and what he heard was sufficient to rivet his entire attention. How pure the tones came from this master hand! That it was a master hand the listener on the sofa quickly discovered. The joys of a youthful heart seemed to find utterance in the first accords of the young musician. Then, gradually, the tones became deeper; the passions and trials of a large, struggling nature, spoke in the full and sorrowful accords, until they became the cry of bitter despair. What Music it was! The older musician clasped his hands across his breast and listened with his whole soul. He knew of but one composer who was capable of producing such music, and it was mainly in the hope of meeting him that he had come to the fete. He was confident the virtuoso before him must be he, and he only. Finally he arose and noiselessly approached the piano, until he stood behind the performer, who was so absorbed that he neither saw nor heard him. At last he, too, ceased playing. He struck the last accord and sank back exhausted. At that moment a hand was laid gently on his shoulder, while another took him by the arm and led him toward the window, where the light of the moon fell full upon his face. An elderly man, his eyes beaming with delight, gazed at him a moment and then cried, in a tone that betrayed deep emotion, "Mozart!" "Hayden!" responded the young man in an accent not less joyous.

Thus met, for the first time, these two immortal composers, whose greatest wish had long been to know each other.

The Dutchman's Insurance.

Schmidt insured his wooden barn for $900, and his Dutch wife for $5,000, taking both policies from the same agent. Shortly after, the barn burned down, and Schmidt applied for the money; but the company's adjuster made up his mind that the edifice wasn't worth the amount insured for, and quietly told the owner they would put up a new brick one instead of paying the $900. Schmidt was terribly indignant. He said:

"I do not undershtand dis insurance pusiness. I pay you for $900, and when my shtable burn down you now make a new one. I not want a new shtable. I want $900."

He consulted a lawyer, but it was no go. Then he tackled the agent:

"Mr. Agent, I want you to shtop dem insurance on mine frow. I no pay more monish dat way. I no undershtand dis insurance pusiness."

Agent (surprised)—"Why, Mr. Schmidt, you are doing a very foolish thing. You have paid considerable on this policy already, and if your wife should die, you will get $5,000."

"Yah, dat is vat you tells me now," said Schmidt. "Ven I pays you on my shtable, you say I get $900 if it burns down. So it vas burnt, and you not give me my monish. You say, 'O, dat was an old frame shtable; is not wort anydings; I make you a brick shtable; and you no pays me mine $900. Ven mine frow dies, den you say to me, 'O, she vas an old Dutch voman; she not wort anydings; I get you a new English wife!' And so I lose mine $5,000. You not fool Schmidt again. I not undershtand dis insurance pusiness."

The Eccentricities of Congressmen.

A constituency which sends a buffoon to Congress, deliberately and with knowledge, does a most thoughtless, disgusting and hurtful act. It was very funny to see and hear Mullens of Tennessee get up and bawl out: "Mr. Speaker, I want a pint of order just here;" or to hear him speaking of an Arkansas member who had been killed by the Ku Klux, as he did speak in my hearing about the late Mr. Hines, in the most sorrowful and bewailing manner; "Mister Speaker, he has gone down to his last grave, wrapped in the peaceful soliloquy of his blood." It may be funny for the boys in the gallery to see a member put his big dirty boots upon his desk, slide down on his chair until he sits on a spot between the small of his back and his neck, and go to sleep and snore during the proceedings of the House, as an Illinois member used to do in the Forty-first Congress. Perhaps it was amusing to the colored gallery to see a member get to his feet by the strongest efforts and the help of his neighbors, so drunk that he could not stand, and insist upon quarreling in an incoherent manner with the speaker, until his voice was drowned by the deafening strokes of the mallet. The exhibition was given about a year ago by a Pennsylvanian, who is still a member of the House. Perhaps the sight of three or four members during the session stretched out at full length upon the sofas in the space back of the circle of seats, all sound asleep and sweating like a bull's nose in winter, is an inspiring view from the reporters' gallery. Perhaps it looks well to see a Congressman squirting tobacco juice in quantities ranging from a teaspoonful to a quart all over the snow-white marble of the stairway and besmearing costly carpets. It may be among the proprieties to smoke a five cent cigar in a grand hundred thousand dollar room, as I have seen Hamlin do in the unequaled and superb marble room of the Senate. And it may be the right thing to do for two members of the present House, who pay about twenty or thirty dollars a month for board in the Washington hash house, to bring lunch of some kind at a certain hour of the day, go into the room marked "exclusively for members," and eat their luncheons in happiness. I may say, however, that this room, notwithstanding its character, is the cleanest, purest and brightest room in the capitol, but I submit that it is hardly the place to eat a greasy sandwich. The things I have described may be funny, amusing and laughable to the witless who go through life for no other purpose than to find things to laugh at, but such congressmen as I have alluded to are a positive injury to any district. They have no influence here, and no acquaintance; they come here with the same narrow notions they had at home, serve out their term, draw their pay, their mileage and stationery, and go home to the same cramped sphere.—*"H. J. R." in Cincinnati Commercial.*

Talk and Inspiration.

Good talk, says Oliver Wendell Holmes, in "The Poet at the Breafast Table," is not a matter of will at all; it depends—you know we are all half materialists now-a-days—on a certain amount of active congestion of the brain, and that comes when it is ready and not before. I saw a man get up the other day, in a pleasant company, and talk away for five minutes, evidently by a pure effort of will. His person was good, his voice was pleasant, but any one could see that it was all mechanical labor; he was sparring for wind, as the Hon. John Morrissey, M. C., would express it. Presently—

Do you—beloved I am afraid you are not old enough—but do you remember the days of the tinder-box, the flint and the steel? Click! click! click!—ah-h! he knuckles that time! click! click! a spark has taken and is eating into the black tinder as a six-year-old eats into a sheet of ginger-bread.

Presently, after hammering away for his five minutes with mere words, the spark of a happy expression took somewhere among the mental combustibles, and then for ten minutes we had a pretty wandering, scintillating play of eloquent thought, that enlivened, if it did not kindle all around it. If you want the real philosophy of it I will give it to you. The chance thought or expression struck the nervous center of consciousness, as the rowel of a rider stings the flank of a racer. Away through all the telegraphic radiations of the nervous cords flashed the intelligence that the brain was kindling, and must be fed with something or other or it would burn itself to ashes. And all the hydraulic engines poured in their scarlet blood, and the fire kindled and the flame rose; for the blood is a stream that, like burning rock oil, at once kindles, and is itself the fuel. You can't order these organic processes, any more than a milliner can make a rose. She can make something that looks like it, more or less, but it takes all the forces of the universe to finish and sweeten that blossom in your button-hole; and you may be sure that when the orator's brain is in a flame, when the poet's heart is in a tumult, it is something mightier than he and his will that is dealing with him.

Rosecrans and the Sentinel.

Once upon Sewell mountain, a short time before our army fell back to Gauley in haste, upon the very night the enemy retreated in the opposite direction, Gen. Rosecrans, who went about in a common soldier's overcoat, and in a slouched hat, attempted to pass the guard on the mountain side. The guard came to a charge, and ordered the unknown person to stand back.

"But, my good fellow," cried Rosey, "I must pass."

"Can't do it without the countersign."

"I haven't the countersign, but I am General Rosecrans."

"O, the d—l! that's played."

"What do you mean—who do you take me for?"

"Take you for? Why for what you are—one of them d—d old wagoners trying to get out to steal chickens."

This made Rosey perfectly furious, and although a pious man, he broke into a tirade of words. The guard responded, and a little theological discussion followed, more emphatic than polite. In the midst of it the corporal of the guard hearing the row came to the rescue. He recognized the General, and the poor soldier began apologizing.

"Never mind," said Rosey, "you are a good fellow, and did your duty; but, my man, you mustn't swear so. You jeapordize your precious soul by such profanity."

The man was promoted. He rose in rank; and after having been desperately wounded in the coat-tail, he came out of the war a brevet wagonmaster, and went to Congress.

TYBEE ISLAND.—The sea is rapidly encroaching on Tybee Island. On the eastern end, where the old beacon light formerly stood, the sea has washed away the sandbanks so that the brick foundation is visible to its base. The ravine in which the Confederate troops drilled in 1861 is now a salt water pond during high tides. The remains of the United States soldiers who fell victims to the cholera in 1868 are exposed to view by the shifting of the sand, which has laid bare their shallow graves.—*Savannah News.*

What is a Singer?

Cobbam, in his "Advice to young Singers," says:

"A person with a rich musical voice, who can give an artistic rendering of any song he may attempt to sing. He should be able to impress his hearers, and rivet their attention, no matter what his subject may be. If sad, then he must use pathos and tender feeling; if gay, he himself must be cheerful, joyous and lively; if the strain be martial he must also be martial in look, word and action, full of fire and brilliancy. He must be able to declaim in a clear and masterly style; too much attention cannot be paid to this; for if he merely sing in tune and the words are not heard, he but does that which an instrument is capable of. The soul of the singer must rise with every emergency! and if he be clever, he will sway the minds of his hearers as the wind plays with the leaves. At one moment his audience will be roused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, the next may see them melted even unto tears. But to achieve this he must lose sight of himself and for the time being become as it were the individual whose feelings he endeavors to portray: in short, he must feel and speak from the heart; and unless he does so, his labors are thrown away.—What wonderful effects are produced by merely paying attention to the light and shade, or *piano* and *forte*. One person with a capital voice shall sing a song without paying attention to the above, and ere it is finished it becomes monotonous and even painful to the ear. Another, with not nearly so good an organ, will use it with judgment, one moment thrilling his hearers with soft, plaintive utterings, and anon electrifying them with his stirring enunciation. This, let it be remembered, is the secret of our greatest singers; there must be life, soul and contrast. Having a fine voice and using these aids, he may attain the highest position as a singer; but without them he is poor indeed."

Photographic Ghosts.

Photographers are acquainted with three or four different ways in which secondary images may appear in photographs. In the first place, when a sensitive glass plate has served its turn as a negative—as many paper positives as may be needed having been taken from it—the film of collodion or other prepared surface is removed from it, and it may be used for a wholly new photograph. But it is found that unless great care be used some faint traces of the former picture still remain, and these may appear as a ghostly attendant upon the figure forming the second picture. One photographer in endeavoring to utilize an old plate which had fulfilled its duty as a negative, could not wholly erase the image. Wash or rub as he might, there was always a faint ghost of the person accompanying any subsequent photograph taken on the same plate.

Dr. Phipson relates that a friend of his received at Brussels a box of glass plates, quite new and highly polished, each wrapped in a piece of newspaper; a lady sat for her photograph, taken on one of these plates, and both the photographer and the lady were astonished to see that her likeness was covered with printed characters, easy to be read—the ghost of a political article, in fact. In this case actinic rays had done their work before the glass was exposed to the camera. By another mode of manipulation, a photographer may produce a ghost-like effect at will; a sitter is allowed to remain in the focus of the camera one-half the time necessary to produce a complete photograph; he slips quickly aside, and the furniture immediately behind him is then exposed to the action of the light; as a consequence, a faint or imperfectly developed photograph of the man appears, transparent or translucent, for the furniture is visible apparently through his body and head. With a little tact, a really surprising effect may be produced in this way. As a third variety, one negative may be placed in contact with another, and a particular kind of light allowed to pass through it for a time; there results a double picture on the lower negative.—*London Photographers' Journal.*

Ambitious Hopes Realized.

While calling on Mrs. Carl Schurz, at Washington, a lady congratulated her on the brilliant speech of her husband on Amnesty, and added:

"I am sure you felt proud of him."

Instantly the intelligent and expressive face lighted, as, detecting in the words more meaning than in ordinary polite phrase, Mrs. Schurz said:

"Oh, you can imagine. My husband tells me I am his severest critic, but on Tuesday I was satisfied. He was in the mood to speak; his voice, everything, was in accord. And 18 years ago we came to America and he did not speak a word of English. We were in Philadelphia, but my husband felt the greatest desire to visit Washington. He did come here, and some one took him on the floor of the Senate, and he wrote to me:

"'My dear, I have had the honor to go on the floor of the Senate, and I feel that one day I shall stand there and speak, and you, my dear, will be in the gallery listening to me.'

"I wrote to him:

"'Oh, Carl, how can you think it possible for you to speak one day in the Senate when you know not a word of English?'

"But now," she added, "it has all come true, and you can imagine how happy I am when I sit in the galleries listening to him."—*Corres. N. Y. World.*

The Origin of the Kiss.

Shakespeare tells of an ancient worthy who at the close of the marriage ceremony,

"Took
The bride about the neck and kissed her lips
With such a clamorous smack that at the parting
All the church echoed."

This must have been rather embarrassing to the poor maiden. A kiss has always had a "sounding name," but, alas, how base its origin. We are informed that a shrewd Roman caught his wife sucking his best wines out of the casks with a straw, and after that the custom became general for husbands to kiss their wives that they might discover the quality of their good ladies' stolen libations. In default of any better story, some husbands will accept this as the origin of the kiss, but only of the post-matrimonial variety. All other kinds must have a different origin.

The gypsum block from which the Cardiff Giant was carved has proved the corner stone of a very comfortable fortune for the inventor of that celebrated fraud. Mr. Hall, the originator of the hideous statue, is now said to be building a large brick block for business houses, in Binghamton, from the proceeds of his experiment upon the public credulity.

All the disagreements at the St. Louis end of the Saginaw and St. Louis railroad have been settled, and the line will enter at the south side of the village. The $30,000 of stock there subscribed will will soon be paid. Work upon the line is being pushed forward with vigor. Thirteen miles of the road is already prepared to receive the iron.

The Weather Signal System.

From the Chicago Tribune

The bitter weather of the 13th will not soon be forgotten. It was especially disagreeable as following upon a season of thaw that was worthy of January. Such a rapid and radical change has seldom been experienced. Up to midnight the mercury in the thermometer stood at about forty-three degrees, with a very light movement of the atmosphere. Soon after midnight a storm set in, the icy wind blew with almost hurricane force, and the mercury sank rapidly. In ten hours the temperature had dropped thirty-three degrees, and it grew still colder as the day advanced and shaded off into the night.

The observations of the weather, made at nearly fifty different points in the United States, by the Signal Service Corps of the United States Army, enable us to see that this sudden change in Chicago was but an item in a general atmospheric movement of great extent. Our first premonition of the phenomenon came on Sunday night, in a telegram from Fort Benton. The thermometer at that point fell to zero on Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, Chicago time. At about eleven o'clock on that night the temperature at Fort Benton fell to 11 degrees below zero, and it was 15 degrees below at six o'clock Monday morning, while none of the other signal stations in the Northwest exhibited any marked change of temperature. But during the day on Monday the mercury fell 35 degrees at Omaha, and some eight to twelve hours later a similar change occurred in Chicago. During all this time the temperature at stations several hundreds of miles south of Fort Benton, Omaha and Chicago, underwent no marked variation.

These facts show us that our city lay in the path of a vast atmospheric wave, which burst upon Chicago from the northwest, having traversed the distance of eleven hundred miles from Fort Benton in two days, or at the rate of twenty-five to thirty miles per hour. How far west of Fort Benton it originated we cannot now say, but we have good reason to believe that Chicago is far from the terminus of its sweep. The thermometer conditions, as telegraphed last evening, indicate that it has already passed far to the southeast, and that a portion of the wave, after passing down the Valley of the Upper Missouri, had been deflected to the southward, and was last night spending its fury on Western Illinois and Eastern Missouri.

The breadth of this volume of moving air is unknown. It did not extend far to the southward of the line running from Fort Benton to Omaha, as is shown by the fact that Virginia City and Cheyenne were comparatively unaffected by it. But there can be scarcely a doubt that the northern range of its course extended at least one hundred miles from that line, in which case the wave of intense cold will have been felt with especial severity in Northern Dakota and Minnesota, and probably in the Lake Superior region. It may be that Eastern Wisconsin has been visited but mildly.

It is worthy of notice that the mercury in the barometer stood unusually low at all the stations noted, and rose rapidly with the advance of this wave of cold. The barometer rose as the thermometer fell, showing that the frigid visitation was really due to the movement of a vast volume of air which increased the total weight of all the air above the places it passed over.

It has long been known that these movements of vast atmospheric waves over large portions of the earth's surface are general between the tropics; but the fact that they occur equally in the temperate zones, though not with the same regularity, has only been known within a few years. It is yet scarcely sixteen months since a connected series of observations of the weather at widely sundered places was begun in the United States; but the knowledge already gained thereby is of immense value. We now know that very few atmospheric changes of magnitude occur at any one place without the occurrence of similar changes at other points far distant. And, what is of even greater practical value, it is now known that these changes do not occur simultaneously. They travel, so to speak, from one point to another, with a definite rate of speed, which very seldom exceeds forty five miles per hour, so that it is possible to telegraph the fact of the approach of a storm of wind, or of heat and cold, long before its arrival. In this way the advent of several storms on the lakes has been predicted within the past year, long enough in advance to enable those in charge of vessels to prepare for the event.

The system of storm telegraphy now in use in the United States is far from being perfect, but the results attained are very gratifying, and the progress already achieved toward weather wisdom has been so rapid that we may reasonably expect these prognoses to be all but infallible at no distant day.

John Bright's Early Days.

John Bright was born at his father's residence, called Greenbank, near Rochdale, on the 16th of November, 1811. His father, Mr. Jacob Bright, a member of the Society of Friends, had raised himself from the ranks to the position of an opulent master cotton-spinner, and in Rochdale enjoyed a well-earned reputation for energy and native shrewdness. The inhabitants of Rochdale are noted for their sagacity and forethought; and the town has the merit of being the birthplace and metropolis of the co-operative effort in England. Mr. Jacob Bright built first one factory and then another on the verge of the common called Cronkeyshaw. These, with other buildings now erected, known as Field House Factories, belong to his sons—partners in the firm of "John Bright & Brothers." Mr. Jacob Bright the elder retired from business in 1839, and, attaining to a good old age, lived to see the rising political eminence of his son. The house in which John Bright was born stands, with its back to the old factory in a garden—the garden surrounded by a green meadow. Mr. Bright's residence, One Ash, near Rochdale, commands a fine view of the Yorkshire hills. His brother, Mr. Jacob Bright, represents Manchester in Parliament, and was elected, in 1856, the first Mayor of his native borough. John Bright was the second of ten children—the eldest of whom died young—and in his early years his own feeble health was a constant source of anxiety to his parents. The first school he attended was taught by a Mr. Littlewood, in Rochdale; afterward he was placed in the academy at Ackworth belonging to the Society of Friends, from which he again went to a similar seminary in the City of York. His health being still unsatisfactory, he was sent for fresh air and exercise to Newton-in-Bolland, where his education was conducted by a tutor. Invigorated by rambles on the breezy uplands of that part of Yorkshire, he returned to Rochdale, and at an early age took part in his father's business. A fact connected with this part of Mr. Bright's life, and which possesses a biographical interest, was stated by himself, in 1847, in the House of Commons, during a discussion on the Factory bill. "For myself," he said, I have never been at school since I was fifteen years of age. It is true there are, no doubt, many things which honorable members know or learn by remaining at college until they are twenty-one of which I am ignorant, but still I consider my own case to be in some degree a proof that a man may get some education by remaining at school until he is only fifteen."—*Leisure Hour.*

The society for the repression of vice in England, during two years, has secured the condemnation of 146,213 obscene paintings and photographs, 21,772 books and pamphlets, 17,060 songs, 5,712 cards, 844 medals and 430 lithographic prints. It is soon to establish a branch in France. Work of the same kind is much needed in this country. What if the Young Men's Christian Associations should avail themselves of their admirable organization and wide power to accomplish it.

The Cincinnati Convention.

When Mr. Greeley said, in the *Tribune*, that the Cincinnati Convention "*may* prove a fiasco, and it *may* designate the next President of the United States," he did not discredit his reputation for political veracity. If all the Republican elements of opposition to President Grant should be fully represented at the Cincinnati Convention, it will be one of the most controlling political assemblages that ever met in the United States.

As regards the Cincinnati Convention, the Democratic party occupies the position of *spectators*. That convention will represent a schism in the Republican party, which Democrats must leave to be fought out within the Republican ranks. If the Republican recalcitrants can defeat the renomination of Grant, that is an affair of their own, with which Democrats have no right to interfere. We should, of course, regret to see Grant defeated as the Republican candidate; because almost any other selection would reunite the Republican party, and impair the chances of a Democratic victory in the ensuing Presidential canvass. There is nothing which the Democratic party so much desires as the success of Grant in the Philadelphia Convention, which would give us the advantage of fighting against one section of the Republican party, instead of the whole of it.

Viewing the Cincinnati Convention merely as outsiders, Democrats are perhaps better judges than the participants of what is necessary to make the movement potential. As yet, its basis is not broad enough to give it a predominant influence. A call issued by the dissatisfied Republicans of a single State (Missouri) lacks moral and political influence. The call needs to be strengthened. It needs to be backed not merely by the anti-Grant Republicans of one State, but of all the States. We learn, from a very authentic source, that a movement is in contemplation for giving the Cincinnati Convention this kind of indorsement. If we are not misinformed, a manifesto will be issued in sufficient season before the Cincinnati Convention meets, numerously signed by the anti-Grant Republicans of all the States, calling upon honest men of the party to send representatives to that assemblage. This manifesto, as we understand, will be deferred until after the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections. If Grant is defeated in both of these States, his Republican enemies will take courage, and the Cincinnati Convention will be formidable enough to prevent Grant's nomination at Philadelphia. But if Grant's friends should carry New Hampshire and lose Connecticut (and they are certain to lose Connecticut) the Cincinnati Convention would be less bold, and merely prepare a bolt against Grant's nomination instead of expecting to defeat it.

But let the spring elections in New England turn out as they may, the Cincinnati call will be strengthened by a manifesto numerously signed by well-known Republicans in all the States. For the Republican party the crisis is a grave one, involving nothing less than the dissolution or continued existence of the party. This question will be virtually decided by the Cincinnati Convention; and the prospect that the Missouri call will be re-enforced by a great number of eminent Republicans in all the other States, will cause the meeting and the proceedings of that body to be watched with unusual interest.

About the Japanese Embassy.

There is a bit of romance connected with the departure of the Japanese from time-honored traditions in allowing five young ladies, daughters of high officers, to leave home to reside in a foreign land. It seems that Minister DeLong, with his characteristic zeal, assisted Iwakura in sending his sons to college, and when the latter returned his acknowledgment for the Minister's kind attentions, he visited Mr. DeLong's house in person. Struck with the elegant and orderly arrangement of the interior of the building, and the numerous evidences of comfort, Iwakura became inquisitive, and began a series of interrogations.

"How is it that your house is so neat and pleasant?" said Iwakura.

"Because a lady manages the household," replied the Minister.

This reply set Iwakura to thinking, and, as he is a bit of a philosopher, he quickly propounded questions directy to the point, and received answers equally pertinent. Mr. DeLong told Iwakura that the women of America were allowed to visit places of public amusement with their husband, had almost as much freedom as the men, and, in order that this freedom might be appreciated, these women were educated. In America, woman commanded more respect than in Japan, and was not the slave of her husband. It was good that woman should be educated and respected. Iwakura remembered Mr. DeLong's words, and the demolition of one tradition about females is due in great measure to their joint efforts. The young ladies, Misses Yoshimas, Onyeda, Yamagwa, Tsuda and Nagai, who came with the Embassy, are not princesses, though daughters of high, wealthy officials, and members of the Japanese "upper ten." The two eldest, who are about sixteen years of age, have an excellent Japanese education, and the other three have advanced as far in native studies as their youth would admit. The social position of the female sex among the Japanese appears to be more favorable than in most pagan countries. The daughters in a Japanese family receive an equal amount of parental care and attention with that bestowed on the male offspring. Nothing beyond the commonly prevalent pagan sentiment of the inferiority of the female operates to the disadvantage of women in the family circle. Among the leading classes the girls are taught dancing and vocal and instrumental music. The universal custom of dyeing the lips a deep red color, and besmearing the face with a white powder of flour-dust is one of the features of the Japanese lady's toilet—in which the American lady can so far surpass her that a comparison would be odious. Our Japanese lady visitors are good average representatives of ladies of the first class, and are unmarried and disengaged. Their ladylike demeanor has won them a host of friends among the American women, who declare that they are perfectly charming. They are vivacious, yet self-reliant and dignified in manners. In the ordinary mutual intercourse of friends and families, the women have their share, according to Hawkin's report in 1854, and rounds of visiting and tea-parties are kept up as briskly as in the United States. Yet the Japanese female is considered by her people far inferior to the men, and is, after all that has been said, under unwholesome restraint.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

The Toledo War.

A very interesting official memento of the Toledo War has been shown us by Auditor-General Humphrey, it having come to light in the recent removal and re-arrangement of the books in his office. It is the Pay Roll of the soldiers in the Toledo War in 1836, containing the name of each officer and soldier, the amount of pay he received, and in most instances a receipt for the same. There are about 1160 names, and among them some men living at the present time. Reuben C. Madden, of this city, was a private in the "Oakland Detachment." John J. Adam, now a member of the Legislature from Lenawee County, was Second Lieutenant in Colonel Davis Smith's 8th Regiment. George C. Bates, now U. S. District Attorney for the Territory of Utah, was First Lieutenant, and the late Jacob M. Howard, of Detroit, Second Lieutenant in Major James Bucklin's regiment. Edward Moran and J. J. Cicotte, of Detroit, were privates in the same Company.

This gallant army was commanded by Major General Joseph W. Brown, whose pay was $200 per month. He had Alpheus Felch, since Governor and U. S. Senator, as an Aid-de-Camp, at $50 per month. Colonels were paid $75 per month, Captains $40, Lieutenants $30, Ensigns $20, Sergeants $8, and Privates $6.66.

The different organizations were named as follows: Oakland Detachment, of 192 men; Major James Bucklin's Regiment, of 159 men; Colonel T. D. Davis' Rifle Brigade, of 248 men; Colonel Warner Wing's Second Regiment, of 140 men; Captain J. Wood's Company of Light Horse, of 61 men; Shelby Volunteers, of 60 men; Acting Brigadier Martin Davis' Detachment, of 47 men; Colonel Davis Smith's Eighth Regiment, of 247 men.

This valuable record is on rather coarse paper, not ruled excepting the columns for dollars and cents, and forms about a two-quire book, with thin cover. The penmanship is very neat and plain—*Lansing Republican.*

The Labor-Reform Platform.

The following is the platform adopted at the National Convention of the Labor-Reformers, held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d ult.:

We hold that all political power is inherent in the people, and free government founded on their authority and established for their benefit. That all citizens are equal in political rights, entitled to the largest religious and political liberty compatible with the good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents; and no man or set of men is entitled to exclusive separable endowments and privileges, or immunities from the government, but in consideration of public services; and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles are without moral binding force, and should be repealed. And believing that all the evils resulting from unjust legislation now affecting the industrial classes can be removed by the adoption of the principle contained in the following declaration; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the government to establish a just standard of distribution of capital and labor by providing a purely national circulating medium, based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and interchangeable at the option of the holder for government bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3 65 per cent, subject to future legislation by Congress.

Resolved, That the national debt should be paid in good faith according to the original contract, at the earliest option of the government, without mortgaging the property of the people or the future exigencies of labor to enrich a few capitalists at home and abroad.

Resolved, That justice demands that the burdens of government should be so adjusted as to bear equally on all classes, and that the exemption from taxation of government bonds bearing extravagant rates of interest is a violation of all just principles of revenue laws.

Resolved, That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted to landless settlers only, in amounts not exceeding 160 acres of land.

Resolved, That Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit free such articles of common use as we can neither produce nor grow, and lay duties for revenue mainly upon articles of luxury, and upon such articles of manufacture as will, we having the raw materials, assist in further developing the resources of the country.

Resolved, That the presence in our country of Chinese laborers, imported by capitalists in large numbers for servile use, is an evil, entailing want and its attendant train of misery and crime on all classes of the American people, and should be prohibited by legislation.

Resolved, That we ask for the enactment of a law by which all mechanics and day laborers employed by or on behalf of the government, whether directly or indirectly, through persons, firms, or corporations, contracting with the State, shall reform to the reduced standard of eight hours a day, recently adopted by Congress for national employes, and also for an amendment to the acts of incorporation for cities and towns, by which all laborers and mechanics employed at their expense shall conform to the same number of hours.

Resolved, That the enlightened spirit of the age demands the abolition of the system of contract labor in our prisons and other reformatory institutions.

Resolved, That the protection of life, liberty, and property are the three cardinal principles of government, and the first two are more sacred than the latter; therefore, money needed for prosecuting wars should, as it is required, be assessed and collected from the wealthy of the country, and not entailed as a burden on posterity.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the government to exercise its power over railroads and telegraph corporations, that they shall not in any case be privileged to exact such rates of freight, transportation, or charges by whatever name, as may bear unduly or unequally upon the producer or consumer.

Resolved, That fitness, and not political or personal considerations, should be the only recommendation to office. All laws tending to secure the establishment of this principle shall meet with our hearty commendation.

Resolved, That as both history and experience teach us that power ever seeks to perpetuate itself by every and all means, and that its prolonged possession in the hands of one person is always dangerous to the interests of a free people, and believing that the spirit of our organic laws and the stability and safety of our free institutions are best obeyed on the one hand, and secured on the other, by a regular constitutional change in the chief of the country at each election; therefore, we are in favor of limiting the occupancy of the Presidential chair to one term.

Resolved, That we are in favor of granting general amnesty and restoring the Union at once on the basis of equality of rights and privileges to all, the impartial administration of justice being the only true bond of union to bind the States together and restore the people of the government.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient for Congress to revise the Patent Laws, to give laborers more fully the benefit of their ideas and inventions.

Resolved, That we demand the subjection of the military to the civil authorities, and the confinement of its powers to national purposes.

A Double Murder---No Clue.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Pa., Feb. 26.

Last night a farmer named Daniel Kramer, residing about nine miles west of Auburn, Schuylkill County, was brutally murdered and his wife left for dead. Mr. Kramer's son, on entering his father's house this morning, found his mother on her bed with her skull frightfully fractured and still living, but unable to speak. The father was found about one hundred yards from the house with his brains beat en out and frozen to the ground. No trace of the murderers has been discovered. The murderers robbed the house. Mrs. Kramer cannot recover.

Mrs. Kramer has remained unconscious during the day, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery. The house was ransacked from top to bottom, and it is estimated that from $800 to $1,000 in gold and silver and considerable paper money was taken. The victims were each between fifty and sixty years of age. Kramer was a highly respectable farmer. No clue to the murderers has yet been obtained.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Joseph Brown and Isaac Hummell, both young men, were arrested to-day on suspicion of murdering Daniel Kramer. Both were brought here this evening. Brown made a partial confession and acknowledged having accompanied Hummell to the door of Kramer's house, but alleges that Hummell committed the murder. Both were committed for another hearing Friday next. Mrs. Kramer is insensible to-day, and there is no hope of her recovery.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1872

THE INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

At the Republican State Convention of Indiana, held on the 22d inst, the following candidates were nominated:

For Governor—Gen. THOMAS BROWNE.

For Lieut. Governor—LEONIDAS SEXTON.

For Congressman at large—Hon. GODLOW S. ORTH.

Nominations were also made for State officers, and delegates at large appointed to the Philadelphia Convention, which delegates were instructed to vote for the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX.

The platform is long and complex, discussing everything under the sun, and fully endorsing Congress and the President, "without a why or wherefore." On the question of tariff, one of the absorbing subjects of the day, it "squints both ways for Sunday;" commending in one resolution the proposed "reduction of the tariff and internal taxes," and in another requesting "Our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in any revision of the tariff to secure to the coal and iron interests of our State all the incidental protection consistent with a due regard to the principles of reducing the burden of taxation." Which "reminds us of a story," the story of the hunter who, doubtful of the nature of the game before him, was advised by his colored servant, sharper probably than his master, to "shoot so as to hit it if it is a deer and miss it if it is a calf."

THE duty on printing paper is 20 per cent. The imports of paper for the fiscal year 1870–71 amounted to only $69,000, on which the government collected $13,800. The total consumption of paper for the same year aggregated $72,000,000, the consumers paying for the same—owing to the tariff but going to the manufacturer—the enhanced price of $12,240,000. This is one very substantial reason why the bill of Mr. VOORHEES putting paper on the *free list* should pass Congress. It is a duty levied almost exclusively for protection, and as such violates the correct principles of political economy.

The bill of Mr. VOORHEES also abolishes the duty on type, ink and other printing material. Before the war we bought Long Primer type for 32 cents a pound; during the war it went up with gold—and a combination grounded on the tariff duty—to 62 cents a pound; and since the war, though gold has gone from 280 to 110, the same size of type has been kept up by the tariff *and the combination* to 56 cents. It is not the cost of manufacturing, but the combination made practicable by the tariff duty, which keeps up the price and wrongs and defrauds the employing printers of the country. Take off the duty and the price must come down.

A FEW days ago the demagogue of the House, by the aid of a few "innocents," made haste to pass a bill abolishing the import duty on tea and coffee, a duty levied solely and exclusively for revenue, a duty which put annually about $20,000,000 into the treasury, and not a single dollar into the pockets of sick and languishing producers or pampered and fattened monopolists.

On Monday last Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules so that a resolution might be introduced and put on its passage instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill reducing the duty on pig iron to $5 per ton, and this same House, by a vote of 74 to 99, refused to suspend the rules and pass the resolution. The duty on pig iron, like that on manufactured iron, and unlike that on tea and coffee, is nominally levied for revenue, *but really and largely for protection*, and every dollar it produces for the government it puts an extra $4 into the pockets of the manufacturers. Cheap tea and coffee, and dear tools and machinery, steamboats and railroads, houses and shops; that is the aim of the House. What say the people?

THE Kansas Pacific Railway Company has memorialized Congress, asking legislation protecting it against the discriminating charges and arbitrary exactions of the Union Pacific road. To compel all travel to go and come by the way of Omaha, and all freights to seek that line, *local rates* are charged for passengers and freight coming from the Kansas Pacific at Cheyenne, and also on eastern bound passengers and freight between Ogden and Cheyenne. This is done to prevent the Kansas Pacific competing for traffic through from or to the Pacific, or from Salt Lake or points intermediate between Ogden and Cheyenne. These two roads were built under the same original charter, and the interests of the traveling and business public, the interests of the country demand that a passenger be permitted to go *via* the Kansas Pacific, stopping off if he chooses or finds it necessary at Denver at through rates. To compel all travel to cross the Omaha bridge is an injustice and outrage and Congress should afford the relief asked for by the Kansas Pacific in the interest of the public.

IN the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. SHURZ administered consolation—homeopathic consolation, perhaps—to his Republican friends who have been so anxious to know what he was "going to do about it." The telegraph reports him as saying:

"It has been said that I am on the point of going over to the Democrats. Let me set at rest the souls who made that suggestion. I shall not go over to the Democrats. I have never thought of going over to the Democrats, and I do not think of it now, but what I do think is this, that there will be an opportunity of opposing the re-election of the President without voting for a Democratic candidate. I think there will be an opportunity for voting for as good a Republican as there is on this floor without voting for General Grant." [Applause in the galleries. The presiding officer directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the persons who applauded.] "The people," he said, "were grateful to General Grant for the capture of Vicksburg and other places, but they were still more thankful that Vicksburg and those other places were no longer to be captured, and what they wanted now was a free, honest and pure government."

Now let the GRANT Republicans "be aisy!" they know SCHURZ won't ruin his prospects by supporting him.

One of the best temperance sermons ever delivered is this sentence by the late Rev. Samuel J. May: "If it is a small sacrifice for you to give up drinking wine, do it for the sake of others; if it is a great sacrifice, do it for your own sake.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

— "One more unfortunate,
Rashly inportunate,
Gone to *his* death."

For this time it was a man, in love, and his love *not* reciprocated. He was a sailor and forty, she was a serving girl and twenty; his name was Thomas Deegan and her name was Kate Thomas; she concluded not to marry, and he jumped into the cold deep waters of the Detroit River, but was fished out alive—but terribly wet and cold—by two policemen, and threatens to try hanging next time.

—Syracuse, N. Y., the home of Roscoe Conkling, the great Senatorial "turkey gobbler," went back on her distinguished son at the recent charter election. Last November it gave Scribner, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, 397 majority. At the charter election, held on the 20th ult, Carroll, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 192, the aggregate vote being 1891 larger than in November. Can't the Senator get Congress to declare the *last* election illegal?

—The Detroit *Tribune* begins to "suspect suspicion," or, in other words, "smell a mice." It is of the opinion that the late Labor-Reform Convention—which nominated Judge Davis, of Ill., for President, and Gov. Parker, of N. J., for Vice President—"intended to give the keynote to the expected coalition of the Democracy with the anti-Grant Republicans:" which makes the *Tribune* feel very badly.

—Judge McKean and Attorney-General Bates have both fled the seat of the Saints, and are now at Washington, basking in the Presidential light. Their departure from the post of duty forcibly calls to our mind that sublime stanza, no doubt familiar to many of our readers,

"John Brown had two little Indian boys,
The one ran away because the other wouldn't stay."

—Senator Morton wants all Republicans who disagree with "him and Grant" to get out of the party. He recognizes the right of no subordinates or high privates like Sumner, Schurz, and Trumbull to form opinions different from those dictated by Morton, Conkling, Chandler & Co. in caucus.

—The *Catholic World* gently insinuates that Wm. M. Tweed is a Methodist and Mayor Hall a Presbyterian, and that it is as fair to hold those denominations responsible for their sins as to charge the shortcomings of professed Catholics upon *the* Church.

—So far as heard from Chandler has not made a speech on the French-Arms investigation resolution of Senator Sumner. Is it possible that his last blood-letting speech so exhausted him that Sumner's resolution will be disposed of before he recovers sufficiently to enable him to take the floor?

—In Chicago, on Sunday last, the Rev. Dr. Patterson, Presbyterian, freed his mind concerning woman preachers. He don't believe the Old or New Testament, Christ or St. Paul, recognized women preachers, and is confident that Presbyterian usage and law are opposed to the "new departure."

—A special Washington dispatch to the N. Y. *Evening Post* says: "There is good reason for believing that Minister Sickles will not return to Spain in his *present* capacity." In *what* capacity, then? As applicant for the throne which the young King Amadeus is reported desirous of vacating?

—Minister DeLong, accompanied by the Imperial Japanese Embassy, arrived at Chicago on Monday afternoon last were welcomed by Mayor Medill in a characteristic speech, which was responded to by Prince Iwakura "in a cordial and feeling manner," says the telegraph.

—"Senseless yaup": that's what the N. Y. *World* characterizes the fulsome praise Vice-President Colfax, on Washington's birthday in Brooklyn, N. Y., bestowed upon the arbitration feature of the Treaty of Washington.

—"What is Congress doing?" that's what the Saginaw *Enterprise*, Republican, asks. Trying desperately hard to cover up the peculation and corruption in official circles, and insure the re-election of Grant. That, and nothing more.

—The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Journal* says: "Most of the leading Democrats of this State are at present inclined to accept Senator Trumbull as the 'coming man,' but oppose any precipitate action."

—Rev. John Russell, of Michigan, drew the second prize at the National Prohibitory Convention held at Columbus, Ohio, last week: the nomination for Vice President, with James Black, of Pittsburg, Pa., for President

—E. H. Rollins, the chairman of the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire, is under indictment for "unlawfully, knowingly and criminally selling one pint of spirituous liquor to one George Fitch."

—A meeting of the New York Custom House Whitewashing Committee is announced for Monday next, Murphy, Babcock, Porter & Co. having arranged what each shall swear to.

—The Bay County Republicans didn't thank the County Committee for nominating a Senatorial candidate for them and a convention has, therefore, been called.

—Judge Brown, of the Kalamazoo Circuit, is proposing to resign and accept the attorneyship for several western States of a New York life insurance company.

—Dan Rice is at the bottom of the ladder again, and all his personal property advertised for sale by the Sheriff. The genial Dan can't keep himself financially level.

—The Very Rev. Henry Benedict Coskey, Vicar General and Administrator of the Arch Diocese of Baltimore, died on the evening of the 27th, aged 63 years.

—Chief-Justice Chase isn't a Presidential aspirant, but is reported as favoring the nomination of Senator Trumbull as *the opposition candidate.*

—Ex-Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, is said to be out and out in favor of a combination of the Liberal Republicans to defeat Grant.

—The trial of Mayor Hall commenced on Monday, before Judge Daly. He defends himself, assisted by his partner and several eminent counsel.

—Congress has passed a bill setting apart the Yellow Stone Valley in Montana and Wyoming as a national park. A humbug.

—The New Hampshire election—the first skirmish of the Presidential campaign—is set down for Tuesday, March 12th.

—Colorado is out of debt, and no general tax is to be levied in 1872.

—The two houses of the Kansas Legislature are by the ears over the apportionment bill, with no prospect of coming to an agreement.

—Seth E. Conely has been appointed Collector of Philadelphia. Who is Conely, and to what wing does he belong?

—Mrs. Moses H. Grinnell—a niece of Washington Irving—died at Geneva, Italy, on the 22d ult.

—The Grand Duke Alexis and suite arrived at Havana on Tuesday.

—Leet and Stocking still monopolize the general order business.

LETTER FROM DACOTA.

FARGO, D. T., Feb. 10, 1872.
The Red River of the North.

TO THE ARGUS:

We have received a number of letters since coming here, from the friends we left behind not only in Washtenaw, but in Monroe, Lenawee and other surrounding counties, asking about the Red River valley,—of its agricultural resources especially. And while we would advise all who have comfortable homes in Southern Michigan to remain where they are, we would like to say a few words through your columns to others who are not so well situated, and who are thinking of bettering their condition by "moving West," and who think of coming to this beautiful valley and casting their fortunes with us along the line of the N. P. R. R.

That portion of the Red River valley south of the national boundary line is about 70 miles wide and 250 miles long. Through the center of this runs the Red River, between high, bluffy banks, crookedly but rapidly to Lake Winnepeg, and easily navigable from that point to this, the crossing of the N. P. R. R., 40 miles below Fort Abercrombie.

The Red River increases rapidly as it flows north, from the numerous streams constantly flowing in from the east and west. All of these streams flow down through beautiful, gently rolling prairies, and like the Red River, are heavily timbered with oak, ash, elm, and other wood of large size and excellent quality. Many of the streams, especially Red Lake River, flow down from excellent pine lands, so that this country can be easily supplied with lumber from the railroads, which deliver it here at a small advance on Minneapolis prices.

Game is abundant in the timber, and fish of an excellent quality in the rivers. The cultivation of fruits has never been tried north of Southern Dacota, in the Missouri valley; but I hold it to be an established fact that tame fruit can be grown, with a little care, where wild fruit of the same variety grows naturally, and I have never seen wild plums, grapes and cherries grow to such size and in such abundance as they do here. The same may be said of the small berries—strawberries especially, which dye the cartwheels of the Half Breeds red as they are drawn over the prairies. The soil is all that could be wished for farming, a deep, rich black loam and heavy clay subsoil.

To the homeless and landless the Dacota side of the Red River presents greater inducements than the Minnesota. The land in Minnesota is to a great extent held by speculators in large tracts, and these large foreign land holders are a curse to any country. But the policy pursued by the general government in Dacota makes it impossible for one man to get more than 160 acres, except by buying it of the actual pre-emptor or homesteader. Hundreds of claims have been taken here last summer, mostly by New Englanders, and many more are vacant. The R. R. lands will be in market next summer at reasonable figures, and they will double in value within a year, especially those immediately surrounding this town.

Previous to the building of the N. P. R. R. and the St. Paul & N. P. to this river, there were no inducements to raise more produce than was actually needed for home consumption, as there was no market for the supplies. Everything is now changed, and we are in direct communication with St. Paul, over the St. P. & N. P., and with Duluth, the great shipping point of the Northwest, over the N. P., while a road will be finished to Pembina in the spring, from St. Cloud on the Mississippi, and these three roads, terminating on the Red River, will be connected by a road running up and down this river on the Dacota side. Four boats of large size will ply on this river next summer, between this town and Fort Garry, to which point thousands of tons of freight must be shipped by the Hudson Bay Co.

Magnificent crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and some corn are raised. As for vegetables—cabbages, turnips, &c.—I have never seen better. It does not follow because we are so far north that our winters are severe. Up to the middle of November we never experienced more genial weather, then winter closed in steady and unchangeable until the beginning of this month, since which time the days have been warm and bright—so warm, in fact, as to melt the snow on the sunny side of buildings. Ice in the river is only 15 inches thick, and the ground is frozen but 18 inches, on account of an early fall of snow, which now is about one foot deep on the prairie.

We are expecting a great rush of immigration here in the spring, and to all we extend a hearty welcome. We need strong arms and ready hearts to help to build up this Territory: to help build up churches and schools, and to make civilized that which is barbarous.

We already see in imagination the homeless and landless pressing westward from the crowded East, and hear the shout go up of "Ho for Dacota!" Already the whistle of the locomotive is heard resounding up and down this valley and away over these beautiful prairies, heralding a bright and glorious future for Northern Dacota, where soon thousands of happy land-holders will

"Thank God for rest where none molest,
And none can make afraid;
For Peace there sits as plenty's guest
Beneath the Homestead shade."

Yours truly,
G. J. KEENEY.

Yesterday, the 22d, was Gen. George Washington's birth day. It is rather singular, yet true, that Washington died in the last hour of the last day, of the last week, of the last month, of the last year, of the last century. He died on Saturday night, at 12 o'clock, Dec. 31st, 1799. Reader, did you ever think of this?—*Exchange.*

Yes, "singular," but *not* more than half true. Gen. WASHINGTON died the last month of the last year of the last century, but *not* the last day of the last week, nor the last hour of the day. He died *between* the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock P. M. of Dec. 14th, 1799, and not on the night of Dec. 31st.

The British "Case."

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

The *Tribune* this morning publishes an abstract of the British case submitted to the arbitrators at Geneva.

In this statement her Majesty's government complains that it has had to reply to an argument not yet presented. When that shall be presented, and the claims of the United States shall be defined precisely her Majesty's government will exercise the right conferred upon it by article four of the treaty, to submit to the tribunal an additional or more extended statement of the facts, as the case may exact, until a comparison of the cases presented by both parties shall determine the points really in dispute between the two governments. It will refrain from all discussion intended to sustain its own position, and will limit itself at present to submitting to the judgment of the tribunal the following considerations:

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF NEUTRALS.

As the ships, whatever the circumstances, were procured in British ports for war purposes, and were employed as belligerent cruisers against the United States, while Great Britain herself remained neutral, these events have been a cause of great displeasure and regret to her Brittannic Majesty. This regret exists, despite the following facts, which, it must be conceded, are important to arrive at a just appreciation of the question: The vessels were procured by cunning and clandestine means, which baffled the vigilance of the government officers. Not one had the least armament. Some had been constructed as ordinary vessels, having nothing adapting them specially for war. In number they were very small, and, finally, the persons who obtained possession and control of them and employed them for belligerent purposes were themselves American citizens, which the United States Government has always admitted. Such facts should seriously affect, in the minds of every impartial man, the question relative to the responsibility of a neutral government.

THE CLAIMS FOR PECUNIARY IDEMNITY.

The United States Government professes to have a right to pecuniary idemnity for claims which it says resulted from the acts of these vessels—that is to say, the warlike operations carried on by means of these vessels by persons who had them in charge. It is evident that a pretension of this nature is such that her Majesty's government, animated as it is with the most amicable sentiments toward the United States, could not, in virtue of the respect it owes to its own rights, and those of neutral nations in general, consent to admit, since it believes that it is not founded on justice. It devolves on the United States to establish the propositions it has advanced; to state clearly the international duty or duties on which they are based, and to demonstrate the violation of which it complains. A charge against a sovereign government having evinced culpable negligence in the exercise of one of the powers of sovereignty is an impatation which should be sustained by strong and solid reasons. A nation ought not to be held responsible for a delay or omission which may be due simply to accident, and not to want of foresight or reasonable care. Finally, it does not suffice to demonstrate that an act has been committed which the government should have foreseen. What must be advanced and proved is that the government failed to exercise the same amount of care as it usually employs in international affairs, and which it may be reasonably required to use in matters affecting international interests and duties. If the tribunal decides that Great Britain has incurred any responsibility whatever toward the United States the question will then arise as to what will be the just measure and extent of that responsibility. Her Majesty's government abstains at present from entering on this question, and reserves for a more advanced period of discussion all the observations that it shall determine to submit on this point in the name of Great Britain. If claims of this kind are admitted without reserve, a belligerent could ask to be idemnified by a neutral for results which justly might not be laid to the account of the latter, but should be placed to its own incapacity and initiative. Her Majesty's government is obliged to point out that, in regard to the ships which form the object of the preceding statement, the United States Government, or its officers, evinced extraordinary tardiness in employing the naval forces at its command, and that if ordinary activity were exercised to capture or interfere with these vessels, the losses of which the United States complain to-day would have been in great part averted.

Whether the decision of the tribunal is or is not favorable, Great Britain is ready to yield to the decree. She has only one wish—that it be just. She raises only one pretension—that it be founded on a faithful and equitable interpretation of the rights of man, and on principles which herself and all other powers will not repent of recognizing and observing, either as neutrals or as belligerents in time to come.

Loil and "Bleeding Kansas" Heard From

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb 23.—The Bribery Investigation Committee reported to the House to-day. The report was long and signed by every member of the committee. It says that regarding the Senatorial election of 1867, they find that much money was used by Pomeroy, Carney and Perry Fuller, but they had not time to make a thorough investigation. Regarding the election last winter the committee reports a mass of evidence showing bribery and corruption on the part of both Senator Caldwell and ex-Congressman Clarke. Proof is positive that Caldwell stated that his election cost him over $50,000, and that he paid of this over ten per cent to ex-Gov. Carney; that he several times offered to refund to Clarke all his expenses if he (Clarke) would withdraw from the contest. The report also says that Alexander Caldwell used bribery and other corrupt and criminal practices, by himself and his friends with his full knowledge and consent to secure his election to the United States Senate; that there was an organized effort made from the commencement to keep important witnesses out of the way, and that it has been impossible to procure their evidence. Fifty thousand copies of the report and evidence were ordered printed, and copies were ordered sent to each Kansas Senator and to the Vice-President, the latter to be laid before the United States Senate for its information.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special, referring to the report of the Bribery Investigation Committee, made to the House to-day, says some curious facts came to light. It seems that Senator Pomeroy and Sidney Clarke gave M. W. Reynolds, at that time editor of the Lawrence *Journal*, their note for $1,000 in March, 1866, the consideration of which was that the *Journal* should support Pomeroy for re-election to the Senate and Clarke to Congress. Reynolds went back on them and they refused the note. Suit was brought, and Pomeroy and Clarke put in as a defense the fact that the note was given for an improper purpose, and judgment was given to defendants. Reynolds had the papers all made out ready to carry the case to the Supreme Court at the next term. Just before the meeting of the court Reynolds received the appointment of Receiver of the Land Office in Southern Kansas, and immediately dismissed the appeal. He is now editor of a weekly paper which is supporting Pomeroy's re-election for the third term. It also came out that the President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad promised Caldwell $30,000 to help him to be elected to the Senate, and after election refused to pay more than he had already paid, which was $10,000. Tom Anderson, agent of the Kansas Pacific Road at this place, and through whom the $10,000 was paid, and who also paid out large sums besides, as the testimony shows, has not been before the committee. He with Lew Smith, business partner of Caldwell and John Fletcher, another person who, it was proved, paid out money, to use the words of the report, were fugitives from the State. The report will cause a great commotion in the State, and show that money has been spent like water in the elections for years.

LAWRENCE, KS., Feb. 24.—The report of the Committee of the Legislature today in the Caldwell bribery case is received here with some surprise. While the evidence is overwhelming against Caldwell, the committee attack Pomeroy, Carney, Clarke and others, and it is thought have attempted to complicate the real issue for political purposes by assaulting outside parties. It is expected here that Caldwell will now ask an investigation in the United States Senate, or that the Senate will order one.

Politically, the parties implicated are like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. No taint of Democracy attaches to them. They are Radicals all, Radicals of the first water, "loil" and "patriotic" to the core.

An "Old Abolitionist" Heard From.

Among the letters read at the recent Missouri Convention of "Liberal Republicans," was one from CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, from which we quote as follows:

Slavery being dead, I resist with the same earnestness that I did its existence the attempt of the Grant conspirators to subjugate the South, and to make us provincial for all time to a more than Roman imperialism

I denounce the attempt to weaken us by a studied policy of arraying the blacks against the whites. I denounce the design of barbarizing us by the corrupt and irresponsible rule of men from the North, who have no common interest in our affairs, who divide our people and waste our substance.

I denounce the attempt to reverse the natural order of things by subjecting, by constitutional changes and ingeniously contrived laws, the intelligence and property of the South to ignorance and pauperism.

I denounce the enmity of the Grant rule to the independence of Cuba, because they know that Cuba must in interest finally gravitate towards and belong to the South.

I denounce the union of the powers of the executive, judicial and legislative departments in the military head of the nation.

I denounce the nepotism, favoritism, and corruption and proscription of the Grant Administration.

I denounce the scheme of subjecting men and measures to the sole end of re-electing a military chieftain.

And last, and above all, I protest against the unconstitutional and despotic interference with the right of peaceable assemblages of the people at the ballot-box by the frequent and alarming use of the cartridge-box.

The re-nomination and re-election of Grant is to consolidate all these usurpations and abuses, and open up a highway to the overthrow of all our liberties.

These are no uncertain words, neither are they the words of a Democrat or Copperhead. The utterances of a Radical, all "Liberal Republicans" should reflect upon them.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT, Feb 28, 1872.

Jobbers in nearly all the departments concur in reporting a quiet business the past week. There is, however, a stiffening up in the value of not a few articles, in anticipation of an early spring demand. Mess pork is one of these, and though no quotable change has taken place, holders are more firm. Unless for heavy lots, $13.25 per bbl. is the lowest sale. Lard is inactive, but sellers are not forcing business. There are buyers of car lots at 8¾c, but 8½c is demanded. Country lard—through some inexplicable reason, unless it be "brand" or 'reputation"—will not sell for more than 8¼c or 8½c. Sooner than sell at this rate, the interior dealer should ship to New York direct. If he is equally careful with the city dealer in turning out a uniform product, there is no reason why he should not get as good a price. Dried apples are also in strong demand, 8½c being freely offered. The supply here is light, and higher prices would seem inevitable. Dressed hogs have almost dropped out of the list of saleable articles. Heavy are quoted at $5.25@$5.30, and light at $5.40@$5.50. Clover seed is in good demand at $5.60; sellers ask $5.70. Timothy quiet at $3 75. Flour is not active, but quite firm: sales include fancy city brands as high as $8 per bbl. Commission dealers are full at $7.50. Wheat is 1c@2c lower on all grades but amber, which is 1c higher. The stock in elevator has increased over 30,000 bu. since last letter, and the receipts are increasing. With N. Y. dull and higher than Liverpool, and Detroit higher than N. Y., it is becoming a serious question, what is the future of wheat! Closing prices were: Extra, $1.62; No. 1 White, $1.57; Treadwell, $1.56; Amber, $1.51. Corn is dull at 49¼c@49½c. Oats are flat: No. 1, 39c@39½c: white, 43c. Barley—extra selling freely at $1.65 per cwt. Apples are in demand at $3.25 per bbl. Butter dull and unchanged: roll, 17@21c. Cheese firm at 17@18c. Eggs offered at 25c per dozen: prices rapidly falling. Live hogs, $4.25@$4.37½. Sheep, $5@$6.25. Cattle, $3.50@$4.50. Money 10 per cent.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

APPLES—50@60c per bu.
BEEF—Brings 7@8c.
BOLLED MEAL—$2.00.
BUTTER—Prices remain at 18@20c.
BUCKWHEAT—Prices have declined to 80c per bu.
BEANS—$1.75 per bu. is paid for good quality.
CORN—Brings 56@60c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 10c.
EGGS—Are very scarce, and command 23c.
FLOUR—XXX. $3.75 per cwt.
HAY—$13@15 per ton, according to quality.
HONEY—In cap, 18@20c.
LARD—The market stands at 7@8c.
OATS—33@35c.
POTATOES—95c.
PORK—In Dressed hogs the market is played out.
TURKEYS—12½c.
WHEAT—The market is quiet. White we quote at $1.40@1.45; amber, 1.36@1.40; red $1.32@1.38.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

HOUSE and LOT

No. 32 South Ingalls Street, Ann Arbor.
Inquire of N. EASTWOOD.
1363w3

AUCTION SALE.

The subscriber having sold his farm will sell at auction at his residence in the township of Pittsfield, adjoining the County House farm, on TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., his entire stock of Personal Property, Stock, Farming Tools, and everything to be found on a well conducted farm. With the rest of the stock for sale are 21 head of

FINE DURHAM COWS

and Heifers, and a fine

FLOCK OF SHEEP

Persons wishing to improve their stock would do well to call. For further particulars see bills.

D. A. KELLY.
Pittsfield, March 1, 1872 1363w2

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Maehrle, deceased: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the twenty-fifth day of July A. D. 1871, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrance by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate, to wit: The west half of the southeast quarter of section ten, in township four south of range four east, containing eighty acres more or less And also all that part of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section three, same township and range, lying south of the outlet of Columbia Lake, (except that part formerly sold to John Armbrust), containing eight acres of land, bounded on the south by a ditch, and on the west by a pond of water.

Dated, January 8th, 1872.
JACOB BAUER, Administrator
1356 *de bonis non* with the will annexed.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Tuesday, the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at same place above fixed therefor.
February 27th, 1872.
JACOB BAUER, Administrator
de bonis non with the will annexed
1363 of Jacob Maehrle, deceased.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!

R. W. ELLIS & CO.
ANN ARBOR

29

1368w4

FURNITURE!

1872.

PRISON FURNITURE SALESROOMS

241 AND 243 MAIN STREET,

JACKSON, MICH.

Our Stock is Unusually Large and Complete, and Embraces every Variety of

FURNITURE!

ESPECIAL INDUCEMENTS ARE OFFERED.

Inspect Our Goods and learn the Prices before Purchasing.

BABY CARRIAGES A SPECIALTY--A LARGE ASSORTMENT AND SEVERAL NOVELTIES.

GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOTS AND PACKED BY OURSELVES FREE OF CHARGE.

RANSOM & KNAPP.
1363m3

Estate of Lewis Moore, Sen.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Lewis Moore, Senior, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Eli W. Moore, praying that William Cheever, or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1363

Estate of Electa Munson—minor.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Electa Munson minor.

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

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

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
A true copy.
1363td

Estate of Leander LeBaron.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty-third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Leander LeBaron, deceased.

George A Cobb, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his first account as such Administrator.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1363

Estate of Horace Welch.

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

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Horace Welch, deceased.

Thomas Ninde, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represent that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

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

(A truecopy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1363

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

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1872.

Local and Other Brevities.

—Spring was born last night at 12 o'clock, according to the almanac.

—The bell in the M. E. Church has been taken down and sent off to be re-cast.

—How to keep a perpendicular is what matters many pedestrians now-a-days.

—Sunshiny days and freezing nights have been the record of the past week up to yesterday.

—Yesterday being the day set apart for prayer for colleges, exercises were suspend ed in the various departments of the University.

—Mr. J POLHEMUS, of Dexter, has a bi ble which was printed in 1716, and which has been handed down for three generations in his family.

—D. A. KELLY having sold his farm in Pittsfield, propses to dispose of his personal property, stock, etc., at auction, March 12th. See his ad.

—Prof. EASTABROOK, of Ypsilanti, is to lecture at the Dixboro Church next Sabbath evening, upon "Historical Evidence of the Holy Scriptures."

—The annual charter election of the village of Dexter is to be held next Monday, March 4th, and of the village of Manchester, next Wednesday, March 6th.

—Bishop MCCOSKRY will visit St. Andrew's — Episcopal — Church on Sunday next, preaching in the morning, and administering confirmation in the evening.

—At this writing — Thursday noon — March bids fair to "come in like a lion." But then, you can't "most always some times generally tell" what the weather will be so far ahead.

—Rev. Dr. E. O. HAVEN, President of the Northwestern University, will spend next Sunday in our city, preaching in the M. E. Church at the regular hour of forenoon service, and addressing the Young Men's Christian Association of the University in the evening, at the Presbyterian Church.

—The many street tinkers which have been working the several streets surrounding the Court House square for several years back, have raised them so that the water has no chance to run off of the square, and the consequence is that the aforesaid place is converted into a skating park in cold weather, and a mud hole in warm. As the city raised the streets, ought not the city drain the square?

Court Proceedings.

The Circuit Court commenced its session last Monday with a very full calendar. The following cases were disposed of up to yesterday noon, the continued ones not being noted:

Benjamin Depue *vs.* John Cammeron *et al.*, Foreclosure. Decree to complainant.

Josephine M. Cutcheon *vs.* John and Mag delaine Schif. Foreclosure. Decree to complainant.

The People *vs.* Geo M. McCoy. Information for larceny. Arraigned and plead not guilty.

In the matter of the Ryer minors, an order was granted appointing John G. Miller special guardian.

Henry S. and Sedgwick Dean *vs.* Chas. A. Chapin, Chas. H. Richmond and Ebenezer Wells. Jury. Plaintiff submitted to non suit.

The People *vs.* Jacob and Philip Johns. Burning property. Ordered that process issue to subpoena certain witnesses for defendants, and Sheriff ordered to serve subpoenas.

Josephine Mead *vs.* Andrew Mead. Referred to A. J. Sawyer.

Lewis C. Risdon *vs.* Geo. D. Hill. Plea withdrawn and judgment for plaintiff $809.27

Adeline Gates *vs.* Richard Scott. Judgment for plaintiff $15 and costs.

Myrom Webb *vs.* Ezra O. Parker. Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff on default, $106.74.

Caroline D. Fuller *vs.* John Schumaker Suit withdrawn, with costs to neither party.

Delos E. Rice *vs* Charles Freeman. Plaintiff submits to non-suit.

Wm. Kumpf was admitted to citizenship.

Geo. A. Peters *vs.* Cornelius C. Crawford Jury. Now on trial.

A New Ordinance.

The Common Council, at their meeting last Monday evening, passed an ordinance relative to the closing of saloons and other places of business before eleven o'clock P. M., the main provisions of which are:

SEC. 1.—Provides that no person shall keep open or permit to be kept open his or her store, ordinary, saloon, bar room, beer hall, restaurant, pleasure garden, victualing house, billiard room, ball alley, grocery store, barber shop, or other place of business, pleasure or amusement before the hour of 4 o'clock a. m. or after 11 o'clock p. m. The section not to be construed so as to apply to telegraph and railroad offices, printing establishments, manufacturing establishments, and livery stables, nor to public lectures, meetings, balls, dances and musical concerts, nor to public shows and exhibitions, nor to prevent druggists from furnishing medicines, nor to prevent the furnishing of meals to travelers and boarders.

SEC. 2.— Provides a fine of not less than $10, not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ninety days, should any provisions of this ordinance be violated.

SEC. 3.— Provides that this ordinance shall not repeal or amend the ordinance entitled an "Ordinance to prevent the violation of the Sabbath."

SEC. 4.— States that the ordinance shall take immediate effect.

Agricultural Meeting.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Washtenaw Co. Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held at the parlors of the Cook House in this city on Wednesday last. The adoption of a premium list, and the appointment of Judges for the coming fair was the principal business done. The premiums offered by the society are liberal, and the officers of the society offer every possible inducement to the people to patronize the fair, not only with their presence, but also with liberal contributions to the various classes of farm products and manufactured articles for which premiums are offered. As announced in a previous issue, the fair will be held on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of September next.

In railroad circles a good feeling seems to prevail, and we are authorized to state that the proposals which have been received for the construction of the road have been opened, and that as soon as the parties making such proposals can reach here, the contracts will be closed. In the meantime all of the timber for the road has been purchased, and the ties are being rapidly delivered. Come on with your assessments, and the Toledo, A. A. & Northern R. R. will soon be under headway.

SPEAKING of the Ku-Klux Committee recommending the extension of the *habeas corpus* suspension act until March 3d, 1873, the last day of GRANT's term, the N. Y. *Evening Post*, Rep., says:

"The majority have made a serious mistake in recommending the extension of the extraordinary power invested in the President by the Ku-Klux act until the end of the next session of Congress, in March, 1873. When the law was passed the Democrats asserted that the administration would ask this extension, and, if Congress enforces this recommendation, the enemies of the administration will have ground for complaining that this power is intended to be used for electioneering purposes. But the best reason for rejecting the suggestion of the committee is that the law is of doubtful constitutionality, and a usurpation of authority which should not be continued or repeated."

What's a "serious mistake" in a case of life and death? The Republican larder is getting lean, the wood-chuck is in the hole, and it is "cotch" him or starvation. That's what's the matter.

The next meeting of the Sunday School Institute of the Washtenaw Baptist Association is to be held at Ypsilanti on Wednesday and Thursday, March 13th and 14th, commencing its session at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday. During the sessions the following topics will be considered and discussed: Implements of our S. S. work, and how to use them; Social elements, how utilized in the S. S.; Sunday School enthusiasm, how secured; Prominent defects in our S. S., and how to remedy them: Illustrative teaching; Adult Bible School; Order and character of the exercises of the S. S. session; The Teacher's preparation for his teaching work; The Teacher teaching. The Executive Committee call urgently for a representative from every church in the Association.

J. B. CROUSE writes from Hartland to the Milford *Era* as follows:

"We are about organizing to aid the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan Road with the prospect of its coming from Ann Arbor to Brighton, Hartland, Parshallville, Linden, Flushing, and so on to East Saginaw. We would prefer the Milford Road, but as the time for action is near at hand on the Ann Arbor Road, we want something tangible if we throw it up. We are good for $30,000 and the right of way to Hartland. If the present survey should come on as far as this place at once the aid would be secured.

Manchester is some on heavy cattle and sheep according to the *Enterprise*. The steers referred to were purchased of A. J. ROBISON:

"Mr. James McGee shipped 120 sheep from this place on Saturday last that are probably as large and fine as can be found. Sixty of them, bought of James McMahon, weighed 140½ pounds each, and sixty of W. B. Osborne weighed 136 pounds each. He also shipped three head of yearling steers which weighed 3,572 pounds."

Swelling the list of the March monthlies comes *Arthur's Home Magazine*, with the following among other articles: Sophie Mansfield; Use; Good Life, Long Life; Waif: A Curious Incident; Other People's Windows; Over at Last; Under the Snow; Always begin Right; Which is the Heiress?; The Test for Burning Oils; Six in All, by Virginia F. Townsend; Evenings with the Poets—Weary—Chicago, by J. G. Whittier, and "My Beth," by Miss Alcott Published by T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia. $2 a year.

—From the same house comes that brightener of little people's faces, and tickler of little people's sides, *Golden Hours*, with its capital pictures and stories. It is well worth the subscription price—$1.25 a year. Address as above.

The March number of the *Catholic World* has: An Uncivil Journal—*Harper's Weekly*; The House of York, chaps. XXIII.–XXIV.; The Duties of the Rich in Christian Society, II.; Travels in the Air; The Leper of the City of Aosta; On the Present Condition of the Holy Father; Elinor's Trial; Owen on Spiritism; Fleurange, chaps. IV.–VI.; The Martyrdom of St. Agnes; Catholicity and Pantheism, XIII; The Last Days of Oisin, the Bard, III.; Letter of Monseigneur Dupan Coup, Bishop of Orleans, to Gambetta; and reviews of new publications. $5 a year. Address, LAWRENCE KEHOE, 9 Washington Street, New York.

The March number of the *Overland Monthly* follows the February number closely through the snow-drifts of the U. P. R. R. Among its papers: Some Savages, Tropical California—III., Taboo—a Fete Day in Tahiti, The Gorge of the Columbia, Ferns and Wild Oats, Pacific Sea-Coast Views—III., Too Late, Chinese Triennial Examinations, About Sea-Lions, Seth Dene's Revelation, part II., poems, book notices, etc. It is an average number and with its own flavor. $4 a year. JOHN H. CARMANY & Co, San Francisco.

Our Young Folks for March has a bill of lading on which the boys and girls will thrive and fatten. Trowbridge continues "A Chance for Himself," and gets his hero into new difficulties; Angus Holmes contributes "Mountains and Glaciers," with illustrations; and they are followed by stories, sketches, poems, &c, by Elizabeth Akers Allen, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Nora Perry, and other popular *Young Folks* caterers. $2 a year. JAS. R. OSGOOD & Co., Boston.

The March number of *Golden Hours* is capital, both in articles and illustrations, opening with part first of "When God Helps All Goes Well," from the German of Franz Hoffman. "Christopher Columbus," by Mrs. C. A. Halbert, is continued; also, "The Wonderful Island," by Mrs. Millard; "Our New Telescope," by Anna J. Buckland; and "Tom Tracy's Venture," by Emma Leslie. The other papers have equally attractive titles. $2 a year. HITCHCOCK & WALDEN, Cincinnati.

From WOOD & Co., Newburg, N. Y., publishers of *Wood's Household Magazine*, we have received Prang's chromo of "*Easter Morning*," after the original of Mrs. J. M. HART, a beautiful picture. This gem is given as a premium for three subscribers with $3, or for one subscription for three years. Prang's price for the chromo is $3.

At a meeting of the State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. of Michigan, the following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, We have heard of the death of our brother, Prof. ELEZAR DARROW, of Ypsilanti, God having taken him home to heaven from a life of peculiar usefulness;

Resolved, That in the death of Professor DARROW we feel the loss of an accomplished scholar, a true and friendly gentleman, and an earnest, faithful christian, whose life was ever a testimony for the Saviour.

Resolved, That we cherish with tenderness the memory of our brother, who was President of the Christian Association of the Normal School at Ypsilanti, and *ex officio* member of this Convention, and while we shall see him here no more, we shall look for him in heaven.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to Mrs. DARROW in her grief, praying God to bless and protect her always.

Resolved, That we request our brother, WALTER A. BROOKS, to convey this expression of our regard to Mrs. DARROW, and also to have the same published in the daily papers.

C. C. YEMANS,
M. S. CROSBY,
W. A. BROOKS, } Com.

East Saginaw, Feb. 21st, 1872.

A Swindle.

Swindlers are now perambulating the country representing themselves as patent right venders, and operating in the following manner, as given by the Tiffin, (Ohio) *Tribune*:

"The patent right vender goes into a neighborhood and approaches a citizen, telling him that he has a patent right to sell, and wishes his assistance in selling it to a neighbor. He proposes to the first man he approaches, whom we will call A., to take his note for $1,250 for a certain amount of territory. This note he says he will show to the neighbor—H. we will call him—who by seeing that A. has confidence in the patent will also be induced to buy. When the note is secured of H., it is to be sold, and the proceeds are to be divided between the patent right vender and the latter is to have his note back. If successful in getting A.'s note, the patent right man goes to H. and proposes exactly the same thing. If he gets H.'s note also, neither A. nor H. sees him as he goes and disposes of each one's piece of paper, and pockets the proceeds."

The work on the Sault St. Marie canal is progressing as well as the weather will permit. The severe cold weather has operated very much against the work. So severe was the cold in the early part of winter that the taking down of the old guard lock had to be suspended, as the whole thing was frozen into one solid mass, and to take it down would have required the destruction of every stone in it.

The February number of the *Printers' Circular* is of special interest to the craft, and the matter on some of its pages will bear close studying. R. S. MENAMIN, editor and publisher, Philadelphia.

The Pictorial Family Register.

We have just received from those well-known publishers of first-class subscription books, Messrs. E. HANNAFORD & Co., a copy of their unique and beautiful novelty, "*The Pictorial Family Register*." We hardly know how to describe it, but may say it combines the features of a very tasteful Family Photograph Album with a complete and systematically arranged family history. It has evidently been prepared with great care to meet a real want in society. In every family there are sacred memories connected with the living and the dead, and a safe, elegant and tasteful arrangement for preserving a fuller record of them than is convenient in the Family Bible, is often felt to be exceedingly desirable. The publishers of the work before us have provided for this in admirable style.

A great deal of information both interesting and valuable in the history of every family is constantly being forgotten and lost, for the want of some means, just such as this REGISTER, for collecting and preserving it. Its forms are neatly printed and very simple, so that any one who can write can easily fill them up. In addition to these forms, the "REGISTER" (four pages) of *each individual* embraces a space for miscellaneous memoranda of any kind, and a leaf for the insertion of a photograph. There are enough of these Registers to include all desired dates in respect to twenty-five individual lives and persons. Two "Military Records" are also added at the close of the work, for noting the principal events in the military life of those members of the family who may once have served their country in the army.

From this brief description our readers will perceive that the "*Pictorial Family Register*" is really a treasury of home comfort and household information, a *desideratum* and a positive luxury. It is as useful, too, as it is ornamental.

The enterprising publishers, Messrs. E. HANNAFORD & Co., (177 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, and 208 W. Madison St., Chicago,) announce that it will be sold by subscription only. They desire agents for it everywhere. We are not informed in regard to commissions allowed, but from the character and standing of the firm, we have no doubt they are liberal, and if so, the sale of this most popular work must prove highly remunerative.

"HOW TO GO WEST."

Forty years ago, Illinois was as far West as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of Progress and Improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, California, and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid Line of Railroad.

This Line of Railroad is the Burlington Route, which starts from Chicago by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, running through Burlington, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and other railroads running from those cities.

People going to Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California, or any point in the Territories, will study their own interests by going "By way of Burlington," for the rates of that line are always as low as any other, and it is the best route in the West, therefore you are more sure of your safety and comfort.

The Burlington Route has admirably answered the question "How to go West?" by the publication of an excellent Pamphlet, containing a large, truthful map of the Great West, and much interesting information which can be obtained, free of charge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

PAINTS
PAINTS
PAINTS
Oils
Oils
Oils
Varnish
Varnish
Varnish
Brushes
Brushes
Brushes
MINERAL PAINTS, &c.,
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST AND
CALL ON R. W. ELLIS & CO.,
BEFORE PURCHASING

GRAND INVESTMENT.

SCIO FLOUR MILLS
ARE NOW OFFERED
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,
And on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to buy will apply at once to
N. W. BRIGGS, Scio.
1362w4*

MONEY.
The subscribers are at most all times in a situation to furnish parties with money in sums of Five Hundred to Five Thousand Dollars on unincumbered farms.
COLMAN, ROOT & KINNE.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 1st. 1872. 1355tf

WANTED.
A girl to do general house work Inquire at No. 38 Thompson Street.
N. W. CHEEVER,
February 21st, 1872. 1362w2

NOTICE.
The notes and book accounts of Mr. Benj. F. Rice are now in my hands for collection, and immediate payment of the same is demanded. If not paid soon costs will be made thereon.
Ann Arbor, January 30th, 1872.
1359tf TRACY W. ROOT, Assignee.

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

NEW SPRING GOODS
FINLEY & LEWIS,
Are now receiving the most complete and
ELEGANT STOCK OF FINE GOODS
IN THE LINE OF
BOOTS and SHOES
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.
HAVING THE EXCLUSIVE SALE OF THE WORK OF ALL THE FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS IN THE COUNTRY, WE CAN OFFER TO CASH CUSTOMERS
GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THIS CITY.
We carry complete lines of work from
E. C. BURT,
GRAY BROTHERS,
STUDWELL BROS.
In CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, of which we have by far the largest and finest assortment ever brought to Ann Arbor. Jas. M. Burt's Gent's FINE HAND-MADE Boots and Shoes, unequaled or Style, Durability and finish. John W. Burt's Boys Fine Shoes, and in fact a Complete Stock of FINE and PLAIN Goods, suitable for this market.
1362

A FALSE REPORT! THAT
A. A. TERRY
HAS GONE OUT OF TRADE
HE STILL LIVES, AND HAS
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
HATS & CAPS!
JUST THE STYLE,
AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. ALSO A FULL LINE OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
DON'T PURCHASE YOUR
SPRING AND SUMMER
OUTFITS UNTIL YOU
GIVE HIM A CALL.
15 South Main St., Ann Arbor.
1321-tf.

SAM. B. REVENAUGH
PHOTOGRAPHER
MAKES ALL KINDS OF
PICTURES
FROM THE
SMALLEST LOCKET
TO THE
LIFE SIZE,
AND FINISHES THEM IN
INDIA INK!
OIL, OR
WATER COLORS!
IN A SUPPERIOR MANNER.
1319-1y. No. 30 HURON STREET.

LOVEJOY,
TOBACCONIST!
Deals in both
FINE CUT AND SMOKING
TOBACCO,
Snuff, Pipes, &c.,
AT NO. 7 EAST HURON STREET,
Next to the Express Office,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
1345tf

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

GOLDSMITH'S BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, DETROIT.—Business practically taught after the Counting House system, the only true and practical system for illustrating real business, requiring Banks, Stores, Business Houses, Offices, Board of Trade, etc. No institution ever took a premium for Book-keeping and Business Practice over this institution, and any assertion to the contrary is false. Please address as above for papers and documents.

CHALLENGE.—I will place $500 in the hands of any responsible party whenever any Billiard Table manufacturer is willing to test the merits of his Billiard Tables, as to *durability, exact workmanship and style, correctness and quickness of cushions*, he venturing a like amount on the decision. And I further propose that the winner shall dispose of the money won by giving it for some charitable purpose.
C. SCHULENBURG,
Billiard Table Manufacturer, Detroit, Mich.

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
ALBERT D. PIERCE & CO.,
WHOESALE DRY GOODS,
35 WOODWARD AVENUE,
DETROIT, - - - - - - MICHIGAN

CAMPBELL, LINN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS and MILLINERY
111 & 113 Woodward Avenue, corner Congress St Detroit, Mich,
DRESS MAKING A SPECIALTY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
ACCURATELY AND
CAREFULLY PREPARED
BY
R. W. ELLIS & CO., DRUGGISTS.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE!
Another Downfall in Prices Previous to Removal
INTO MY NEW STORE.

As I intend to remove on the 1st of March into my new Store, **No. 33 South Main Street,** previously occupied by Martin's Furniture Store, I will offer my remaining Stock at still greater reduced prices in order to make room for the Largest, Finest, and most complete Stock of Millinery, Fancy Goods, Ribbons, Laces, Dress Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, White Goods, Table Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Ladies' Ready-Made Garments, Shawls, Fans, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Gents' Furnishing Goods, and all other Goods usually kept in a First-Class Store of the kind.

Thankful to the public of Ann Arbor and vicinity for past patronage, and hoping for a continuance of the same,

I remain, yours, &c.,
H. COHEN.

47 South Main Street.
1362

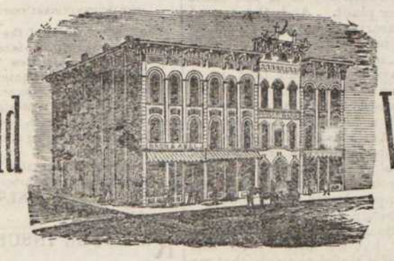
LOOK HERE!
To my friends and Patrons in the
DAYS OF AULD LANG SYNE,
And to the Public generally, I take this method of saying, that having purchased the interest of Mr. L. M. Taylor, in the old and well known
TOBACCO STORE!
ON HURON STREET,
two doors west of Cook's Hotel, (at the sign of the Big Ingin,) I am prepared to offer them as good a stock of
CIGARS!
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
PIPES, &c.
At as reasonable rates as can be found at any Store in Ann Arbor. By keeping a full stock and paying strict attention to business, I hope to merit and receive a fair share of public patronage.
PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL
C. L. PACK.
1357m3

MANUFACTURED BY W. H. HARRISON, 1327 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.
HARRISON'S Low-down and Raised Fire-Grates and Gas-Logs, unsurpassed in Beauty of Design and Finish.
Harrison's indirect ribbed STEAM RADIATOR for High and Low Pressure. P. A. BILLINGS, Detroit,
1355m3 Sole Agents for Michigan.

A NEW
REMEDIAL AGENT,
Recently discovered and brought in use by one of the most eminent physicians in New York.
KENNEDY'S
CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF
PINUS CANADENSIS,
A pure, aqueous Extract, possessing superior astringent and tonic properties, and recommended by the highest medical authorities in the country as an
UNFAILING REMEDY
in all chronic diseases of the mucous surface, and a specific in the removal of morbid discharges, of whatever nature.
Prescribed by the Medical profession with signal and uniform success in the treatment of Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Night Sweats, Uterine and Pulmonary Hemorrhage, in cough attended with profuse Expectoration, and as an injection in Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ulcerations of the Os Uterin and other vaginal diseases; in Catarrh, Piles, Fissures of the Anus, Buras, Scalds, Excoriations, obstinate Ulcers, and in all cases requiring a powerful astringent and tonic remedy.
Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, and not wishing to call upon their physician, can purchase from their druggist one or two dollar packages of the medicine, with physician's full directions for use.
EXAMINE THE ARTICLE OF
J. MARION SIMS, M. D.
From the Medical Gazette of June 24, 1871.
I have used Kennedy's Concentrated Extract of Pinus Canadensis for about eight months in some affections of the rectum, vagina, and cervix uteri; I have used it, considerably diluted, as a vaginal wash, with great success; but I prefer to apply it to the ostincæ on cotton wool either pure or mixed with glycerine, or glycerine and rose water. Thus applied, it should remain intact for two or three or even four days, and then be renewed. In this way I have seen chronic granular vaginities remedied in a few days that had resisted the ordinary remedies for weeks; and I have seen granular erosions, with leucorrhœa, disappear very rapidly under its use. I have not time to do more than call the attention of my professional brethren to this new Extract, which I am sure will soon be recognized as a valuable addition to our materia medica.
267 Madison Avenue.
For sale by all druggists.
FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO.,
1356m3B State Agents, Detroit, Mich.

WM. WAGNER
IS NOW
READY FOR THE FALL TRADE
Having Received a Large Stock of
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,
INCLUDING
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &C.
of the BEST STYLES and QUALITIES,
WHICH HE WILL
MANUFACTURE
on terms to suit. Also a full line of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
Gents' FURNISHING Goods.
BEST STYLE,
ALSO LADIES' AND GENTS'
MOROCCO SATCHELS
No. 21 South Main Street,—East Side:
CALL AND SEE THEM.
WILLIAM WAGNER.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 1, 1871.

BACH & ABEL!



Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS!
Second large Stock now being received
AT BACH & ABEL'S!
Having been selected with care, and BOUGHT FOR CASH, enables us to offer
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS.
We shall make it our aim to keep our Stock so large and attractive, and the price of each article so low, that it will be the interest of all purchasers of Dry Goods in this vicinity to do business with us.
BACH & ABEL.
1347

Ladies'
BLACK DRESS GOODS!
MACK & SCHMID'S
SECOND ARRIVAL
contains all the finer class of goods adapted to the first-class trade, and we offer all the leading and most meritorious production in this our rapidly increasing
BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT
at a small advance on Importers' prices.
WE HAVE ALSO ALL THE NEW SHADES IN
EMPRESS MERINOS, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
SATEEN SERGES, VELOURS,
ALPACAS, PLAIDS.
BIARRITZ, ETC., ETC.
With the Largest and
MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
HAVE YOUR MONEY READY!
We sell exclusively for cash,
AT PRICES THAT SECURE A SALE EVERY TIME.
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VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY — CALIFORNIA
DE WALKER'S
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.
MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER 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 wasted 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 Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.
FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, 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 symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.
They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.
Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

NO CURE. NO CHARGE.
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
$5000 WILL BE PAID.
To any person producing any Medicine able to show one-third as many living, permanent cures as Dr. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY; *and a further reward of* $100 for any case of Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Ague, Sciatica, and Rheumatism of the Kidneys it will *not cure*. This Rheumatic Syrup *is used inwardly only*, pleasant to the taste and guaranteed free from injurious Drugs. It is not a Quack Medicine but the scientific prescription of Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., Professor of Toxicology and Chemistry, graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1863, whose entire professional life has been devoted specially to this disease. This preparation under solemn oath is conscientiously believed to be the only positive, reliable, infallible specific ever discovered. The proof that no other specific exists is found in every community in persons afflicted for many years past and still suffering. *If physicians could cure it, if a specific did exist, this would not be so*,—a fact that must be universally admitted. The oft deceived sufferer may wisely ask, what security or evidence has he that Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup will cure his case. The protection offered to patients against imposition is in a legally signed contract which will be forwarded without charge to any sufferer sending by letter a description of affliction; this guarantee will state the exact number of bottles warranted to cure, and in case of failure the money paid will be returned to the patient. No other remedy has ever been offered on such liberal and honorable terms. Medical advice, with certificates from prominent Physicians, Clergymen, etc., who have been cured after all other treatments have failed, sent by letter, gratis. Afflicted cordially invited to write for advice to the principal office, 45 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup is sold by Druggists.
R. W. Ellis & Co., Sole Agents, Ann Arbor, Mich.

HEAR YE!

E. J. JOHNSON
HAS A FULL STOCK OF
HATS & CAPS!
—FOR—
FALL AND WINTER.
Also a large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Furs!
HIS STYLES
ARE THE LATEST.
HIS GOODS
THE BEST!
AND HIS PRICES THE
CHEAPEST.
Also a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods
7 South Main St., Ann Arbor.

LUMBER YARD.
C. KRAPF,
Has a large and well stocked Lumber Yard on Jefferson Street, in the south part of the City, and will keep constantly on hand an excellent variety of
LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH &C
which will be sold as low as can be afforded in this market.
Quality and prices such that
NO ONE NEED GO TO DETROIT.
C. KRAPF.
Ann Arbor, January 20th, 1871 986

DR. C. A. LEITER
CONTINUES TO PUT UP AND FILL
Physicians Prescriptions,
At all hours, at No. 1 Gregory Block.
C. A. LEITER & CO.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 22d 1871. 1354

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

The Michigan Argus

THE HANDFUL OF EARTH.

It's sailing I am at the dawn of the day,
To my brother that's over the sea;
But it's little I'll care for my life anywhere,
For it's breaking my heart will be.
But a treasure I'll take, for ould Ireland's sake,
That I'll prize all belonging above;
It's a handful o' earth from the land o' my birth—
From the heart o' the land that I love.

And won't the poor lad in his exile be glad
When he sees the brave present I bring!
And won't there be flowers from this treasure of ours
In the warmth of the beautiful spring!
Och, Erin, Machree! though it's parting we be,
It's a blessin' I'll have on your shore,
And your mountains and streams I will see in my dreams,
Till I cross to my country once more!

Industry of English Women.

An English traveler writes: I can assure you that, having lived in different castles and manor-houses in Great Britain, and been accustomed to the industrious habits of duchesses and countesses, I was utterly astonished at the idleness of American fine ladies! No English woman of rank (with the exception of a few parvenues) from the Queen downward, would remain for one half hour unemployed, or sit in a rocking-chair, unless seriously ill. They almost all, with hardly an exception, copy the business letters of their husbands, fathers or brothers, attend minutely to the wants of the poor around them, and even take part in their amusements and sympathize with their sorrows; visit and superintend the schools; work in their own gardens; see to their household concerns; think about their visitors; look over the weekly accounts not only of domestic expenses, but often those of the farm and the estate; manage penny clubs in conjunction with the working classes, to help them to keep themselves; and with all these occupations, by early hours, they keep up their acquaintance with the literature and politics of the day, and cultivate the accomplishments of music and drawing, and often acquire besides some knowledge of scientific pursuits. The late Marchioness of Landsdowne was so well acquainted with the cottagers in her neighborhood, that she used to visit and look at the corpses of the dead, because she found that her doing so soothed and comforted the bereaved. I have known her to shut herself up with a mad woman in her poor dwelling, who used to lock the door, and could not be induced to admit any one else. Lady Landsdowne's only daughter used once one hundred guineas (given her by her father-in-law, Lord Suffolk, to buy a bracelet) to build pig-sties, with his permission, at her husband's little country residence. She educates her own children without assistance—teaching the boys Latin and the girls all the usual branches of education. The late Duchess of Bedford, I accidentally discovered when on a visit to Moburn, had, for thirty years of her married life, risen at six o'clock, summer and winter, lit her own fire, made some tea for the duke and herself, and then, as he wrote his own letters of business, she copied them, and they came down to a large party of guests at ten o'clock, to dispense breakfast, without saying one word of their matutinary avocations, so that you might have been a visitor in the house without finding out that the duke and duchess had transacted the business of the day—before, perhaps, you had risen! I rather mention those that are gone to their reward than write of women still amongst us; but you may believe me when I say I am constantly amongst those who live such lives of energy and usefulness, but they so enjoy themselves without ostentation, or an idea that they are doing more than their simple duty.

Transfusion of Blood.

Dr. Higginson, consulting surgeon to the Liverpool southern hospital, has made a report on one of the newest yet one of the most important branches of the surgical art. The cases in which the lives of the patients are imperiled by the loss of blood are infinite in number and variety, and the proportion of the cases in which the patient, even when hemorrhage has been stopped, has been unable to take or assimilate food in time to replace the life fluid, and has died from pure exhaustion, is lamentably large. The plan of supplying fresh, warm, life-endowed blood from the vein of some healthy person to the drained and exhausted system of the patient seems to be one of the readiest and most legitimate of remedies.

Dr. Higginson reports 15 cases which have been treated by himself, and in which the proportion attended with success is flatteringly large; and indeed, in cases where the operation was performed in time and where no complications existed,—that is, where the danger threatening arose from simple hemorrhage,—the result was invariably the saving of life. A large proportion of the cases treated were those of flooding at childbirth; but we conceive that the system would admit of wide application in cases of exhaustion from amputation and other operations often attended or preceded by serious loss of blood. The difficulty, no doubt, is to procure those who are willing and courageous enough to lose ten or twelve ounces of blood; but there are surely few persons so destitute of friends as not to find one willing to undergo snch an ordeal in a case of life and death. Dr. Higginson appends to his report a diagram of the instrument he uses. It appears to be simple and inexpensive, and certainly no surgeon—especially when he has a large obstetrics practice—should be without that or similar means of employing transfusion in cases of imminent danger from exhaustion.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Taking Care of Lamps.

The easiest way to clean petroleum lamps is to wash with thin milk of lime, which forms an emulsion with the petroleum and removes every trace of it, and by washing a second time with milk of lime and a small quantity of chloride of lime, even the smell may be so completely removed as to render the vessel thus cleansed fit for keeping beverages in. If the milk of lime be used warm instead of cold, the operation is rendered much shorter.

The best time for cleaning them is in the morning, for reasons of safety, if not convenience. Scarcely a week passes during the winter months but we read accounts of frightful accidents from kerosene lamps exploding and killing or scarring for life women and children. A simple knowledge of the inflammable nature of the fluid would probably put a stop to nearly all the accidents. As the oil burns down into the lamp, a highly inflammable gas gathers over its surface, and as the oil decreases the gas increases. When the oil is nearly consumed, a slight jar will often inflame the gas, and an explosion is sure to follow, dealing with it death and destruction. A bombshell is not more to be dreaded. Now, if the lamp is not allowed to burn more than half way down, such accidents are almost impossible. Always fill your lamp in the morning; then you never need fear an explosion.—*Rural Home.*

A Ten-Millionaire Orphan.—Mrs. William B. Astor, who died Thursday in her 73d year, leaves $10,000,000 to her half-orphan grandchild, Miss Ward, who since her mother's death has been a favorite in the millionaire's family. This ten millions is her mother's private fortune, of which her grandmother was executrix. When fifty years ago Margaret R. Armstrong gave her hand to the now richest man in America, he was poor, but soon after their marriage her husband's uncle Henry, the great Bowery butcher, bequeathed $500,000 to Wm. B., and not many years afterward old John Jacob gave him a power of attorney, under which he managed the old man's colossal and enormously-lucrative business. Unlike her husband, who is as prudent, not to say close-fisted, as a poor man worth not more than a hundred thousand, her private charities were many and magnificent.—*New York Letter.*

Clover---How It Enriches the Land.

We are afraid of clover. We are afraid to grow it largely; afraid to feed it extensively, especially as a main feed; and afraid to plow it under.

This is wrong, very wrong. We are constantly losing by not growing more clover. Losing in many respects. Clover, if we could only impress the fact on the general farmer, is a plant that draws from the atmosphere and enriches the land. Other plants do this, but clover more. It has to do with the most vital and important element in manure, nitrogen, the very thing that is the rarest and most difficult to obtain. It improves the soil by its roots alone, the crop used for other purposes; this, even if a seed crop is taken. How much more benefit, then, if a whole crop is turned down, containing so much nitrogen. And you have the manure without working for it. The plant works for itself and for you. We get its strength from a free source, the atmosphere, the great storehouse which gathers from all sources, but most from the negligent farmer.

And you can make this plant work for you on a poor soil, and almost anywhere. All it needs is a start. A little manure applied on the surface will do this; and if plenty of seed is sown, there will be a thick set. Then it needs but a chance with the atmosphere, and plaster will aid this greatly. There will, with warm showers and winds, be a growth almost surprising. It will be dense, finer stemmed, and of fair length, depending somewhat on the season. Cut this when it begins to lodge, which will be about the time when the blossoms appear, and there will be avoided all rot or mildew, consequent on long, coarse lodging, and the yield will surprise you—two and a half or three tons, and such hay as is not made from any other plant. And the second crop will be nearly or quite as good as the first; the past year it was better—a heavier yield, on account of the showers.

Now we have known, and that in a goodly number of acres, where from six to eight tons per acre were realized in two cuttings, and a heavy aftergrowth for protection. And this hay, fine stemmed, green and tender, with the fragrance of its stalk and blossom unimpaired, rushing upon you as you open the hay, so green in winter, compared with other fodder—and this put before cattle, calves, horses and sheep! Some will object to its use for the horse; but we have tested this thing and seen it tested so much, that we know whereof we speak. "But clover alone—that all the while!"

This is the thought that always presents itself: Farmers are afraid to feed clover alone, or largely. Horsemen are shy of it, which still further discourages. Bsides, we have not carefully tested with good clover hay, green and well cured; we feed the hard stuff generally, and that is worse than ripe timothy or straw. Who has given green clover a thorough test, cut in the full blush of fragrance, with all its substance available, including its health-giving influence—who has done this and noted the effect compared with that of other fodder, and for a sufficient time, say for months, or all winter? Very few, indeed. Can any one who reads this bring to mind any cases? There are such, however, and they never go back to the old dead feed again. They have learned to keep stock without grain; that expense is saved them. Now their stock is better, all things considered, than before; is stronger, nimbler, healthier, and there is more milk, and better growth of young stock. It is like keeping on pasture during the winter—better in some respects—there is less water. Bowels are perfect—in summer often too free, reducing the animal. And during the milking period, during the Fall and Spring, no grain is fed, no fodder is cut; there is a full quantity of milk, and it is rich, making excellent cheese, and largely, but not so good in flavor for butter as is wished. This thing has been done as we know, is done, and will be done more abundantly. Why not now engage in it—at least, test it fairly?

Begin by preparing your ground well: the better you prepare it the better will be your crop; if made quite rich and deeply mellow, fit to grow any grain, there will be a corresponding yield, no loss, and little or no risk. This is the beauty of clover—you may rely upon it, unless you wish to raise seed; then you must understand your business, the details of which we have no time here to point out. But as a forage crop, you are safe if you get a start, a good catch, and with plaster you will get a good yield, not less than four tons per acre from the two cuttings—there should always be two cuttings; indeed, it is imperative to good success, as this will give you the hay, cut early, in its green, tender state, and leave the roots vigorous and pushing forward, with a continuation of the growth for the third crop, the aftermath, which remains untouched for protection and a start in the Spring, this growth affording a large amount of fertilizing material for the next year's growth.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Minister's Comparison.—There is a Methodist minister in Canada, named Scott, eloquent, witty and genial. There was a Methodist minister, in Canada, named Steer—the Revernd William Steer. It is not flattering Mr. Steer to say that he was the worst speaker that ever attained to "thirteenthly." It was during a conference meeting that several ministers, billeted in one house, were discussing Mr. Steer's merits and eccentricities. Mr. Scott lay on a sofa during the debate. Finally one of the disputants asked him: "Brother Scott, what do you think about Brother Steer's preaching?" "Think?" replied Brother Scott, "Why, I think Steer will never become a Knox."—*Chicago Post.*

The Frankness of Childhood.—A clergyman recently said he was once engaged to preach to his Sunday-school, but after the little people were all arranged before him in order, he told them that some of them might be weary and want to go out before he had finished, so he would rather have any who fancied they would like to go, to do so now, when no one would be disturbed. For a moment all sat still, then one little fellow took up his hat and went down the aisle. Another and another followed until not a child was left.

Old and New.—Mr. Beecher's *Christian Union* says a definition of the difference between "old school" and "new school" has been given thus: "The children of Old School Presbyterians sin as soon as they are born, and the children of New School Presbyterians as soon as they know how."

The *Gaulois* newspaper this morning says that King Amadeus of Spain is disgusted with the ungovernableness of the Spanish people, and has urged his father, King Victor Emanuel of Italy, to sanction his abdication. The *Gaulois* further says that Emanuel counsels patience.

A remarkable spring has been discovered on the F. & P. M. railroad lands in Newaygo county. It is of remarkable size, the water boiling up out of the ground in a volume which has the appearance of being twenty feet square. It runs off in quite a large stream, forming a creek of sufficient capacity to run a large grist mill.

They have a room in the Insane asylum of Maine with six beds, in which those patients are placed who have an inclination to commit suicide. It is said they never attempt to kill themselves except when alone, and, by giving them company all the time, this propensity is continually counteracted.

Charles Francis Adams belongs to treaty-making family. His grandfather had the chief hand in making the treaty of peace with England after the revolution, and his father was one of the makers of the treaty of Ghent at the close of the late war with England.

Queen Elizabeth always displays her worst temper in her best clothes. She was dreadfully ruffled then.

J. Q. A, SESSIONS'

INSURANCE AGENCY.

His Companies Are Sound.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, July 1, 1871.... $1,781,000
CHICAGO LOSSES.......... 750,000

THE PHŒNIX is the best conducted Fire Insurance Company in the United States. Always prudent and sound, and always prompt in payment of losses.

INTERNATIONAL

INSURANCE CO.,

NEW YORK CITY.

The first Company to pass the ordeal of the New York Insurance Commissioners since the Chicago Fire, coming out from the severe test

TRIUMPHANT!

Associated Press Dispatch, November 2, 1871,

THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, who is making a careful official examination of the New York City Companies to-day, certifies that the International Company's assets of $1,500,000 are securely invested, and its capital of $500,000, after providing for all liabilities, including the Chicago fire, is wholly unimpaired.

This Company is paying all its Chicago losses and is sound and reliable.

Policies issued at fair rates at my office, No. 11 East Huron street, Ann Arbor,

J. Q. A. SESSIONS, Agent.

1347tf.

RELIABLE INSURANCE!

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

CHARTERED 1809.

Capital $10,000,000 in Gold!

The American Managers of the above Company have received the following telegram from the London Board:

"Subscribe Five Thousand Dollars for Chicago sufferers--settle all losses promptly--Draw at three sight--American assets will not be touched."

Springfield Fire Ins. Co.,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Capital $500.000.

The losses of this Company, by the Chicago fire, will be promptly settled by cash payments made by the Stockholders, leaving the Company with their capital unimpaired, large assets, and an uninterrupted business.

These Companies are sound and reliable beyond any doubt.

Risks taken in the above Companies at adequate rates.

H. D. BENNETT, Agent.

1346tf

THE FARMERS' STORE

WILL COMMENCE THEIR

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

ON AND ATER THIS DATE

FOR TWO MONTHS.

Our Sales to the present time having been more than we anticipated for the year, we propose to sell for two months

AT COST

SAVE YOUR MONEY

BUY YOUR GOODS OF A LIVE HOUSE,

Where the Stock is always complete, and Prices the Lowest in the City of Ann Arbor. Don't fail to call before making your purchases elsewhere, as

WE ARE BOUND TO SELL

Ann Arbor, Jan. 25th, 1872.

G. W. HAYS, Sup't.

1353m2

SAM. B. REVENAUGH

KEEPS ON HAND

A LARGE STOCK

OF

OVAL AND SQUARE

BLACK WALNUT

AND

GILT FRAMES!

OF ALL SIZES CHEAP.

No. 30 HURON ST.

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

$25,000

WORTH OF

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

To Give Away!

FOR GREENBACKS.

S. SONDHEIM

HAS RECEIVED

THE LARGEST

AND

BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

CHILDREN AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

SATCHELS,

&c., &c., &c.,

THAT HAS EVER BEEN BROUGHT TO THIS CITY, WHICH HE WILL SELL

Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cash.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

and VESTINGS,

WHICH HE WILL MAKE UP TO ORDER

IN THE BEST STYLE

AND WARRANTED A FIT OR NO SALE.

LEWIS C. RISDON,

SUCCESSOR TO RISDON & HENDERSON, DEALER IN

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

CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED TO ORDER.

PRICES AS CHEAP AS AT ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

Call at the store of the Old Firm, Main street, ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.

JANUARY 30th, 1871.

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

READ THIS!

I AM NOW PREPARED FOR THE

FALL TRADE!

I HAVE THE LARGEST AND

Finest Assortment

OF

CLOTHS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET. EVERYTHING NEW, AND

STYLISH FITS WARRANTED.

ALSO A LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

EVERYBODY

WISHING

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL ON

JAMES BOYD,

1318tf 24 Main Stree

SAM. B. REVENAUGH

Copies Old

AMBROTYPES & DAGUERREOTYPES

IN

FIRST CLASS STYLE

TO ANY DESIRED SIZE.

Estate of William Johnson.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William Johnson, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the fifth day of August next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of April, and on Monday the fifth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, February 5th, A. D. 1872.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

1360w4*

Estate of Leonard Fell.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the twelfth day of February, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Leonard Fell, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the twelfth day of August next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of April, and on Monday, the twelfth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, February 12th, A. D. 1872.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

1361w4*

Estate of Michael Kearney.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Michael Kearney, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the tenth day of August next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twentieth day of April, and on Wednesday, the tenth day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, February 10th, A. D. 1872.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

1361w4*

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of James Moore, Sen., late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of William J. English, in Manchester in said county, on Saturday, the fourth day of May, and on Monday, the twelfth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, Feb. 12th, A. D. 1872.

JOHN BURTIS,
THOMAS HOLMES,
Commissioners.

1361w4*

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Charles Behr, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the store of Bach & Abel, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of April, and Monday, the fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, February 5th, A. D. 1872.

EMANUEL MANN,
PETER H. ABEL,
Commissioners.

1361w4*

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Caroline D. Freer, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of the County Clerk, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of April, and Tuesday, the thirteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, February 13th, A. D 1872.

JOHN J. ROBISON,
EDWARD R. SLAWSON,
Commissioners.

1361w4

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of John Shaughniss, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from that date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Michael Cowan, in Ann Arbor, in said county, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of April, and on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated February 14th, A. D. 1872.

HETHCOT M. MOWRY,
SELDEN W. SHURTLEFF,
Commissioners.

1362w4*

Commissioner's Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Matthew Schaible, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed by order of said Probate Court for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of said deceased, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of April, and on Saturday, the seventeenth day of August, next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, February 17th, A. D. 1872.

GEORGE KECK,
JOHN SCHAIBLE,
Commissioners.

1362w4

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

ACCURATELY AND

CAREFULLY PREPARED

BY

R. W. ELLIS & CO., DRUGGISTS.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Daniel Kent and Martha Kent to Silas H. Douglass, Administrator of the estate of Henry W. Welles, deceased, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1863, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the twenty fifth day of April, A. D. 1863, in liber 30 of mortgages, on page 716, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of two hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty cents, and twenty-five dollars as an Attorney fee as provided in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Saturday, the eleventh day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw), by sale at public auction to the highest bidder, of the premises described in said mortgage, which said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, described as follows, viz: The west twenty-six and forty-six hundredths acres of the northwest quarter of the northwest fractional quarter of section number four, and two acres of land in the northeast corner of section number five, lying between the mill pond and the section line, all being in township number three south of range number three east; also the right and privilege of flowing so much of the northeast quarter of section number five aforesaid as may be overflowed by raising the water at the dam on the first described parcel thirteen feet; also the east part of lot number four (4) in block number thirteen (13), in the village of Sylvan in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, according to the recorded plat of said village, bounded and described as follows: bounded on the east by the east line of said lot, running thence west on the north line of said lot fifty-nine feet, thence south to a point on the south line of said lot fifty-six feet west from the southeast corner of said lot, thence east to the southeast corner of said lot, said last described parcel being the same land conveyed to said Daniel Kent by Becker Pratt and wife by deed, dated March 5th, A. D. 1863.

Ann Arbor, Mich. Feb. 12th, 1872.

SILAS H. DOUGLASS, Administrator of the Estate of Henry W. Welles, deceased, Mortgagee.

Felch & Grant, Attorneys for Mortgagee. 1361

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage executed by David DeForest and Mariann DeForest to Philip Bach, bearing date the 20th day of November, A. D. 1867, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1867, in liber 36 of mortgages, on page 699, and duly assigned by said Philip Bach to Silas H. Douglass, by assignment bearing date the third day of May, A. D. 1870, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1870, in liber 2 of assignments of mortgages, on page 511, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of three thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars, and fifty dollars as an Attorney fee as provided in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county of Washtenaw), by sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, of the premises described in said mortgage, which said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All the following described pieces of land, situated in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, viz: commencing at the intersection of the south line of North street with the east line of Division street, in said city of Ann Arbor, and running east on the south line of North street about two hundred feet to the Catholic Church lot, thence south five rods, thence west parallel to North street to Division street, thence north to the place of beginning.

Ann Arbor, Mich. Jan. 30th, 1872.

SILAS H. DOUGLASS, Assignee.

Felch & Grant, Attorneys for Assignee. 1359

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by Catharine Wall, of Northfield, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1867, to Sally Ann Pray, of Superior, in said county and State, and recorded in the Register's office of the county of Washtenaw, the third day of May, A D. 1867, at 9½ o'clock A. M., in liber 36 of mortgages, on page 479 which said mortgage was duly assigned by George S. Wheeler, Administrator of the estate of Sally Ann Pray, late of Superior, Washtenaw county, deceased, to Nathan H. Pray, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1871, and recorded the 18th day of January A. D. 1871, in liber 2 of assignments of mortgages, on page 693, that there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage and note at this date, the sum of one hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty cents, also a reasonable Solicitor's or Attorney's fee, should any proceedings be taken to foreclose this mortgage, and further installments to become due on said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been had to recover the same or any part thereof;

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the ninth day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, all that certain tract or parcel of land known, and described as follows, to wit: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section number three in township number one south in range number six east, lying in Northfield, in the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan.

December 7th, 1871.

NATHAN H. PRAY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

John N. Gott, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Selden Marvin and Ann J. Marvin to Milan Glover (now deceased), bearing date the twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the third day of December, A. D. 1868, in liber 39 of mortgages, on page 410, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due the sum of five hundred and twenty-two dollars ($522), also an Attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as provided in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Washtenaw County Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), on Saturday, the sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M of said day, the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: A strip of land one chain and fourteen links wide, and extending across the northeast quarter of section twenty-one, in township three south of range five east, in Washtenaw county, Michigan, the west side of which is parallel to and seven rods east of the west side of said quarter section, and the east side is sixteen chains and fifty-seven links west of the east half quarter line, containing four and 62-100 acres, more or less; also a piece on section twenty-two, same town and range, to wit: The south sixteen chains and seventy-one links wide, and the east seventeen chains and ninety-nine links along the south side, and seventeen chains and ninety-six links along the north side of the piece, in the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, containing thirty acres, and being all the land owned by the said Selden Marvin and Ann J. Marvin in said county of Washtenaw at the time said mortgage was made and executed.

Dated, Ann Arbor Dec. 11th, 1871

MILAN GLOVER, Mortgagee.
CELINDA GLOVER, Administratrix of said Mortgagee.

D. Cramer, Attorney for said Administratrix. 1352

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw; In Chancery.

MARY E. COVELL, Complainant,
vs.
HENRY E. COVELL, Defendant.

It satisfactorily appearing to this Court by affidavit, that the defendant, Henry E. Covell is not a resident of this State, but resides in the State of Iowa, on motion of Zina P. King, Solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered within three months from the date of this order, and that in case of his appearance he cause his answer to the complainant's bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's Solicitor within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill of complaint and notice of this order, and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant: And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed in said county of Washtenaw, and that the publication continue at least once a week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant according to the rules and practice of this Court.

Dated, February 20th, 1872.

R. BEAHAN, Circuit Court Commissioner, Washtenaw County Michigan.

Zina P. King, Complainant's Solicitor. 1362w6

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of one execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, dated the 19th day of September, A. D. 1871, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Daniel L. Gates, I did, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1871, for want of goods and chattels, levy upon all the right, title and interest that Daniel L. Gates has in the following described real estate, to wit: The east twenty-seven rods in width of the south sixty-one rods in length of the west half of the southwest quarter of section number two, in township No. two south in range six east, containing ten acres of land, be the same more or less, all of the above described land being in the township of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, which land I shall expose for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, Ann Arbor, January 17th, A. D. 1872.

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff,
By Jortin Forbes, Under-Sheriff.

1357

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss By virtue of one execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan dated the 5th day of October, A. D. 1871, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Merchant H. Goodrich, I did on the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1871, for want of goods and chattels, levy upon all the right, title and interest that Merchant H. Goodrich has in the following described real estate to wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block one north of Huron street, range five, in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, which land I shall expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, Jan. 22d, A. D. 1872.

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff,
By Jortin Forbes, Under-Sheriff.

1358

Finest Assortment of Toilet Goods in the City, by

R. W. Ellis & Co., Druggists.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Hauser, Caroline Hauser, and Elizabeth Hauser, minors: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the twelfth day of February, A D. 1872, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday, the tenth day of April, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale), the undivided three fourths of each of the following described parcels of land, to wit: The northeast sixteen feet wide of the southeast thirty-six feet wide of lot eight, and the southwest two feet wide of the southeast thirty-six feet long of lot nine, in block six, in Brown & Fuller's addition to the city of Ann Arbor, in in said county.

Dated, February 19th, A. D. 1872.

1362 FREDERICK ALBER, Guardian.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Daniel B. Green, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrators of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1872, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday the sixth day of April, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate, to wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section eight; the east half of the east half of the southeast quarter of section seven; and the west half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty, in township three south of range three east, in said State, containing one hundred and forty acres more or less.

Dated, February 19th, A. D. 1872.

EGBERT P. HARPER, Administrator.

1362

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Samuel B. Thorn, Emeline B. Thorn, Lewis J. Thorn, Ebenezer E. Thorn, Mary Thorn, Euphemia Thorn, Alice Thorn, and Frank C. Thorn, minors; Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said minors by the Hon Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the eleventh day of December, A. D. 1871, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the second day of April, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower of the undersigned as widow of Charles Thorn, deceased), the following described real estate, to wit: The undivided eight-ninths (8-9) of each of the following described parcels of land, viz.: Part of lot A or west subdivision of the southwest fractional quarter of section seven, beginning at the northeast corner of said lot A, running south one degree and thirty minutes east thirteen chains and two links to a stake in the east line of said lot A, thence south eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes west twenty chains and thirty-eight links to a stake on the west line of said section seven, thence along said line north one degree west, thirteen chains and two links to a quarter section corner, thence along the quarter line north eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes east twenty chains and thirty-one links to the place of beginning, containing twenty-six and 50-100 acres. Also lot A, or west subdivision of the northwest fractional quarter of said section seven, containing eighty-one and 55-100 acres. And also of the south part of the west part of the southwest fractional quarter of section six, containing forty acres: all in township four south of range three east, in said State.

Dated, February 15th, A. D. 1872.

1361 SARAH C. THORN, Guardian.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Polly Gould, deceased: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the twelfth day of February, A. D. 1872, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of March A. D. 1872, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate, to wit: The east half of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of section twenty-three, containing two hundred and forty acres more or less; the east part of the west half of the southwest quarter of said section twenty-three, containing thirty acres; the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six, containing eighty acres more or less; and also the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, containing eighty acres more or less, all in township three south of range three east in said State.

Dated, Febuary 12th, A. D. 1872.

JOHN J. ROBISON, Administrator.

1361

Estate of George E. Gooding.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George E. Gooding, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Annis H. Gooding, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate, and that she may be appointed sole Executrix thereof

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

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

1362

Estate of Charles Stuck, Sen.

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

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Stuck, Sen., deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles Shier, Administrator, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

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

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

1362

Estate of Ornon Fuller.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ornon Fuller, deceased.

Martin Gray, administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

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

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

1362

Estate of Caroline Kettner.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Caroline Kettner, deceased.

Gottlieb F. Hauser, administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

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

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

1362*

Estate of Thomas J. Brooks.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas J. Brooks, deceased.

Charles H. Kempf, Administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator

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

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

1358

Estate of Henry Canfield.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Canfield, deceased.

Charles H. Kempf, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the twelfth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

1361

Estate of Rufus Knight.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the fifth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Rufus Knight, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lamira Knight and Harriet Knight, Executrix, praying that they may be licensed to sell certain real estate whereof said deceased died seized, for the purpose of paying legacies bequeathed by his last will and testament.

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

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

1361

Estate of Ezra Commins.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ezra Commins, incompetent.

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

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

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

1361

Estate of Cornelius Laughlin.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Cornelius Laughlin, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William Burke, Administrator, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized for the purpose of distributing the proceeds of such sale among the persons interested in said estate.

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

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

1360

Estate of Charles Stuck.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Stuck, deceased.

Charles Shier, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his first account as such Administrator.

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

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

1360

Estate of Philip Eiding.

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

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Philip Eiding, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John George Eiding, praying that John Keck, or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

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

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

1360

Estate of Luther Boyden.

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

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Luther Boyden, deceased.

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

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

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

1360

Estate of William A. Nowland.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William A. Nowland, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Frank Nowland, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to some suitable person as administrator with the will annexed.

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

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

1360

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