The Michigan Argus.

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THE MICHIGAN ARGUS.

Published every Friday morning, in the third story of the brick block, corner o 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.

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[12 lines or less considered a square.]

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1 square	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50	$2 75	$4 00	$6 00	$ 9 00
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3 squares	2 00	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00
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Pamphlets, Posters, Hand-Bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blanks, Bill-Heads, and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing executed with promptness, and in the best possible style.

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 Pinkle & Lyon "Victor" Sewing Machine. They are silent, positive, run easy and make the lock stitch. No. 7 South Main Street Ann Arbor. 1349y.*

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.

E. J. JOHNSON, Dealer in Hats and Caps, Furs, Straw Goods. Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. 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 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, 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 strictly Pure Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

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 55	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 ·7	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.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Probably few articles have ever had so extensive a Sale, while none have been more universally beneficial than the celebrated MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Children, Adults, Horses, and Domestic Animals, are always liable to accident, and it is safe to say, that no family can pass a single season without some kind of an emollient being necessary. It becomes a matter of importance then to secure the best.

Over three hundred livery stables in the city of New York alone are using the Mexican Mustang Liniment, in all of which it gives universal satisfaction.

CAUTION.—The genuine is wrapped in a fine *Steel Plate* engraving with "*G. W. Westbrook, Chemist*," and "*Trade Mark, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT*," engraved across the face of each wrapper. The whole bears the proprietor's private United States Revenue Stamp, and not a common stamp, as used by druggists.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO.,

1357e3wy1 35 Park Place, N. 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.

Are the Women of America Slaves?

BY MRS. DAHLGREN.

It has been asserted in the Congress of the United States that the women of this great, free, and prosperous country are held as slaves; and it is said that those women do not wish to have female suffrage and its train of evils thrust upon them, but only wish to have their chains riveted the closer.

Such are the wild declarations and assumptions of the hour. But it is easy to assert, and equally so to make a denial. What are the facts of the case? In what manner of bondage, then, are the women of America held, that this insult is thus openly cast upon them?

Inasmuch as the domestic and social life is that which most nearly concerns us, and wherein we are placed, as society is at present organized, let us begin here.

A look into the homes of the country, where we find the proudest principles of our free institutions, shows us the wife and mother, so honored and beloved that she is called the mistress of the household. Nor is this an empty title, for her influence is vast over both husband and children. Where it is otherwise the exceptional cases only prove the rule; and these exceptions are but too often the result of a woman's own misconduct, by which she wilfully deprives herself of all influence.

But where homes are cursed by drunken, brutal or vicious husbands and fathers nothing but the grace of God, as applied to such sinners, will change their lives and make them a blessing to their families; and this same rule may be equally applied to homes where the wife or mother is drunken or vicious. Legislation may and does protect the aggrieved, but it cannot enforce happiness. Among our masses almost as many homes are desolated by the misconduct of the woman as of the man; yet in neither case may legislation be held responsible.

Where our laws act at all in domestic feuds, the woman is protected rather than the man, and it is wise and well that this more ready redress should be at hand, on account of the physical weakness of woman. In the same spirit of protection are laws which punish men with death—laws framed expressly to guard the physical weakness of woman.

Are women such slaves under the action of these laws as to need enfranchisement? Alas! our slavery and degradation will truly commence when, guided by the illusive name of freedom, we are bid to stand forth on the platform of equal rights. We claim to have preserved for us—just what we have now—protection.

Are the women of America slaves socially? We commence with what is called fashionable life. Ask our "queens of society." Let them respond, or bid their subjects to do so for them. And amongst all classes, what nation was ever so chivalrous, so courteous to its women? Our men have made us as spoiled children. Is not that our trouble now—over-indulgence? It has often been a source of pain to us to witness the slavery of the men, who toil to support their wives and daughters in every costly folly. During the long, weary, heated days of summer, our cities are filled with self-sacrificing men, who never cease to labor, that the women of the households may indulge in pleasure to satiety. And the rural homes of the land—are unequal burdens here put upon women? Have they here no voice, no influence? Have our women, in the city and in the country, worn the fetters of slavery in all the glorious past, and these fetters been so gilded that they knew it not? May we not rather suspect that man, indignant at this long servitude, has invented this cruel artifice by which, under the name of equal rights, we are to be ruthlessly stripped of every cherished privilege? Clearly, the brand of slave may never be applied to us in domestic or in social life.

So, after all, this hue and cry is only a political snare—some unworthy act of a desperation to subserve a political game. And shall the wife who rules her husband, or is at least his peer, the mother who sends the sons that she has moulded to the ballot-box, be told that she has no representation there? She knows better; she knows that just so far as she chooses to influence she has the opportunity to cast, not one, but several votes. Only when, under the new status, the State becomes the tyrant and takes away her children to educate them, may she have reason to complain that her voice is not heard. And unmarried women—what do they most need? Protection. How are they to be enabled to meet the requirements of life without aid and support? We answer by a better system of educational and industrial advancement. A vote to them would be a mere delusion.

Behold the host of wretched men now appealing for work, for bread in all our cities. They cry out to us "bread." We answer them "vote." Has this vote given to every man work and power and place? No, no; the ballot enables the few to pull the wires; enables the politician to manipulate a larger power. And shall the men who have ridden into power over the necks of men voters, plant this iron heel on the necks of the women as well? Thank God, as yet, we are free!

The First Carpet.

I was once very much amused at an anecdote an old preacher told of himself. It occurred some sixty or seventy years ago. He had been raised in the backwoods, and knew but little of the ways of the world. Having been admitted into the Conference he was sent to a circuit, and on a certain occasion was invited to dine with a wealthy man.

Carpets were not nearly so common then as they are now. Most people had their floors scoured very clean, and nice white sand sprinkled over them. Sometimes an extra touch was given the floor by sprinkling black sand about in streaks and figures over the white.

This wealthy man with whom the young preacher was to dine, however, had a carpet, but it was not large enough to cover the floor, so there was a naked place all around the room about the width of a chair. It was the first carpet the preacher had ever seen, and he thought it would not do to step on it, so he took a seat near the wall and drew his feet around on each side of his chair, so as not to touch it.

After awhile a servant came in, and spreading down a piece of linen in the middle of the room, placed the dining table on it and began to set it.

The preacher was greatly troubled. He did not know how he was to get from the naked place where he sat to the piece of linen on which the table stood. He knew he could easily jump it if he had a fair chance; but how he was to manage with the chair between his feet he did not know. But then the thing must be done in some way; so, when dinner was announced, he arose from his chair, and summoning all his energies, he made a desperate leap, and to his great joy he made the trip in safety.—*Pacific Methodist.*

The Radicals claim that the disaffection of such men as Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull and Tipton is of no consequence. Perhaps not; but of that the future will tell.

THE CAPTIVE LOVERS.

One day, years ago, long before the Pacific Railroad had carried civilization across the continent, the sun shone upon a valley in the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, which had been almost entirely undisturbed by the white invader. A young lady occupied just the place that her poetical imaginations would desire her to. She was reclining upon a grassy knoll, and the waters of a crystal stream were running at her feet. She had gathered violets and evergreens, and a wreath of the latter bound her brow with a careless grace, while the former she was leisurely forming into a boquet. The face was uncommonly attractive, and her figure, as far as one might judge of it in the attitude assumed, was very symmetrical in its outlines. Her hands and feet were faultless, as far as size and delicacy of outline were concerned. The soft, pensive expression of her eyes, and the sweet light of intelligence that flashed from them, were enough to fix the beholder's attention in a steadfast and admiring gaze. Her name was Helen Colwait, and she was the daughter of the rich trader, whose stockade and trading post was in the immediate neighborhood.

Helen's heart was like ripe fruit that needs plucking. It was full of tenderness and love, and longed to pour out its wealth of devotion upon some dear object. This feeling had found vent in her love for her father; but we must find for her some other reason that her bosom swelled so inordinately with sighs, and why her eyes so often sought the ground in silent contemplation. Helen was in love with Errich Harding, a student, whose researches had brought him to this wild section. His short stay at the trading-post had lost him his heart, and they were already engaged in marriage. Errich's physical appearance would have struck even the casual observer; his broad shoulders and finely developed chest, indicating great strength; his firm, quick step, denoting spirit and firmness; while his easy and manly grace showed that his life had been passed with the educated and refined.

But to return to Helen. The sound of human footsteps caused her to assume a different attitude, and to cast hurried and alarmed glances around her; for no doubt the consciousness that she had been imprudent in venturing alone and without arms from the stockade, was vividly impressed upon her mind. The cause of her alarm soon disclosed himself; and in the thick-set, villainous-looking man who walked quickly toward her she recognized one Pedro Garen, a somewhat suspicious character. Although nobody knew anything positive against Garen, his strange influence and intercourse with several of the more reckless of the Indian tribes gave him a bad name with the hunters and trappers. As he came near, Helen hastily drew her large scarf about her, and was on the point of leaving the spot with some precipitation, when Pedro addressed her, in a slightly French accent:

"Wait a moment, pretty one. Why do you run at my approach? Am I a savage, or less handsome than that student lover of yours?"

Helen was loth to show the fear that she really felt, and so she endeavored to appear quite at her ease, and she coolly replied:

"Excuse me, Mr. Garen, if my manner appeared hurried, for I was somewhat surprised to find my retreat trespassed upon."

"No, no, my lady," sneered Pedro, as she was about to pass him, "don't be in such a hurry. It isn't often that I am favored with meeting Miss Colwait, and I don't want the luxury cut short don't you see?"

"You are a villain, and shall be punished for this impudence," said Helen, her eyes now flashing fire, and her voice now trembling, "Let me go."

Pedro seized her by the wrist, and put his hand over her mouth before she could scream. At the same instant, a quick step was heard, and Errich Harding rushed upon the scene. A blow from his fist felled Pedro to the earth, but the fallen desperado put a whistle to his lips and blew a peculiar signal, at the sound of which a dozen Indians sprang from their ambush. Both Errich and Helen were quickly gagged and hurried away. It was clear that the abduction of the girl had been planned by Pedro, who appeared to command the party. The captives were hurried rapidly along for a mile or more, when they found the Indians' horses tied. Upon an extra horse, which had doubtless been provided for Helen, both prisoners were placed, and the party then moved on at a rapid pace. All that day they rode, making only brief stops to cook meals over hastily-kindled fires. For several miles they rode in the stream before mentioned, in order to leave no trail by which they could be followed, as they well knew that parties would leave the post in search of Helen and Errich as soon as their abduction was discovered.

At night the party encamped in a grove of scraggy oaks, and before daylight the march was resumed again. For two days more the march lay in a southerly direction. During this time the prisoners, although closely guarded, were neither gagged nor bound. They were informed by Pedro that they were to be taken to a place where the most thorough pursuit would never find them, when Helen was to become the wife of a powerful chief, at whose bidding the abduction had been formed and carried out. As for Errich, the plan had not included his capture, and he was to be put to death or made a slave.

After this the party began to ascend one of the smaller ranges of the mountains; and as they proceeded they relaxed somewhat the vigor with which they guarded their captives. One night Helen was awakened by a hand placed gently upon her arm. She was about to cry out in alarm, when a cautious "hist!" in the voice of Errich restrained her.

"Don't make a sound," he whispered; they're all asleep—even the guard who was placed over us. The horses are tied down yonder by the spring, and if we are cautious we can reach them without being discovered."

With this, Helen rose cautiously to her feet, and, guided by her lover, picked her way cautiously from among the sleepers. They reached the horses in safety, and selected two of the best. These they saddled, and, taking each a knapsack full of food, etc., hastily mounted and rode away.

Scarcely had they started, however, before their absence was discovered, and the consequence was a hot chase. But Errich had wisely chosen the two fleetest of the horses, and with these they baffled their pursuers.

Morning found them safe from the savages; but here a new peril presented itself. How were they to find their way back to the post? Winter, too, was coming on, and they would then be snowbound in the dreary and trackless mountains. Even the Indian tribes left the regions during the winter season.

After several days of ineffectual wandering, during which the supply of dried venison in their knapsacks was being fast exhausted, they came to a stream of considerable size. Then a cold snap warned them that some change of plan must be decided upon, if they desired to escape freezing to death at an early day. Their clothing was thin, and they were not even supplied with blankets. A long and anxious consultation was held, and they at last concluded to risk passing the winter where they were.

Both were young, vigorous, and hopeful, and they entered at once into active preparation for the cold weather, which was daily liable to set in. A keen-edged tomahawk and a hunting-knife were the only tools they had; but with these Errich set at once to work constructing traps, for food to eat and fur to wear were their most pressing wants. Next he commenced stripping bark from the trees to build a rude structure. At the end of a week, a warm, although rather small hut was completed. It was so thickly covered with bark and boughs as to effectually exclude the blasts which already began to blow. It being impossible to winter the horses they were killed and their hides rudely tanned in the sun, and used to line the interior of the hut. The traps proved exceedingly productive, and the stream yielded an abundance of fish an pure water. Thus their actual wants seemed provided for, and hunger and cold were held at bay as the heavy snow began to descend. The excess of fish and flesh was left exposed in the cold, where it was frozen, and so preserved for use in case of a scarcity later in the season. The skins were tanned by exposure to the fire, and were then made into clothing or used to further line the the hut. Thus the pair spent the whole of the rigorous winter in comparative comfort. When the snow nearly covered their hut, and egress was barred to any extent, they cooked their reserved supply of fish, venison, etc., over their fire, and cheered each other with cheerful words and loving fellowship. Thus the time moved more readily than might have been expected.

As the spring came they began to get impatient to leave. By following the course of the river, as they intended to do when cold weather hemmed them in, Errich thought they could find their way into the valley, where they might fall in with some trappers. They therefore prepared for a long arduous march by smoking a supply of meat. This occupied several days, but the morning fixed for the departure at last arrived. They were eating their breakfast of broiled game when the clatter of hoofs was heard. "The Indians!" gasped Helen; but in an instant her father entered followed by several scouts from the trading-post. The meeting was indeed a joyous one.

Pedro had been detected in the murder of a trapper, and hung; but before his death he had confessed to the abduction of Helen, and given information which led to result described. The safe return of the captives was hailed with delight at the post, where their wedding was subsequently celebrated in a becoming manner.

American Parks.

An English writer, who has lately visited this country, says: "There are two kinds of public gardens in which the Americans seemed to surpass us immeasurably, viz., parks and cemeteries. It is amazing to witness the grandeur and extent of their parks, and to hear of the vast sums they expend upon them, while their cemeteries are as far before any thing I have seen in Europe as the tomb of Napoleon in the Invalides is before one of the cells in Pere-la-Chaise. I was delighted to see such noble parks in so young a country. They augur well for public gardening there when the nation shall have attained greater development.

"In most civilized countries cemeteries are sometimes so disposed that they bear some resemblance to gardens: but in America they are so large and park-like and so well-planted, that they are really public gardens of a high class. In Cincinnati they have recently made a great improvement by causing all the boundaries of the lots to be hidden under the turf, and by not allowing more than one slab, or monument, to each owner of a lot, on which the names of all the persons buried in it must be inscribed, if they are to be inscribed at all. In this way the unpleasant effect which results from covering a large extent of ground with thousands of monuments will be in a great measure removed, and the designer will be able to get a very happy, park-like effect, and quiet, green lawns here and there.

"The Central Park in New York is truly magnificent. There is not much fine gardening in it, rightly, I think; but in point of design, it certainly is much better than any park we have in London.

"There are in many places nice, quiet breadths of open grass, and I never anywhere saw so many great breadths of picturesque, natural rock crop out; fortunately these have been preserved, and now offer the finest position I know of for planting with rock-shrubs and Alpine plants. One thing seems a mistake—the making of many bridges over roads, with a view to separate equestrians from pedestrians. This is the most expensive and needless crotchet I have ever seen. In the Bois de Boulogne and Hyde Park we have a far greater number of equestrians, and no such thing is or ever will be necessary.

"The new park at Philadelphia, the Riverside Park near Chicago, as well as the great St. Louis Park and Prospect Park at Brooklyn, are all very noble ones. This latter, with a grand prairie-sweep of open grass, is especially well designed Some of the approaches to this new and large park are very broad and dignified, and the whole is truly worthy the great country. If other American cities go on in this way, Europe will soon be left behind in the matter of public gardens."

Schools for Technical Education.

The Massachusetts Board of Education in its last annual report, recommends "that the State authorize all cities and towns having a population of 5,000 or more to establish free technical schools," for giving "instruction in the peculiar knowledge or special skill required in any business or occupation." They intend to make such a school bear the same relation to the common school that divinity, law, and other professional schools bear to the college.

In that State, out of less than a million and a half, 250,000 persons are mechanics. This class is the bone and sinew of the country. And yet, while we have endowed seminaries for the production of bachelors of divinity, and have kept up law and medical schools and scientific schools, little or nothing has been done to give mechanics a knowledge of the scientific facts underlying their business.

In the great exhibition at London, in 1851, English workmen excelled all other workmen in nine-tenths of the one hundred departments; in the exhibition at Paris in 1867 they excelled in only one-tenth. During those intermediate years, technical schools had sprung up in many other parts of Europe, and to their influence is ascribed this marvelous change.

If we educate the workmen in science, they will never be lured by the false light of communsim.

A Singular Story---The Apache Chief, Cochise, and His Father.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

In the fall of 1870, while sitting on the porch of the hotel in Santa Fe, New Mexico, a party of twelve horsemen approached. Their horses were jaded and gaunt as from a long and difficult journey. The riders were dressed in buckskin overshirts, cavalry pants, heavy boots and large Mexican spurs. Dismounting at the hotel, the horses and men were cared for. A tall, slim, hickory-iron sort of a man, who seemed to be leader, made arrangements aside with the landlord. After supper, falling into conversation with the leader of the party, I learned, in the course of the evening, that they were a party of prospectors sent out to the mountains in the northern part of New Mexico and Arizona, in the interest of a company of St. Louis capitalists. The captain, as he proved to be, and so I shall hereafter call him, was an educated man, and a member of the company, and went on this perilous and toilsome expedition to satisfy a roving and restless disposition. They had gone beyond their intended limit at starting, and had penetrated into the edge of the Apache country. They had numerous fights with the Indians; but, being all old Indian fighters, had brought all their number back, though not without some ugly scars. At one time their whole number were taken prisoners by a midnight surprise and double their number of Apaches. They were held prisoners two days, and marched toward the Apache chief town, where they were to form the subject of a great roast. But the second night they escaped by a stratagem, taking with them the leader of the Apache band, whom they afterwards released on certain conditions. This leader is the blood-thirsty Apache Chief, the chief who murders men, women and children.

The white party, before their escape, understanding something of their captor's language, unknown to them, learned from a word let fall here and there that the Indians had knowledge of some very rich mines, which the specimens they had with them amply showed; but, from the desultory character of the remarks, they could not learn the location of the treasure; and it was to this fact that the chief owed his life. This chief they spared when making their escape, at which time they sent the rest of the band to their long homes. They promised the chief his life and liberty if he would show them the "Golden Mountain," and tell them the "Sacred legend of his father," which seemed to be in some way associated with the Golden Mountain. To this he finally assented, as the price of his life and liberty. The riches of the Golden Mountain are even greater than the extravagant stories of the savages had led them to believe; but it is located in the heart of the Apache country, and utterly inaccessible till the Apaches are subdued. The guarding of this Gold Mountain, the keeping of the whites out of gold-fields of absolutely inestimable wealth, hoarded and piled up in the mountains of Arizona, is the first and greatest cause of the implacable hostility of the Apaches, even greater than the second cause, revenge. This chief showed them this wealth, guarded by the whole Apache nation, of which Captain —— is prepared to take possession, with mills and mining apparatus, as soon as the Apaches are subdued. The chief gave them his legend, and they, as men of honor even to a captive savage, set him free.

"And the legend," says the captain, "it being late, I'll give you in the morning."

"So, here's to bed. Good night."

In the morning the captain and I walked apart to the outskirts of the town, to a grassy knoll, and sitting there he related to me the following very strange, weird story:

A party of Apaches, while lying in ambush one day in the latter part of December, 1826, in Chihuahua, Mexico, on the Rio Grande, across the river from what is now the town of El Paso, Texas, watching a traveling cavalcade as it passed a clump of small trees, saw one of the number spring from his horse into the dense chapparal and disappear from the view of the horsemen. The cavalcade fired a few shots at or toward him, and half a dozen of them dismounted and pursued in the direction he took, but of no avail. The escaping man ran directly toward where the Apaches lay in the bushes, and ran into their midst. They seized and bound him, mounted and lashed him to a horse, and at once took flight. They traveled toward the Apache chief town by a circuitous and concealed route, and reached it after six days' travel.

The prisoner was much alarmed at first, but finding that his death was not to be immediate, he seemed to put his mind to studying out some plan of escape; but they kept him securely bound till they arrived in camp. Then they decided to keep him till a grand fete day, some months ahead, and then put him through the gauntlet and end his life in a grand carnival. He for some time was as restless as a captive bear, walked up and down his small enclosure, and talked to himself incessantly. But before the day arrived for his taking off—this is the captain's term, not the Indians'—he had become somewhat resigned to his captivity, had learned something of the Apache language, and gave them something of his history. They got interested in him, and promised him his life in return for his solemn promise that he would never attempt to escape. He married the chief's daughter, and on the death of the chief became chief himself. He had four sons and a daughter. The oldest son became chief in his turn, and he is the chief who is the subject of our story.

The white chief taught them while among them the secrets of the Great Spirit, and these secrets have enabled them to make the Apaches the strongest tribe in the West; to pass through the country of the white man in safety everywhere; to obtain information of their enemies and their movements always, and from the very enemies themselves; and by passwords and signs to know enemies or friends as far as seen. They have always kept, and still keep, an educated half-breed in the camp of the whites, and by the secrets of this great society he is always able to keep them informed of every movement of any kind, and of every plan of attack on them, as soon as that plan is known to the Chiefs of the enemy themselves. And when captured they are almost sure to effect an escape, released by some member of the society among the enemy. The great white chief told them the society extended all over the world; taught them all the ceremonies connected with it; taught the maidens to make the badges and insignia worn by the initiated, and on certain days, the 24th day of June, and some others, they walked in procession, and held a grand dance at night. They believed him to be the son of the Great Spirit. He is buried at the Golden Mountain, and his grave is walled and covered with gold, and is their sacred place of worship. They gather now every year on the 24th day of June.

The great white chief told them he was "moons" (months) on his journey from his starting point; and he was taken prisoner in Batavia, N. Y., and from there taken to and confined in Fort Niagara, in the latter part of September of the same year in which he came to the Apache country. The reason of his imprisonment was on account of his going to publish a book divulging the secrets of the great society. He was kept prisoner at Fort Niagara until September 19th, when he was taken in a close carriage and driven *via* Buffalo, N. Y., to Hennepin, Ill., on the Illinois river, and thence taken in a flat boat to the Mississippi river, down which he floated to New Orleans. There he was placed on a vessel, and sailed to the mouth of the Rio Grande River, and proceeded up that river on horseback to El Paso, where the Apaches found him. His captors intended to give him into the hands of some Jesuit priests among the Indians, near where they captured him. His captors passed down through Mexico, and escaped. That great white Chief was the man supposed to have been murdered by the Masons, William Morgan, and the subject of this story, his son, Cochise.

Science Versus the Nebular Hypothesis.

From the New York World, March 19.

Last evening, at Association Hall, Dr. Burr delivered his second and concluding lecture on "The Latest Astronomy and the Latest Atheism," the latest atheism being represented by the doctrine of evolution, which, in the lecturer's judgment, was the last possible standpoint of those who believe that the natural can be explained without the aid of the supernatural. In his first lecture Dr. Burr contended that the motions, sizes, and chemistry of the members of the solar system could not be explained by the nebular hypothesis, and in the second he considered the stellar systems and the nebular in their relation to this "latest phase of atheism." According to the nebular hypothesis all the stellar systems are derived from one fire-mist or nebula, and from this it follows that each should have a dominant central star greater than all the rest. So far is this from the truth that it is but seldom the case that such a central star exists, and sometimes the center of the system is occupied by a small body, and sometimes is vacant. The nebula in Hercules and the Milky Way should have such a center, and Alcyone should shine more brilliantly than the sun. According to the hypothesis stellar systems should shine with a graduated light, but almost all multiple stars and scattered groups were ungraduated. The sizes of the stars and their distances from each other should be greatest on the outskirts, but only a few stellar systems, multiple stars and scattered groups conform to the hypothesis, and the milky way directly opposes it, as Sir John Herschell had shown that its outer stars are the smallest and most densely packed of all. Moreover the stars of the same system which, if generated from an equatorial ring, should move in the same plane, never move there; the clusters in Hercules and Lyra seem to be globular, and their orbits to cross each other in all directions. If the hypothesis were correct the Milky Way should seem to us an intensely brilliant band or belt in the heavens. The logical deduction from the hypothesis would also be that the stars of the stellar systems should revolve in circles, as hardly any, probably none of them, do. Of about seven hundred double stars which have been examined, all of the orbits are ellipses. If thrown off from one central fire-mist, the stellar systems should show the same chemical constituents; yet in the same group many double stars show different colors, and, when examined with the spectroscope, give various spectra. Alpha Orionis gives no hydrogen line, and the sun no oxygen; while Sirius gives a substance unknown to chemists. All these facts are directly opposed to the nebular hypothesis. The lecturer then called attention to the unresolved nebulæ which the followers of Laplace point to as true fire-mists; yet it is only a part of the truth to say that these give a spectrum showing them to be composed of gaseous matter, for nearly all show a solid behind the gas. The nebula in Orion was long supposed to be gaseous, yet recent investigations show that it is not so. Moreover, a mere fire-mist could not be seen at such a distance, as is shown by the fact that comets are only visible when near their perihelion. In order to remain luminous and in a state of extreme subdivision, nebulæ should be intensely heated. Nitrogen, which is found here, at a high temperature gives a richly banded spectrum; as the heat is reduced the bands become less brilliant, and at last are but a strip of green. The spectrum of the nebulæ gives this strip, showing that the nebula is not intensely hot. A fire-mist in space should, by the law of gravity, soon become spheroidal in shape; yet few are so, and many give no sign of a nucleus. The fact that the nebulæ remain unchanged in form can only be accounted for on the supposition that each is a congeries of stars. Fire-mists could not remain long in an intenseiy not state surrounded by space the temperature of which is minus 130, and by their very nature rings and mists should cool so rapidly that we would see them change from day to day as we see the clouds in our atmosphere change from moment to moment, and yet even the annular nebulæ show no alteration from age to age. It would be difficult to show how a mere fire-mist can be sharply defined and show uniform brightness throughout, for each should appear dim at the edge and brighten towards the center where there should be special condensation and luminosity; as a matter of fact many show uniform brightness and no especial center of light. The weight of evidence is therefore against the assertion that unresolved nebulæ are fire-mists. The nebula from which the Pleiades, for example, came should also be immense if gaseous, yet no such nebula is known. Numerous instances of the development of systems from fire-mists should be seen in the heavens if the hypothesis were true. There should be rings, broken rings, rings with nuclei, &c., but there are none, for of the annular nebulæ there are only ten, and these are mere rings with dark interiors. The hypothesis requires that gaseous nebulæ should show the same chemical constituents as other parts of the universe, yet the sun's spectrum is crossed by about two thousand lines, while the spectra of the nebulæ give but four or five bright bands, most of them but three, and some none at all. The lecturer held that the hypothesis was but a priori, and failed almost entirely to explain even the general appearance of the heavens, and utterly failed to explain minutiæ. At the close of the lecture he received much applause.

Easter Eve in Moscow.

On Easter Eve Moscow becomes quiet very early. By nine o'clock the streets are empty, and there is hardly an *isvostchick* to be had at double the usual price. The night is perfectly dark, and but few lights are seen in the windows, as we start out about half past eleven for the Kremlin. In the great square between the cathedrals we find a mass of people silently waiting. Inside the churches, which are also full, a prayer or two is said, and then all is still. We ascend the tower of Ivan Veliki to get a better view of the scene, groping our way up the winding staircase. A few minutes more and the clock strikes twelve. A violent trembling of the tower tells us that the great bell is struck, though we hear no sound. Instantly every bell of the four hundred churches of Moscow begins to ring joyfully and rapidly; a hundred cannon boom out from the Tainitzky tower. As if by magic every spire and dome is illuminated, a circle of lights is seen about every church, and the lines of light along every street make Moscow in a blaze. At the same moment a procession of clergy and torch-bearers in their most brilliant gold and silver robes, with choirs, incense, and banners, make the circuit of every church, walking over branches of evergreen that have been strewn in the way, and singing the Easter Hymn:—

"Christ is arisen, is arisen from the dead."

The square of Kremlin is now as light as day, and we see the Metropolitan—a hearty, hale old man, long time a missionary bishop in Siberia and Alaska—in his magnificent robes, with his train-bearers, his cross of crystal, and incense and candles, as he goes about the Cathedral of the Assumption. At the nearest churches we can also distinctly see the processions, but in the distance they seem merely a train of glimmering sparks. We descend again to the square, and every one rushes into the church to light his candle, and kisses his neighbor three times, saying *Christos voskres*—Christ is arisen; to which the reply is returned, *Vo istine voskres*—He is arisen indeed. In the Cathedral there is now no service but matins, the Grand Mass being at seven in the morning, so we hasten through the illuminated streets to some other church where Mass will follow the matins immediately. Small earthen dishes containing a lighted wick floating in melted tallow are placed on each of the low posts which are the detestable substitutes for curb-stones in the Moscow streets, so that the shadows are all cast upwards, producing a singular but beautiful effect. The smoke and smell are disagreeable. The churches are full, and all around them are servants with dishes of eggs and other eatables peculiar to Easter, waiting to have them blessed. The bells are everywhere ringing violently and joyfully, and the farther we get from the Kremlin, the louder are the tones of the "Assumption," or great bell. It was curious that when we stood in the Kremlin square and saw the bell struck, we did not hear separate divided strokes. There was a low, deep, united sound, not at all disagreeable, which seemed to serve as a background for all the other bells. This bell weighs sixty-four tons, and is the largest in the world.

The most fashionable churches on great occasions are the University, the private chapels, and those belonging to the Palace and to the public institutions. We go to the Widows' Home, which is just now the rendezvous of the most select aristocracy. The matins have already begun, and the saloons—for the chapel is small, and few are there besides the widows—are full of ladies and gentlemen in full evening dress, all holding candles, while the priest and deacon make a tour of all the rooms, exclaiming *Christos voskresen*, to which the congregation reply. Every time they come from the sanctuary they have on new robes of a different color, and the choir-boys sing continually the Easter Hymn. When the matins are over the candles are blown out and handed to the boy who comes to receive them on a silver salver, and every one kisses and congratulates his family and friends. There is but a brief intermission, and the mass then commences, though the crowds in the saloons continue laughing and talking as if they were at a rout. We stay here till we have congratulated all our acquaintances, and then go to the private chapel of one of the richer nobles.—*Eugene Schuyler, in Scribner's for April.*

A Mormon Leader Loose in Indiana.

Elder Lee, one of the seventy saints of Utah, has been sojourning in Indiana for a number of weeks. He is engaged in a secret mission, delegated by no less a power than Brigham Young himself. We enjoyed the happiness of a short conversation with him while waiting for the train at the depot. He was introduced as one of the saints, and his appearance was not calculated to prepossess one in favor of them. He was mean looking and shabbily dressed. His face was an odd mixture of cunning and ignorance, the effect of which was heightened by a disagreeable habit of looking behind him and glancing out of the corner of his eye. He wore an old pair of corduroy pantaloons, grievously soiled and a world too wide for him. His coat had been green, but was faded and somewhat torn. A very large grease-spot set off the back of it between the shoulders. He seemed to have a great deal of trouble about his handkerchiefs. He carried two, a bran new silk one, and one so torn that it would scarcely hold together. He was warm, and constantly essayed to wipe the perspiration off his manly brow, first getting out the ragged handkerchief for the purpose, then substituting for it the good one. It never occurred to him to put them in different pockets, so the funny routine of getting out the dilapidated one and furtively secreting it was constantly repeated.

In talking he balanced himself first on one foot and then on the other, accompanying the see-saw with a slinging motion of the right arm. It transpired that he was a weaver by trade, which accounted for the peculiar gestures. He prefaced every remark he made, and even his replies with the words "Suffice it to say," which made his conversation very absurd. For instance, when asked if Brigham Young had really fled the country, he answered:

"No; suffice it to say he did go away, but he has returned! Suffice it to say he is not the bad man he is represented to be. He is not a murderer. Suffice it to say the force which arrested him expected opposition—expected resistance—but when they said to Prophet Young, 'You are my prisoner,' he said, 'I am at your service, gentlemen.' Suffice it to say he took them by surprise. They said, 'We will not take you with us; when we want you we'll come for you.' Suffice it to say, was that the way to arrest a murderer? The prophet is not a murderer. He is a great and good man, and suffice it to say he will come out all right in the end."

"You are in full fellowship with the Mormons?" we asked.

"Suffice it to say I am. I am one of the Seventy."

"How many wives have you?" we ventured to inquire.

"Suffice it to say I have two."

"Do you like them both the same?"

"Precisely. Suffice it to say I can see no difference. They are the best friends. Suffice it to say they are sisters. I married the second one to please the first. We have seventeen children between us. Suffice it to say the last wife had twins, which gave her the odd number."

The man did not look able to support one wife, let alone two, and nearly a score of children, but we are told that he had plenty of money at his command. He was very illiterate, but what he lacked in knowledge he made up in fanaticism, and he is considered one of the most successful proselyters of the Mormon faith. It is his practice to strike out into the country and rural districts, where he finds numerous converts among the poor, weak-minded and ignorant. Representing Utah as a land flowing with milk and honey—the modern Canaan, in fact—he furnishes the convert with means of transportation thither. It would make too long a chapter to chronicle his success with the fair sex. Suffice it to say that each old maid who espouses his faith is firmly persuaded that she will be "sealed to him when she reaches the happy land of Saints."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Mrs. Martin, of New York, isn't as fond of gypsies as she was, nor does she put such unlimited faith in them. A gypsey woman the other day, agreed to cure her of the dropsy for $25, but needed $50 to work some charms with, and would return it in three days. Mrs. Martin gave her $45, all she had, the gypsey burned some white powder on a plate, made some marks on the wall, and Mrs. Martin fainted, and has not seen the gypsey or the $45 since.

Strange Sequel to a Hanging.

From the Abilene Chronicle.

We are about to relate one of the most astounding developments that has ever come to light in this Western community, we may safely assert, within the recollection of any truthful person. The occurrence, commencing with the killing of Kelly and the hanging of his murderer, with all its ghastly sequel, is not nearly equal to the dreadful scenes that subsequently followed, as related to us by an eye witness. It will be remembered that the dead culprit was boxed and buried by the undertaker, Mr. Eicholtz, a short distance from the town cemetery. On the night following his burial, Mr. Johnson, a dealer, was returning from his herd. It was one of those beautiful moonlight nights for which this latitude is famous. In the bright moonlight he continued his journey far into the night. On approaching Abilene he noticed the suspicious movements of three persons, who were apparently digging in an isolated locality. Dismounting, he tied his horse, and approaching, hid himself in a favored spot. He discovered the parties to be two well-known physicians of Abilene, and a colored man. Presently the spade of the negro struck a hard substance. "That's it," said one, and they shortly after had in full view a large box, whose cover was ripped off in less time than it takes to relate it. No words were spoken, and in a short time the musical ticking of a galvanic battery was heard, and an occasional sigh, apparently from the box. Presently, his blood running cold, his hair almost standing on end, the terror-stricken looker-on saw the form of the hanged culprit sitting erect in his box. Whereupon the negro, more frightened than he, commenced yelling and shrieking in the most piteous manner. "Shut up!" said one; "you will have the people in Abilene after us," as the other doctor passionately struck the negro with an iron bar used in prying open the box. The other, gazing at the new corpse attentively, knelt down by his side, put his hand over his skull, now saturated with his life's current, and in mild but emphatic words said: "He's dead!" Then ensued a moment of such acting as, our informant tells us, he never before witnessed. Anger, terror, grief and remorse followed quickly by an almost unnatural coolness as these two quietly drew the resurrected criminal from his box and again nailed the lid over a corpse not to be resusticated—that of the darkey himself. Quietly they proceeded with their original work, applying the plates of the poles of their battery first over one collar bone, then over the other, while the other plate was placed apparently over the stomach. While this was being done by one worker the other seemed to alternate the work by repressing the chest. Assiduously these two silent men worked on; not a word spoken or scarce an utterance given, unless from the enlivening hulk that lay before them. Ever and anon a movement of some part of the body before them would attract attention. At last the first worker, taking a vial from his pocket, poured a few drops in the mouth of the subject. He seemed satisfied, for he stopped his work, and putting his hand on his heart, remarked, "it beats naturally." A few moments longer and another application from the bottle, and the subject spoke audibly, and in reply to questions gave a full account of the occurrences during what were supposed to be his last moments. Hanging, he said, was rather pleasant than otherwise, for after the first spasmodic efforts for breath, a delightful tickling sensation followed his veins to the tips of his limbs. Consciousness seemed to lose itself very gradually, and for a time a portion of the brain seemed to retain its vitality The happiest moment of a lifetime was centered in a dream at that instant. Feeling and all thoughts of the occurrences about him went with his effort for breath, and at last darkness clouded the remainder of his mind. From that moment until he found himself in the hands of science, he knew nothing. Our informant, for lack of time, promises further developments for our next week's issue; meanwhile the attention of the authorities will be called to these facts.

The Monopolists' Triumph.

The United States Senate yesterday voted to repeal the duties on tea and coffee. The vote stood thirty-five for repeal and thirteen against it. Only nine Democrats voted on the question, six of whom voted for repeal, and thus recorded themselves as protectionists; namely, Cooper, of Tennessee, Davis of West Virginia, Goldthwaite of Alabama, Kelly of Oregon, Norwood of Georgia, and Vickers of Maryland. The Republicans who voted against repeal are Ames, Conkling, Fenton, Hamlin, Morrill of Vermont, Schurz, Sherman, Trumbull and Wright. The vote was upon an amendment to the Sherman bill, and not upon the passage of the House bill to repeal these duties. There is still hope, therefore, that it will not become a law, as the House may now have an opportunity to reconsider its action.

The worst feature of the vote is that it was taken directly in the interests of the private monopolists and speculators. During the debate in the morning, Mr. Morton questioned the Senators from the manufacturing districts in relation to the profits of special industries among their constituents, and the answers were pointed appeals in behalf of corporations that depend upon legislation for their dividends. As if to prove more distinctly that the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee was in the interests of the monopolists, Mr. Sherman immediately announced that, as this would reduce the revenue some twenty millions of dollars, the bill would have to be amended further, so as to prevent the contemplated reduction of the duties on cottons, woolens, iron, steel and many other articles. The object of the protectionists is to reduce the revenue duties so as to make it appear necessary to maintain high duties on protected articles. But this pretence has no force with those who understand the subject. Mr. Sherman has confessed that he does not understand it. The revenue of the country will be so largely in excess of the requirements, even if this reduction were made, that a much more thorough reform of the tariff than Mr. Sherman has proposed may still be carried out.

The vote in the Senate yesterday was the most direct surrender to the monopolists that either the House or Senate has yet made this year. It means a tax on the people to increase the dividends of private corporations. The revenue reformers in the House of Representatives who voted for what the demagogues call a "free breakfast table," may now have leisure to repent, and they should take the first opportunity to correct their error. But however this may be, they must not allow "free tea and coffee" to interfere with the plan for abolishing the private bounty system which encumbers the present tariff.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Judge Davis and the Presidency.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The friends of Judge Davis authorize the publication of the following statements: The Judge accepted the Columbus nomination in a telegraphic dispatch which has been widely published; and he has held no other correspondence on that subject, public or private. He has not sought, directly or indirectly, by any agency whatever, and will not seek, the nomination of any convention for the Presidency, and he declines to enter into any political correspondence or arrangements concerning a nomination, deeming such a course inconsistent with the proprieties of his judicial trust. His position is plainly this: If the people who seek to bring about a reform in the government, who favor amnesty for political offences, a cordial restoration of the Union in all its integrity, the supremacy of the civil over military authority, the upright enforcement, hostility to centralization, and integrity in the administration of affairs, desire him to represent them as a candidate for the Presidency, he will accept that honor, because those principles accord entirely with his convictions.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1872

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The deed is done, *the* act for which the extra session of the Legislature was nominally called has passed both branches, has received the signature of the Governor, and is now a law. In other words, the legislative mountain "has labored and brought forth a mouse." The bill as agreed upon by the conference committee was reported on Tuesday, passed the Senate by a majority of 19 to 11, two members being absent; and the House, by a vote of 52 to 40, eight members being absent or not voting. The vote against the bill in the Senate was made up of *five* Democrats and *six* Republicans, the absentees being one of each party. No Democrat voted for the bill. The vote in the House, against the bill, included 24 Democrats and 16 Republicans. But two Democrats voted for it, and one of those for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, so that it really received but 51 votes, exactly the number necessary to pass it.

We append a tabular statement of the districts, giving the population of each district and county:

FIRST DISTRICT.		
Wayne	- - - - -	119,038
SECOND DISTRICT.		
Monroe	27,483 Hillsdale,	34,684
Lenawee	45,595 Washtenaw,	41,434
	Total, 146,196.	
THIRD DISTRICT.		
Jackson,	36,047 Barry,	22,199
Calhoun,	36,569 Eaton,	25,171
Branch,	26,226	
	Total, 146,212.	
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Berrien,	35,104 Kalamazoo,	32,054
Cass,	21,091 Van Buren,	27,631
St. Joseph,	26,275	
	Total, 143,356.	
FIFTH DISTRICT.		
Allegan,	32,105 Muskegon,	14,894
Kent,	50,403 Ionia,	28,829
Ottawa,	26,651	
	Total, 151,734.	
SIXTH DISTRICT.		
Livingston,	19,336 Genesee,	33,900
Ingham,	25,268 Shiawassee,	20,858
Oakland,	40,867 Clinton,	22,845
	Total, 163,074.	
SEVENTH DISTRICT.		
Macomb,	27,616 Lapeer,	21,345
St. Clair,	36,661 Tuscola,	13,714
Sanilac,	14,582 Huron,	9,049
	Total, 122,947.	
EIGHTH DISTRICT.		
Montcalm,	13,629 Ogemaw,	12
Gratiot,	11,810 Iosco,	3,163
Isabella,	4,113 Oscoda,	70
Midland,	3,285 Alcona,	696
Saginaw,	39,097 Alpena,	2,756
Bay,	15,900 Montmorency,	
Gladwin,	Presque Isle,	355
Clare,	366 Cheboygan,	2,196
Roscommon,	Emmet,	1,211
	Total, 93,659.	
NINTH DISTRICT.		
Ontonagon,	2,845 Gr. Traverse,	4,443
Houghton,	13,879 Leelanaw,	4,576
Keweenaw,	4,205 Benzie,	2,184
Marquette,	15,063 Manistee,	6,074
Menominee,	1,791 Wexford,	650
Delta,	2,542 Missaukee,	130
Schoolcraft,	Osceola,	2,093
Chippewa,	1,689 Lake,	584
Mackinaw,	1,716 Mason,	3,263
Antrim,	1,985 Oceana,	7,222
Charlevoix,	1,724 Manitou,	891
Otsego,	Mecosta,	5,642
Crawford,	Newaygo,	7,294
Kalkaska,	424	
	Total, 92,843.	

The population of the State being 1,184,638, the exact ratio is 131,626, which the reader will see has not been closely adhered to, the districts ranging from 92,843 to 163,074, the sole reason for the difference being found in the desire to bury the Democratic counties under an extra load of Republican majorities. Instance the addition of Clinton county and its 22,845 inhabitants to the Sixth district, which, without it, already had an excess of 8,603. But these *little* discrepancies were necessary to keep Democrats out of Congress, and of course being necessary are not to be called in question—at least by Democrats, who have no rights a Republican Legislature is bound to respect. Time will show whether or no the Republicans are satisfied, and whether the work—considered alone from a partisan standpoint—has been well done. "We shall see what we shall see" when the legislators in whose personal and political interests the bill was manipulated, regardless of the real interests of localities or the State commence pulling the wires for the fall campaign.

—These districts gave at the election of 1870,—figuring on Governor—majorities as follows:

1st.	For COMSTOCK, Dem.,	630
2d.	" BALDWIN, Rep.,	1,812
3d.	" " "	3,526
4th.	" " "	2,117
5th.	" " "	1,975
6th.	" " "	1,389
7th.	" " "	2,056
8th.	" " "	1,780
9th.	" " "	2,293

According to the vote of the State at the same election the Democrats are entitled to four districts instead of one.

HIGH TARIFF DEMOCRATS.

In the United States Senate on Friday last nine so-called Democrats sold the party for a mess of pottage. This was the bow of it. The tariff bill being under consideration, Mr. SCOTT, of Pa., who has the iron and coal interests of the State in charge, and whose constituents had pre-determined that all the reduction in taxes, impost or internal, should be so arranged as not to interfere with them—the Pennsylvania manufacturers and monopolists—moved to put tea and coffee on the *free list*, which motion was adopted, yeas, 35; nays, 13. *Twenty-six* Senators were absent, or being present dodged the vote by not answering to their names.

Now we could favor free coffee and tea if free coffee and tea didn't mean dear iron and steel and clothing, etc. And that it does mean just that and nothing else, witness the fact that Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, immediately followed the vote by a motion to "strike out the second section of the bill reducing the duties 10 per cent. on cottons, woolens silks, iron, steel and other metals, earthenware, glassware, leather, rubber, oil, cloth," &c. And then the telegraphic report of the proceedings continues:

"Mr. Sherman favored the motion, and said that if Mr. Morrill had not anticipated him he would have moved, on behalf of the committee, to strike out the second section, and also to retain the duty on rice and other articles. He argued that the question of repealing the duties on tea and coffee was now settled, and he advised the business men of the country to make their arrangements accordingly. But putting those articles on the free list would strike off over $21,000,000 in revenue, and no further material reduction of tariff could be made, unless we were to retain our internal revenue taxes and stop all payments on the principal of the national debt."

That is it in a nutshell. Putting tea and coffee on the free list takes about $20,000,000 out of the treasury,—Mr. SHERMAN'S $31,000,000 includes some other articles. The tea and coffee duty *every dollar goes to the government;* but the duty on cotton, woolens, iron, metals, &c, which Messrs. MORRILL and SHERMAN propose to retain in lieu of the tea and coffee duties struck off at the bidding of Mr. SCOTT, puts from *three to four dollars in the pockets of the manufacturers for every dollar paid to the government.* Is there wisdom or common sense or even honesty in such legislation as that? and will the intelligent people thank Congress for a "free breakfast" table at such a price?

—The names of the Democratic Senators who stultified themselves and raised a parricidal hand against the party which has nourished them and given them place, are: COOPER, of Tennessee; DAVIS, of West Virginia; GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama; KELLY, of Oregon; NORWOOD, of Georgia; and VICKERS, of Maryland.

—CHANDLER and FERRY, of Michigan, substance and shadow, both voted for free and cheap tea and coffee and for dear nails, railroad iron, mechanical implements of all kinds, lumber, salt, coal, cloths, &c.

University Commencement.

The Medical and Law Departments of the University closed another prosperous year on Wednesday last, graduating large classes.

THE MEDICAL COMMENCEMENT

took place in the forenoon, the exercises being held in the M. E. Church, which was completely filled in all its parts. After music and prayer the degree of M. D. was conferred upon and diplomas presented to the following graduates, 82 in number:

Albert W. Adams,	Charlotte.
Joseph H. Batchelor,	Hubbardston.
Elfreid R. Barney,	West Green, Ct.
Walter A. Boor,	New Castle, Ind.
Madison E. Boynton,	Clinton, N. Y.
John F. Burdick, Jr.,	Ithaca, N. Y.
Samuel W. Chandler,	Clinton.
Samuel Chipin, Jr.,	Grass Lake.
Henry H. Cook,	Mason.
William R. Dimars,	Hillsdale.
Chas. P. Donelson,	Flint.
Ethelbert E. Duncanson,	Chicago, Ill.
Francis E. Beverly,	Helena Stor'n, Wis.
M. Francis Fasquelle,	Ann Arbor.
Edward C. Fisher,	Middleport, Ohio.
Henry Fitzbutler,	Amherstburg, Ont.
Otis C. Flick,	West Liberty, Iowa.
Isidore Freund,	Port Huron.
James H. Fuller,	Trafalgar, Ind.
John J. Galentine,	Cleveland, Ohio.
Alexander A. Gibson,	Chillicothe, Ohio.
Conrad George,	Waterloo, Ont.
Joseph Green,	Caledonia.
Philander A. Harris,	Johnsonsburg, N. J.
Samuel D. Hartman,	Tippecanoe City, O.
Henry S. Haskin,	Oswego, N. Y.
Alvin C. Henderson,	Cadiz, Ohio.
Simon Herres	St. Agatha, Ont.
John E. Hewitt,	Geneva, Ohio.
William E. Hill,	Brown's Mills W. Va.
Patrick F. Hogan,	New York City.
Loren A. Houghton,	Charlotte.
Benjamin R. Hoyt,	Walled Lake.
Henry Hull,	Battle Creek.
Wm. C. Huntington,	Howell.
Isaiah Johnston,	Ottawa City, Ont.
Franklin B. Jones,	Ida.
John R. Jones,	Ann Arbor.
David W. Jump,	Centerton, Ohio.
Josiah R. Kelly,	Beverly, Ill.
Charles A. Kersey,	Richmond, Ind.
James T. Lawless,	Adrian.
Charles J. Lundy,	Detroit.
Dennis Mahunna,	Redwood, N. Y.
Colin McCormick,	Morpeth, Ont.
John C. Mellvain,	Lansing.
George A. Meredith,	Ontario, Iowa.
Charles N. Metcalf,	Fairfield, N. Y.
Joshua Miller,	Ann Arbor.
Archibald Mitchell,	Fullerton, Ont.
Frederick L. Morse,	Rochester, Vt.
Jasper P. Newton,	Highgate, Vt.
Anthony Oldfield, Jr.	Port Sanilac.
Frank K. Owen,	Ypsilanti.
Stephen E. Pelmer,	Sullivan, Pa.
Edgar Parker,	Clayton, Ill.
Ora L. Pelton,	Sherman, N. Y.
Oscar S. Pheips,	Columbia.
T. George Ranney,	Albion.
Watson E. Rice,	Shrewsbury, Mass.
Samuel V. Romig,	Ann Arbor.
Bowles C. Smith,	Ann Arbor.
Sparrow A. Snow,	Dearborn.
John S. Sprowl,	Warren, Ind.
George W. Stevens,	Clinton
Milton D. Stiles,	East Troy Pa.
Charles H. Stowell,	Perry, N. Y.
William J. Taylor,	Ashmar, Ont.
Joshua Tennant,	Blythe, Ont.
Alexander S. Truman,	Strathroy, Ont.
Sam'l C. Van Antwerp,	Canandaigua.
Thomas McM. Weadock,	Melrose, Ont.
William R. Wilcox,	Oxford, Ohio.
Julius Weber,	College Hill, Ohio.
Joel F. Wright,	Coventry, Vt.
Nathan D. Yale,	Dundee.
Ann Ayres,	Fort Plain, N. Y.
Ruth E. Hull,	Fair Haven, Conn.
Annie Newton,	New York City.
Anna H. Searing,	Poplar Ridge, N. Y.
Helen M. Upjohn,	Kalamazoo.
Helen F. Warner,	Detroit.

This exercise was followed by the address of the occasion, delivered by Prof. A. B. CROSBY, M. D, formerly of the department, which was listened to with great interest, and generally commended. Our space forbids a synopsis.

THE LAW COMMENCEMENT

came off in the afternoon, at the same place, the house being crowded to excess. President ANGELL conferred the degree of B. L. upon and presented diplomas to the class, 142 in number, as follows:

Castillo Ball,	William R. Lacey,
Milton C. Barnard,	Charles K. Latham,
George H. Barrett, B. S.,	Warren L. Livingston,
William H. Barrows,	Daniel C. Lyle,
Hugh W. Beatty, B. S.,	Alfred P. Lyon,
Martin L. Becker,	A. W. Madden, Att'y,
Charles J. Beerstecker,	Harvey W. Magee,
A. A. Benjamin, B. A.	Milo E. Marsh, B. S.,
Charles M. Bice, B. A.,	Robert D. McDonald,
Weller D. Bishop, B. A.	Donald McIntyre, Jr.,
Hiram P. Blackburn,	Charles E. Miller,
J. H. Blanchard, B. A.	Luke S. Montague,
Jerrus J. Brandbach,	George W. Moore,
James H. Buchanan,	Stephen W. Morris,
Curtis Buck,	Robert E. Murrell,
Charles H. Budd,	Francis D. Neale,
Charles F. Burton, B. A.,	Alfred H. Nelson,
Charles T. Burton,	Burt Newport,
J. W. Caldwell, M. A.,	Ralzemond A. Parker,
Clarence L. Campbell,	Harriet Ada Patton,
Zachary T. Cason,	John C. Pearson,
J. Jerome Caulkins,	R. S. Pettingill, Att'y,
Worth Chamberlain,	John A. Pickler, PH. B.,
William L. Conley,	Otha Preston, Jr.,
Gerritt S. Conger,	Samuel B. Price, B. A.,
Arthur Corse,	G. W. Pritchard, Att'y,
G. W. Corwin, B. A.,	William Ramsay,
Hale C. B. Cowley,	Arnot C. Rickett, B. A.,
Samuel B. Davis,	James E. Riddick, M. A.
Amos Denison, B. A.,	John R. Rowlen,
Benjamin H. Derby,	Byron R. Russell,
Charles W. Derr,	John L. Ryan, Att'y,
Crimes H. Du Bois,	Wm. Lafayette Ryan,
Benjamin F. Eason,	Alfred B. Sager,
John A. Edget,	Byron H. Sawyer,
John B. Elam, B. A.,	John H. Serrels,
George Seeley Engle,	John C. Shields.
Milo Erwin,	Aaron W. Sundinger,
Lemuel A. Esteb,	Wm. R. Smith, Att'y,
Silas S. Fallass, Jr.,	Leon Steffler,
Charles W. Farrand,	George M. Stephens,
John H. Fedewa,	Mallory N. Stickney,
Elam Fisher,	S. C. Stimson, Att'y,
Warren W. Fisher,	David A. Stout,
John Fitch, Jr.,	William J. Stuart, B. A.,
J. S. Flickinger, B. S.,	Hiram B. Swartz,
Thomas H. Frazer,	Marcus G. B. Swift,
Edward French,	Timothy Tarsney,
George Gartner,	Alex. Thomson, B. S.,
Wm. B Gilbert, B. A.,	M. A. Thompson, B. S.,
Robert M. Gray,	John G. Tucker,
Charles P. Grow,	William S. Tucker,
Samuel H. Gruber,	William H. Turner,
Edward C. Hagar, B. A.,	M. H. Underwood,
Robert J. Haire,	J. A. Van Auken, B. A.,
James E. Hazell,	Henry C. Waldron,
H. M. Hill, B. S., Att'y,	Lewis Walker,
Samuel W. Hopkins,	Festus Walker, PH. B.,
John A. Hostetler,	Darius C. Warner,
Edward Hoverson,	A. G. Weissert, Att'y,
William Hoynes,	John F. Welch,
W. Hyde, PH. B.,	E. K. Wheeler,
Newton J. Hubbard,	John D. White,
Amos G. Huber,	Henry C. Wills,
William T. Hughes,	Lewis T. Williams,
Edward M. Irish,	John Q. Wing,
Oscar T. Jannasch,	James H. Winters,
David A. Jay,	Willis W. Woodruff,
John H. Johnson,	W. W. Woodworth, A'y,
William O. Keffer,	Charles D. Wright,
Lucius Knight,	J. W. Youche, B.A., A'y,

The address to the class was delivered by President ANGELL, and was full of thought and instruction: in fact was one of the President's happiest efforts, both in matter and manner.

—The Law Alumni had a reunion and supper at Cook's Hotel on Tuesday evening, which we hear pronounced a pleasant affair.

In the examination of ex-Collector Murphy before the Senate Investigating Committee, a few days ago, he was made to swear that he knew no law nor anything else. In fact he swore that he had never read the laws under which he acted, and relied entirely upon the advice of his subordinates. An intelligent officer, a tribute to the discernment of Grant.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

— Wendell Phillips is reported as saying—to a reporter of the Reading (Pa.) *Eagle*—that while recently visiting in the vicinity of Grant's old home, he was informed by a friend that the people thereabouts "had a very poor opinion of Grant, they did not think that he was an honest man;" and further, and to the point:—"My friend asked me to ride around within the neighborhood and he would show me at least five grg-shops where the now President of the United States has yet whisky bills standing against him, the score not having been wiped out." We suggest that somebody wanting an office, pay those bills and present the receipts to Grant. If the "present" don't draw the unpaid bills will be out of the way, and no more be thrown in the face of the proud "God and morality party"

— A divorce bill pending in the New York Legislature includes in the causes for which a wife may pray a divorce, "such conduct on the part of the husband towards the wife as shall, without just cause, deprive her of the society of her relations or friends; or of attendance on public worship, or shall designedly render her life unhappy or uncomfortable."—Pass that bill into a law and it will be advisable for a man contemplating marriage to take a census of his to-be "wife's relatives or friends" and their proclivities, and determine his ability to maintain them all. Bosh!

— Wendell Phillips says: "Mr. Sumner will not under any circumstances support Gen Grant. He entertains the most contemptuous opinion of him. During quite a recent conversation I had with him at Washington, Mr. Sumner said that the President was the most ignorant corrupt, dishonest man living! If there was no other choice Mr. Sumner would rather not vote at all than vote for Grant." Grant's attorney can take the witness.

— Report says that Evans, the defaulting Pennsylvania State Agent, or rather the agent charged with taking an excessive commission on claims collected from the United States, is in New York, in a suffering and dying condition, his associates having bagged the greater share of the plunder and left him without either riches or good name. The way of the transgressor is hard; especially when he "gets cotched at it."

— The Charlotte *Republican* comes down on the Senate Congressional Apportionment Committee like a thousand of brick. It says the committee tried to solve the problem of "just how to divide the States so that thirteen Senators can go to Congress next fall from nine districts," which it concludes is to be done by four of them consenting to be "switched off" the Congressional course and on to the State ticket.

— The Corunna *American*, noticing the late woman-suffrage convention at Kalamazoo, says: "We notice the name of A. L. Williams (of Owosso) as one of the Vice Presidents, when it is a notorious fact that he is in Europe,—but, being a spiritualist, perhaps he *was* present, though not in the flesh."

— The New Hampshire Democratic papers are charging wholesale bribery upon the Republicans in the recent campaign; and not only charging but proving. Numerous affidavits are published naming the men offering and paying and the sums paid to get voters to vote the Republican ticket or refrain from voting. And that's how the election was carried.

— The Toledo *Commercial* asserts that a Postoffice Directory, published at Washington and advertised at "$2, post paid," has been received at Toledo under the frank of "J. G. Sutherland, M. C" This is one way of depleting the treasury so as to make a duty on salt necessary.

— A Washington telegram unnecessarily denies a report that Secretary Boutwell was to retire from the Treasury department. Few office holders die and none resign, and Boutwell don't propose to be one of the exceptions, not if he knows himself.

— Gov Warmouth, of Louisiana, has been to Washington, and having failed to get the endorsement of Grant, has returned, swearing to defeat him: in which undertaking he has our sympathies.

— Forney is reported indisposed,—the assigned ails being nervous prostration and stomach sickness: cause—making up with Grant.

— The Missouri *Democrat* (Rep.) has changed hands by order of the courts, but not its principles, as it still advocates the nomination and re-election of Grant.

—The Connecticut election takes place on Monday next. Orders from Washington and a free use of money will probably secure a Republican victory.

IN Bridgewater the Democrats have gone back to the old *regime* and nominated DANIEL LEBARON for Supervisor. DAN will be welcomed back by his many friends on and off the Board. D. W. PALMER is in the field for Clerk. Bridgewater wouldn't be Bridgewater without PALMER in the Clerk's office.

In Northfield PATRICK WALL again heads the Democratic ticket for Supervisor. A mixed ticket is also in the field, with GEORGE RENIVICK for Supervisor.

The York Democrats head their ticket with GEORGE COE.

THE Republicans of Ann Arbor Town have again headed their ticket with SELDEN W. SHURTLEFF. A good incident is told of the caucus. SAMUEL CROSSMAN offered to do the duties of Supervisor for $100, paying all overplus into the town treasury; he got *one* vote. JOHN GEDDES "went him better" and estimated his services at $200; he received *two* votes. Mr. SHURTLEFF proposed to take the established fees or all he could get, and was nominated. The Ann Arbor Republicans don't believe in "cheap men."

How the Minnesota Germans Feel.

The Minnesota *Frie Presse*, an able and influential German organ, has a leading editorial under the head: "President Grant—shall we re-elect him or not?" The question is answered most decidedly in the negative. The *Frie Presse* says: "While we acknowledge the military achievements of President Grant, and would gladly have him re-assigned his former place in the army, yet we are not prepared for and will resist any attempt of placing him at the head of the executive power of the nation for another period of four years. And if the champions of the President, and he himself will, instigated by their selfishness, persist in his re election, and by this rend the Republican party asunder, they must not blame us if we do not follow their dangerous and anti-Republican course." The *Frie Presse* argues at length and with ability in favor of the one-term principle. It says the party in power has "played out" as regards ideas, and that persons and personalities have usurped their place. It says further: "We shall not, under any circumstances, help to re-elect any President for a second term." This defection from Grant of one of the ablest German papers in the State, is suggestive of the change that is going on in the minds of a very large element of the Republican party.

A State Officer in Trouble.

From the *Free Press* we copy the following legislative proceedings, which took place in the House on Friday last:

Mr. Grosvenor presented the following petition, which he said had been handed to him upon entering the hall this morning:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan:

Whereas, It is susceptible of proof that Chas. A. Edmonds, Commissioner of the State Land Office, has violated act No. 79 of the session laws of 1871, which provides that the drunkenness of any person holding office under the Constitution or laws of this State, shall be good cause for the removal from office by the authority and in the manner provided by law; and

Whereas, The Constitution makes the Legislature the only body having control of this law as regards a State Officer, or who can execute the same when it is in session; and,

Whereas, We believe this law was enacted to the end that the people of this State might not be made to endure the disgrace of the continuance in public office of men addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors to excess; and,

Whereas, The too free use of liquor leads to other debaucheries and excesses in violation of good order, and disreputable to the participant, bringing disgrace upon himself and thus upon those who have confided the public trusts to him, of which debaucheries and excesses it can be proven by undoubted testimony that Mr. Edmonds is guilty; and,

Whereas, Mr. Edmonds has in his employ as clerks in the State Land Office men who publicly violate the laws of good order and decency, and who use intoxicating liquors; therefore,

To the end that the law passed in 1871 may not be a dead letter on our Statute books, and the people forced to endure the disgrace of having such men in public places where they are compelled to come in contact with them and be subjected, whenever hate or envy dictate, to the damning words gathered from the haunts of vice and iniquity, which such men store up from the debaucheries in which they indulge, and low characters with whom they associate, we ask that the Legislature take the proper steps to enter into a full investigation of this subject, and if the charges of drunkenness and other misdemeanors can be proven against said Chas. A. Edmonds, that he be at once removed from the position of Commissioner of the State Land Office. And your petitioners will ever pray.

J. H. B.

The petition is signed by J. H. Bartholomew and twenty-five other citizens of Lansing, and on motion of Mr. Fenton it was ordered printed in the journal.

Mr. Grosvenor asked unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petition and complaint of J. H. Bartholomew and twenty-five others, citizens of the city of Lansing, against Chas. A. Edmonds, Commissioner of the State Land Office, be and the same is hereby referred to a select committee of three, with instructions to inquire into the probable truth or falsity of the complaint, and report thereon to the House with all convenient speed, the result of these deliberations, and whether the said Charles A. Edmonds ought to be impeached by this House, to the end that he may be removed from the said office of Commissioner of the State Land Office; and if, in their opinion, the complaint is well founded, that they report to the House in form charges and specifications thereon, with the view of a trial before the Senate as contemplated by art. 12, sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Constitution of this State; and further, for the purpose of which inquiry and investigation such committee is hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses touching the matter of such complaint.

Mr. Fenton moved that the number of the proposed committee be increased to five, which was agreed to.

Mr. Huston said he had prepared resolutions with the same view, and, as they embraced other matters, involving an investigation into the conduct of the office under Mr. Edmonds, which, he had frequently heard from various quarters of the State, had been very corruptly administered, he offered these as a substitute.—He knew of many settlers upon swamp lands in Tuscola and Sanilac Counties who had lived upon those lands for full five years; some of them had cleared farms as large as fifty acres, and had put up good farm houses, and whose lands had been sold at this office and their rights taken away from them through collusion on the part of those in charge He said further that it is believed that the Commissioner of the State Land Office has shared in the profits of these transactions Mr. Huston related an instance of a man whom he knew, who had lived upon his farm five years and three months, had a family of five or six children; that thro' an oversight he had neglected to file a surpervisor's certificate within 3 months after moving upon the land; that in consequence of this informality a man from Coldwater (Mr. Edmonds' home) had spied out the facts and looked up the records; had bought the land of the Commissioner, sold it to a firm in Pontiac, who, in turn, had disposed of it to parties in New York, and they have now brought action in the United States Court, at Detroit for the purpose of ejecting this poor farmer and getting possession of his property, whose only fault was a neglect to comply with a technical requirement of the Swamp Land law. Upon applying to the parties who hold the above title, the poor man was informed that they knew he was in possession, but it made no difference; if, however, he would pay them $600 they would give him a deed of it. This was but one of the many cases, and whether the Commissioner was guilty of taking a share of these iniquitous transactions, instead of looking out for the rights of the settlers, it was certainly time that he knew of these robberies, and sharks that were hanging about his office for this purpose.

Mr. Grosvenor supported his resolution and argued that it with the petition covered all the ground necessary, to include all conduct in the office, in the word "misdemeanors," which was very broad and comprehensive. He thought also that this petition of citizens should receive immediate attention.

The matter was discussed by Messrs. Riford, Hurlbut and Cameron, when the substitute was lost—26 to 43.

The original motion was adopted and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Grosvenor, Huston, Adams, Millington and Adam as the Committee of Investigation.

The Effect of Light on Small-Pox.

From the Journal of the Telegraph.

Among the many investigations now being made of the chemical action of light, there are none more interesting or more important than those which are directed to the observation of its effects on the health. It has been observed by Dr. Weber that the sensibility of the skin is very much increased in those parts of the body which are always exposed to the light, and this difference has even been measured by that eminent physician. This remarkable fact is especially observable on persons suffering from small-pox, the severity of the skin disease being visibly augmented if the patient be not confined in a dark room. Dr. Waters has recently published a paper on this subject, in which he states that if the room be darkened so that a single ray can enter it, the effect is to arrest the disease at the papular or vesicular stage; it never becomes purulent, and the skin between the vesicles is never inflamed or swollen; *liquor sanguinis* is not changed into pus, nearly all the pain and itching are absent, and the smell is, if not entirely removed, greatly diminished. Another advantage, important in a therapeutical point of view, is the assistance given to medicines, the absence of light increasing the excretory powers of the skin.

Our Most Prosperous Era.

Ex-Commissioner David A. Wells, who is admitted the highest authority on questions of taxation and revenue, in this country, in a recent paper discussing, historically, the financial measures of our government, fixes the period of our greatest prosperity in a Democratic administration, and under a Democratic tariff. From 1851 to 1860, and more particularly during the last three years of this time, when the tariff was an average of 18 to 20 per cent., "the comparative growth and progress attained by every department of American trade, commerce and industry was greater than for any corresponding period, either before or since, in the history of the nation." It was in the latter part of this period that our commercial tonnage rose to upwards of five and a half million tons; the cotton crop exceeded five million bales; our exports of manufactures reached their maximum; and our consumption of sugar, coffee and cotton cloth—the best test of general prosperity—reached the largest *per capita* rate it has ever reached. During the decade from 1850 to 1860, the increase of population was over thirty-five per cent., the increase of wealth one hundred and twenty-four per cent., and the average of property to each individual $5 10. It would be difficult," says the ex-commissioner, to find a more happy illustration of the influence of the non-interference or non-obstructive policy of a government with the trade, commerce and industry of a highly civilized, active people, than the condition of the United States at that time afforded." The Federal government imposed no direct taxes on the people; there was no such thing known or thought of as internal revenue, stamps, excise, assessors and collectors; the only source of revenue that the government applied to was a light impost of less than twenty per cent. upon imported goods and the sale of public lands; and, low as the tariff was compared with the exorbitant protective tariff which now exists, it yielded so large a surplus revenue that the trouble with the government was not, as now, how to increase it, but how to reduce. At one time there was such a superabundance of unneeded money in the treasury that the government actually divided among the States $28,000,000. Nor was this prosperous and pleasant state of things due entirely to the fact that we had no national debt to take care of; it was attributable, in a large measure, to the simplicity and frugality of our governmental system, and the purity of the civil service that prevailed in those days. From 1851 to 1861 the ordinary expenditures of the government were $57,870, 00, or $2 03 *per capita* of the population; while the *per capita* of payment on account of the national debt alone for 1871 was $2 86, and the additional *per capita* charge for other expenditures in that year was $4 37. In other words, the *per capita* cost of the government, not including the national debt, was twice as great for the last year of the Republican administration as it was for the last year of a Democratic administration.—*Missouri Republican.*

An Incorrupt Judge.

"Whilst the King was staying at Hyères," Joinville says, "in order to procure horses to take him into France, the Abbot of Cluny made him a present of two palfreys which were worth quite 500 livres, one for himself and the other for the Queen. When the abbot had made this present, he said: "Sire, I will come tomorrow to speak of things which concern me." On the morrow the abbot returned; the King listened very attentively, and for a very long time. When the abbot had taken leave, I went to the King and said: "Sire, if you will allow me I wish to ask you whether you have not listened more graciously to the Abbot of Cluny because he gave you those two palfreys yesterday?" The King reflected for some time, and then said: "Yes, truly." "Sire," said I, "do you know why I put this question to you?" "Why?" he asked me. "Because," I answered "I warn you and advise you to forbid your sworn councillors, when you come to France, to take anything from those who have to plead before them, for rest assured that, if they receive anything, they will listen more patiently and attentively to those who give, as you have done to the Abbot of Cluny." Then the King summoned his council, and repeated what I had said, and they told him I had given him good advice.—"*St. Louis and Calvin.*" *Guizot.*

COMMERCIAL.

N

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING. MARCH 29 1872

Local and Other Brevities.

— Look for the large Ws in the advertising columns.

— Weather is Springy—at last, but rain is wanted.

— The Railroad Agent is actively getting the right of way through the city.

— The subject of Rev. L. R. Fisk's discourse next Sunday evening will be "Principles in private and public life."

— Col. Goodhue broke ground on his railroad contract at Milan yesterday, and we shall probably report a jubilee next week.

— The sub-contractors for the first eight miles of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railroad are on hand ready to throw dirt

— C. H. Millen, Treasurer of the T. A. & N. R. R., requests us to say that the second assessment installment will be due on Monday next.

— Rev. S. S. Hunting, Secretary of the Unitarian Association for the West, will preach in the Unitarian Church on the next Sunday, morning and evening.

— We noticed a flock of birds one day last week flying from tree to tree with an uneasy twitter, as though they lamented their indiscretion in leaving the "Sunny South."

— Hon. John N. Ingersoll, of the Corunna *American*, was in our city a day or two ago, and dropped into our sanctum. He was exhibiting "Block Coal" and talking railroad.

— The Junior Exhibition of the High School, on Friday evening last, was largely attended, and the several members of the class acquitted themselves with credit individually and to the school.

— A. C. Bliss is the "irregular" Republican candidate for Constable in the First Ward, and not Chas. Boylan, as we had it last week, and for which mistake we were near having "a head put on us."

— The whole "North Country" is arranging to come down upon Ann Arbor on Wednesday next, April 3d, to talk railroad matters and "fight it out on *that* line." East Saginaw Corunna, Owosso, Flushing, Clayton, Hartland, and we don't know how many other places promise to be represented. Well, let them come.

We had intended a leader on the local "Political Situation," but judging by the results of the caucuses on Wednesday evening we are not one of the individuals whose opinions will have any material influence in shaping the action of the Democratic convention to-morrow evening. We, therefore, omit our say, and trust to the better judgment of the delegates when convened.

— We have only one other word to say in this connection. In 1862 the Democracy of this county and State were forestalled by *Union movements*, adopted *Union tickets*, and were not ruined. In 1866 the Democracy of the State again accepted the same situation. The Democracy of Chicago—or the better part—pursued the same course at their last charter election, and in New York, Horatio Seymour, Samuel J Tilden, Chas. O'Conor and thousands of other leading Democrats did not think themselves bound by the decrees of Tammany. We mean by this that no Democrat or no Republican should at the coming election consider himself bound to vote for any man *just because he is a party candidate*. Don't vote for an intemperate man or for a man engaged in making his neighbors intemperate,—continual, persistent violators of law are not fit men to make or execute law,—for a man lacking respectability, *good habits or thorough fitness for the duties which will devolve upon him*, just because he has been nominated by the Democracy, by the Republicans, or by the "Citizens."

There will be candidates enough to select from. Vote conscientiously *and for the best men* and you will subserve the best interests of our city *as well as of the party to which you belong*.

— Both parties could have avoided complications and kept their organizations intact for a campaign involving great political issues, but that course not having been chosen, the responsibility rests upon each individual. With no party tickets in the field, nobody could have been branded as a bolter, but don't let the fear of the "bolter's brand" compel you to vote against your better judgment.

The members of the "saloon ring," the "free trade in whisky ring," the "Prohibition (against restraint) ring," the "anti Sunday Ordinance ring," or by whatever other name called, and of whatever political persuasion, have not hesitated to manipulate caucuses and construct ward tickets to suit their own notions, and will not hesitate next Monday to cut and carve regardless of party, as *they have never hesitated to cut and carve in the interest of their vocation*, and *good citizens* may for once follow their example.

We say these things in no factious or dictatorial spirit, but in full view of our life-long convictions as a Democrat, our duties as a citizen, and. above all, our duties as a journalist. The latter compel us to speak when we would be silent, and speaking, we must speak what we think.

— In what we have said we make no reflection upon the candidates to be nominated to-night. They may—and we hope will—be fit men in every respect, and worthy to receive the vote of every Democrat in the city.

Unless your name is found on the registry list of the ward in which you reside on Monday next, you will lose your vote. Therefore, if you have moved into the city, changed your residence from one ward to another, been naturalized or become of age during the last year, see that your name is properly registered. This must be done *to-morrow, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.*, at the following places:

1st *Ward*—at Sorg's Paint Shop.
2d " —at Eberbach & Co.'s Drug Store.
3d *Ward*—at the Sheriff's office in Court House.
4th *Ward*—at Firemen's Hall.
5th " —at the shop of Geo. H. Rhodes
6th " —at McDonald's store.

Don't depend upon any one else, but attend to it yourself.

The *Free Press* says that a double track of steel rails is to be laid on the Central road between Detroit and Ypsilanti and between Niles and Lake Station the present season; and that within sixty days the track will be all steel between Detroit and Jackson.

Democratic Nominations.

Democratic ward caucuses were held on Wednesday evening, pursuant to call, candidates nominated for Aldermen and Constables, delegates elected to the City Convention, to be held this evening, and Ward Committees appointed.

The candidates nominated are:

For Aldermen—
1st *Ward*—Martin Clark.
2d " —George F. Lutz.
3d " —John B. Dow.
4th " —John Clancy for full term; John George Miller for vacancy.
5th *Ward*—no nomination.
6th " —no nomination.

For Constables—
1st *Ward*—Emilus M. Richardson.
2d " —Thomas F. Leonard.
3d " —Thomas J. Hoskins.
4th " —John Laughlin.
5th " —no nomination.
6th " —no nomination.

Some of these candidates are good men and would make good officers; but truth compels us to say that some of them are nominations *not fit to be made*, and reflect no credit either upon the party at large or those who engineered the caucuses. Saying this much, the electors who know them are at liberty to "sort them out" each for himself.

The Ward Committees are:

1st *Ward*—A. Widenmann, J. J. Parshall, J. J. Robison.

2d *Ward*—John N. Gott, Thomas F. Leonard, John G. Grossman.

3d *Ward*—Henry Paul, Luke Coyle, Benj. F. Watts.

4th *Ward*—L. R. Slawson, John Eisele, Peter Carey.

5th *Ward*—Martin Seabolt, Frank Ortman, S. Owen.

6th *Ward*—Theodore F. McDonald, H. P. Finley, Geo. H. Pond.

At the "irregular" Republican convention held on Thursday evening of last week, the following candidates for city and district officers were nominated:

For Mayor—Ransom S. Smith.

For Recorder—Leonhard Gruner.

For Justice of the Peace—Franklin Cate for full term; James Donovan for vacancy.

For Supervisors—
1st and 2d Wards—Conrad Krapf.
3d " 4th " —Alonzo A. Gregory.
5th " 6th " —Robert P. Glazier.

For Collectors
1st and 2d Wards—Charles B. Thompson.
3d and 4th Wards—George A. Gilbert.
5th " 6th " —Eli Manly.

The list of candidates for Aldermen and Constables—"irregulars"—was published last week.

The Corunna *American* of the 21st inst. says: "We speak advisedly when we say that measures are now being taken to commence at once the construction of the East Saginaw and Ann Arbor Railroad, to connect with the Toledo road at the latter place—work to commence simultaneously north and south of Corunna. Gentlemen of capital are to enter into the work on Monday next, and not cease their labors until the road is an acknowledged fact and the cars running." That is the kind of talk our readers will be glad to hear.

The Democrats of the 3d and 4th Wards, thinking their district unfairly dealt by in the nomination of a Supervisor on the Citizens' Ticket, will make an extra effort to elect a Democrat. The Citizens' Committee should have regarded the politics of wards and districts a little more closely, and would have strengthened their ticket by doing so. The district named is entitled to a Democratic Supervisor, and we hope will elect a good one.

The polls of the city election on Monday next will be held at the following places:

1st *Ward*—at Sorg's shop.
2d " —at Geo. Freeman's barber shop.
3d " —at the Court House.
4th " —at Firemen's Hall.
5th " —at Geo. H. Rhodes' shop.
6th " —at McDonald's store.

The polls will open at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as may be, and close at 4 o'clock P. M, *precisely*. Vote in season.

The regular Republican Ward Caucuses were severally held on Wednesday evening, with a large turn out in each ward. We understand that in every instance the men on the "Citizen's Ticket were endorsed or nominated, and that delegates were appointed to the City Convention held last evening—favorable to the nomination of the Citizens' City Ticket.

Voters in the Townships must register to-morrow—if not already registered—or they cannot vote on Monday next. The Boards of Registration will be in session at the office of the Township Clerk in each Township.

The April number of the *Ladies' Repository* is a little later than its cotemporaries, but none the less welcome. Its steel engravings are: "Lake Pepin, Mississippi River," and a portrait of Hon. Geo. T. Cobb, and besides these four articles have very fine wood illustrations—not hatchet cuts and daubs, "Make me to understand Thy Word," "A Ramble in Peru," "Gerard Mercator," "Luterworth Chunk and John Wickliffe." The table of contents covers the usual wide range, and includes many readable articles. $3.50 a year. Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati.

From the same we have the April *Golden Hours*, a capital number of a capital magazine, every page of which the girls and boys *may* and *will* read with avidity. $2 a year. Address as above.

In the *Young Folks* for April *our young folks* and all other fortunate possessors of it find a host of good things. Trowbridge gives three more chapters of "A Chance for Himself," in which Jack Hazard gets deeper into trouble. Sarah Chester relates the trials of "Tommy the Peddler," Rev. R. D. Carter gives three more chapters of "Crusoe Life," and the other contributors are in their best mood. $2 a year. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

Arthur's Lady's Magazine for April is a very readable number. "The Rich Heiress" and "Six in All" are continued, the lesser papers are attractive, while the several departments are full of matter for the home—for parents and children. $2 a year. T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia.

From the same we have the April *Children's Hour*, each number of which, in story, verse and picture, is a gem for the little ones. $1.25 a year. Address as above.

The April number of *The Nursery* is before us, with beautiful print, bright pictures, and stories and verses so told and rhymed as to severely strain the buttons of little jackets and dresses. The *Nursery* ought to be in every family where there are little ones—day four year olds, over or under. $1.50 a year. John L. Shorey, Boston.

Corunna and the Railroad.

The following private letter from Corunna is not devoid of interest to the public at this time, and so we give it to our readers:

Corunna, March 23d, 1872.

E. B. Pond,

Dear Sir:

Mr. Cummins and some others here wanted me to write to you, as I have have previously written. There is much Railroad excitement here, but not of the kind of which the Ohio gentleman spoke at the meeting in Ann Arbor, when there was but "a thimble full of substance and a hogshead of wind." We have no Crawford among us to blow. What our folks say they mean, and they will perform to the utmost of their ability. It is sincere, earnest labor they mean. We have had a committee appointed for several weeks, which was to visit Ann Arbor, to travel over the route contemplated for the road north from Ann Arbor to East Saginaw, by the way of Corunna, to see how the feeling was along said route, and how much it was possible to get subscribed, in order to get right down to the work which must be done to build the road south from here. The road north is a sure thing, and the great trouble will be to get sufficient subscription to grade and tie the road south of here.

They wish me to say to you that they are at work, and that they design to be in Ann Arbor at the meeting appointed for the 3d of April. They want the friends of this route south to understand that the Corunna people mean work, and have no idea of yielding anything in this enterprise; and that they are determined to fight all these side movements, gotten up for the purpose of tieing up the people by getting subscriptions to other routes, thereby weakening and defeating this.

Mr. Cummins just informed me that he would ship a barrel of coal to E. W. Morgan to exhibit in Ann Arbor at the meeting. I am told that the coal company are now shipping daily about 40 tons—some days more, and that it is impossible to fill orders. The demand is constantly increasing.

As to the great blow made by the Flushing people about their stone quarry, we have the same quality of stone here, which extends all over the coal fields and has furnished the base for most of our brick and many other buildings, and has been used to a considerable extent for thirty years, and if the owners of the land would quarry or allow others to there would be more of this stone used. Those who have got out stone and used them have been trespassers. The time will come when the stone will be extensively used. I think I have said enough this time.

C. P.

The April number of the *Electic Magazine* has for its leading article, The Later English Poets—Swinburne, Rossetti, Morris, from the Quarterly Review. Besides, there are: Wanderings in Japan, by A. B. Mitford, from *Cornhill*; Brougham and some of his contemporaries, *Temple Bar*; The Strange Adventures of a Phæton, by Wm. Beach, chaps. iv.—vi.; Dickens in Relation to Criticism; John Bright; Charles Sumner, by the editor, with a fine steel portrait, the first of a series of American public men; other papers of interest, Notes on Literature, Science and Art. $5 a year. E. R. Pelton, New York.

— The March number *did not come to hand*.

Vegetine.—The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the *Vegetable Kingdom* are more safe, more successful, in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

The undersigned is ready to receive pupils in cultivation of the Voice and in Instrumental Music. Lessons given at his residence, No. 40, cor. of Thompson and William Streets, and at the houses of pupils.

Address, Postoffice Box 631.

J. R. SAGE, Teacher.

March 22d, 1872. 1366tf

"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.

DIED.

In York, on the 8th day of March, of typhoid pneumonia, ANN M., wife of Erastus W. Basom, aged 43 years.

In Ann Arbor, March 20th, Mrs. Sibyl Lawrence, wife of Hon. Edwin Lawrence, aged 53 years.

Mrs. Sibyl Lawrence was the daughter of John and Rhoda Fuller. She was born January 28, 1819, at Sempronius, Cayuga Co., N. Y. She came with her mother to this city in 1830, but spent considerable time afterward at Miss Upham's Seminary in Canandaigua. She was married to Judge Lawrence in November, 1838, and her wedding and her funeral were in the same room. She was the mother of Mary M. Lawrence and Edwin B. Lawrence, who are deceased, and of John F. Lawrence, now of this city. Her mother is still living, aged 82.

The death of such a rare woman as Mrs. Lawrence ought not to be left with a merely formal mention. Men and women of all sects and ranks and social circles consented in praising one whose love was so large, whose heart was so sincere, whose tongue was so truthful, whose labors in every cause of charity and righteousness were so unselfish, so prompt and so constant. She was the light of her home,—in her faithfulness as wife and mother and daughter and sister, and in her welcome to the many guests who were so glad to come where they could look upon her bright face and see her happy smile and hear her cheerful voice. In every kind of well-doing she was never weary. She loved her neighbor better than herself, and would sacrifice her own comfort to help any suffering from need. Her rule was the rule of honesty and charity. While she never tried to conceal her opinions, religious or social, she was not harsh or intolerant in expressing them, and allowed to all around her the liberty which she claimed and used. Her clear intellect was quick to see fallacies, and would have a reason for its belief; yet she made not much profession, but always showed her faith by her service. Her spirit was hopeful, and she looked for a better time to come, and for a nobler work in the spiritual life. Her long sickness, often attended with severe pains, was borne without complaint, with a patience marvellous to those who looked on and ministered to one whose only fear was that she might wear out by helplessness the patience of her friends. Her serene and happy death proved that she had not erred in choosing her way of truth and duty. Who will be more missed than she where practical Christian work is to be done? Who will be remembered more lovingly by the large company who had looked to her for counsel and quickening and inspiration? Who more sure of greeting from the angels who are busy in God's errands of mercy? B.

29, 29! WHAT DOES IT MEAN!

This question has been asked many times lately and one of Erin's sons said, "It would take an educated mon to tell that." But it means that **L. COLBY**, who has for the last three years been a partner in a large wholesale house in Chicago; and although the terrible fire of last fall has left that city in ruins, he still lives, and like

BARNABY'S CROW,

Never says die, but has opened a fine stock of new clean GROCERIES, at

No. 29 SOUTH MAIN ST.,

between the fashionable Dry Goods Store of Henion & Gatt, and the Mammoth Hardware Store of Lewis C. Risdon. I will say to citizens of Ann Arbor and surrounding country; that I will sell **Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Glassware,** at a low figure for Cash or ready pay only I always pay Cash Down for Goods, and must have pay for them when delivered. Do not ask me to trust you, even if you are worth a million.

BUT I WILL SELL GOODS LOWER THAN ANY MAN CAN WHO TAKES CREDIT FOR PAY.

All kinds of Produce taken in Exchange. Goods delivered in the City free of charge. Come in

READY PAY CUSTOMERS,

and examine my goods. I will

SHOW YOU AROUND,

with the greatest of pleasure, and if you do not buy, I promise you I will not look cross. Special inducements to Boarding Houses and Clubs. Look for the sign of the

C. O. D. Grocery and the Big 29.

Lewis Colby.

March 14th, 1872 1365

FARMERS' STORE.

CARPETS!

WE WOULD SAY TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE

A NEW CARPET

This Spring, that we are now receiving

OUR SPRING STOCK!!

OF

CARPETING!

WHICH WE WILL SELL

FOR THIRTY DAYS AT

LAST YEARS' PRICES!

Which will make a saving of 20 or 25 per cent. Don't fail to to give us a call as we have THE CARPETS.

Ann Arbor, March 22d, 1872.

G. W. HAYS, Supt.

136 ml

NEW GOODS

FOR

EARLY SPRING TRADE!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TWO HUNDRED PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS

A Few Pieces Handsome Dress Goods.

Twenty-Five Pieces Cottonades.

AND HAVE ON HAND,

BOUGHT BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE

Ten Bales Sheetings,
Three Cases Bleached Goods,
Stripe Shirtings,
Tickings, Battings,
A full stock of Domestic Dry Goods
And as usual offer them for

MONEY UNDER THE MARKET.

JOHN H. MAYNARD.

1364w4

SAM. B. REVENAUGH

Copies Old

AMBROTYPES & DAGUERREOTYPES

IN

FIRST CLASS STYLE

TO ANY DESIRED SIZE.

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.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS

FIRST QUALITY,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

BACH & ABEL,

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

OUT OF THE OLD INTO THE NEW.

NOTICE TO MY PATRONS!!

HAVING REMOVED INTO MY

NEW AND SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 33 South Main Street, Opposite Hangsterfer's Hall,

I shall be pleased at all times to see all my old customers, and as many new ones as may favor me with a call. Thanking all for the liberal patronage bestowed on me in my old place, and hoping a continuance of the same in the new place, where at all times may be found

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF MILLINERY,

RIBBONS, LACES, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

Ladies' made up Garments, &c., and a full and complete stock of FANCY GOODS, at prices fully, at all times, AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

33 South Main Street. **H. COHEN.**

1364

BACH & ABEL!

Will Receive on or about the 1st of April, a Large and Attractive Stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS

TO WHICH THEY INVITE

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC.

WE ARE NOW SELLING COTTONS AT ABOUT NEW YORK PRICES, HAVING BOUGHT LARGELY OF THESE GOODS BEFORE THE ADVANCE.

BACH & ABEL.

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.

1347tf

March 15, 1872.

I AM NOW RECEIVING

New Spring Goods,
New Bleached Muslins,
New Spring Prints,
New Shirtings,
New Table Linen,
New Counterpanes,
New Bed Spreads,
New Napkins,
New Towelings,
New Alpacas,

AND

NEW DRESS GOODS!

SOLD AT THE

Very Lowest Cash Prices!

WINTER GOODS I AM CLOSING WITHOUT REGARD TO PRESENT EASTERN PRICES,

Housekeepers Replenishing will find it greatly to their advantage to Examine our Stock and Prices.

C. H. MILLEN,

1365ml No. 4 South Main Street.

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, Sole Agents for Michigan.

1355m3

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 Indian,) 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

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 the market.

1362

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE · FREE FROM ALCOHOL · PURELY · CALIFORNIA · EUREKA · D. WALKER'S

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 & 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 OR 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.

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

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

The Michigan Argus

The Boy John.

S. C. Kendall says some very true and suggestive things about "The Boy John" in the April number of *Scribner's*. We quote as follows:

John is young. His tastes are unformed. His feelings are very far from being refined. In fact he is a little gross in his sympathies. Every bone in his body aches for recreation, for play, fun, laughter. He does not care—he has never been taught to care—what the fun is, if only it will give relief to the fidget that stings him. Not at all refined, he finds the hunger of his nature coarsely met—just as tainted meat will fill the hunger of a starving man—in the low revelry, vile stories, unclean mirth of drinking-cellars and saloons. The boy does not discriminate very closely, and to the longing of his crude appetite the entertainment of these places is infinitely better than any he ever could find in that place he has been taught to speak of as home. For eating and sleeping and getting his clothes mended, he feels that no place can be equal to a Christian home. But for a good time, for passing a dull evening hour, for learning something new, for words of cheer, for professions of sympathy, for those genial ways which a boy does love, and which any boy but a Uriah Heep must love, John will tell even the minister to his face that home is nothing to a street corner, or a billiard-room with the attachment of a beer-shop.

Well, by and by, just before the clock strikes ten, the father wakes from his doze, the spectacles falling and the paper sliding upon the floor, and looking round with a bewildered gaze, asks, "Where is John?"

Where is he? Why, for want of better instruction, he is out practicing our modern plan of training himself up in the way he likes to go, having no thought that when he is old he will care to depart from it. But the father who has inquired for his boy rubs his eyes, looks out into the darkness, and listens; but he hears him not. He wishes that his boy would not go out so of nights; but then he does go out. He wonders that John cannot sit down at home like other boys. What other boys? And then, with a *very* feeling remark that "If John does not do better and become steady, he will make a miserable shirk of himself," the father goes to bed. The mother waits till her boy comes. By and by he does come in, his restlessness blown off, the uneasy fidget of the early evening spent in relaxations which, of some kind, a boy must have,—and then at last the house is quiet. Sleep and rest prepare the household for another day and evening like these.

And when that other evening comes, out goes the boy again; and the father again wonders, and wishes that John would be steady and stay at home, and very feelingly predicts that "If he does not change his course, he will very likely come to a miserable end."

But, good father, why should your boy spend his evenings at home? What is there at home for *him?* What pleasant recreation, what happy plan for whiling away the hour, does he find inviting him *there*, or that would invite any *boy* there. What have you done to make home attractive and winsome to him as *John's* home? He would like amusements suited to his young, restless, brimming nature; how much real thought and care did you ever give in schemes, devices, plans, efforts, with a view to meeting this passion of his mind? How much do you play with him, tell stories with him, talk with him of what you have done and seen, of what your father did and saw? What games, what sports, what efforts at skill with slate and pencil, with knife, saw and gimlet, have you devised for him, while your look and action were saying, "My boy, I want you to love your home more than any other spot on earth?"

The King's Mistake.

A number of politicans, all of whom were seeking office under the government, were seated under a tavern porch, when an old toper named Joel D., a person who was very loquacious when corned, but exactly the opposite when sober, said that he would tell them a story. They told him to fire away, whereupon he spoke as follows: "A certain king had a philosopher upon whose judgment he always depended. Now it happened one day that the king took it into his head to go hunting, and summoned his nobles, and making the necessary preparations he summoned the philosopher and asked him if it would rain. The philosopher told him it would not, and they started. While journeying along they met a countryman mounted on a jackass.

"He advised them to return, 'for,' said he, 'it will certainly rain.' They smiled contemptuously upon him, and passed on. Before they had gone many miles, however, they had reason to regret not having taken the rustic's advice, as a shower coming up drenched them to the skin. When they had returned to the palace the king reprimanded the philosopher severely.

"I met a countryman," said he, "and he knows a great deal more than you do. He told me it would rain, whereas you told me it would not." The king then gave him his walking paper and sent for the countryman, who soon made his appearance.

"Tell me," said the king, "how you knew it would rain." "I don't know," said the rustic, "my jackass told me so." "And how, pray, did he tell you?" asked the king. "By pricking up his ears, your Majesty," said the rustic.

"The king sent the rustic away, and procuring the jackass of him, he placed him, the jackass, in the office the philosopher filled.

"And here," observed Joel, looking very wise, "is where the the king made a great mistake." "How," inquired the auditors. "Why, ever since that time," said Joel, with a grin on his phiz, "every jackass wants office."

Hopeful Temperance Movement.

The agitation in the Roman Catholic Church of this country in favor of temperance is a hopeful event. No class of our population need restraint in the matter of using spirituous liquors more than that which is controlled by the Roman Catholic priesthood.

The influence of Father Matthew in this country has been excellent among his fellow-countrymen, whose popular beverage, unlike that of the Germans, is one that maddens and excites to crimes of violence. The only way to reach this people is through the church. Even Father Matthew, though he did not specially use the influence of the priesthood, obtained his popularity in a great measure from the fact that he was in holy orders. We cannot depend on seeing, in this century or in the next, another man who can wield such immense personal influence; but if the leading prelates of America will combine their forces they can carry on the good work which is left.

The Bishop of Savannah has issued a strong pastoral letter on the subject, in which he warmly approves the sentiments of the Bishop of New York, who recently delivered an eloquent "temperance lecture." The recent agitation in the Catholic Convention in Maryland in favor of a temperance organization shows that the movement has strength.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Chicago *Republican* says: "Extraordinary reports come from Canada concerning the richness of the silver and gold mines upon the northern shore of Lake Superior. At the Silver Island mine enormous quantities of ore are said to be taken out every day, the amount being limited only by the force employed. The quantity of silver is reported to be inexhaustible, and it is believed that several million dollars' worth will be taken out this winter. Several other mines are doing very well. The number of laborers employed in all the mines is about 458. Gold-bearing quartz has also been found in the neighborhood. The excitement is great.

The Son of Robert Burns.

The last surviving son of Robert Burns is dead. The poet had six children, of whom three sons survived infancy. Of these William Nicol Burns was the second; he lived to be eighty-two years of age, having been born in April, 1791. His elder brother, Robert, died at Dumfries about ten years since. His younger brother, James, died some seven years since. Like him he was an officer in the East India Company's service, from which he retired, after a full term of service, thirty years ago. Of the three sons of Robert Burns, all were childless except the second, James, who left two daughters; of these one married an Irish physician, Dr. Hutchinson (her sister, Annie Burns, never married). She had several children, of whom one, Robert Burns, Hutchinson, recently completed his education at Christ Church Hospital, London. This gentleman and his sisters are the only descendants in the fourth generation of the poet. Colonel Burns was not a very remarkable man; he was a nice old gentleman, and when in the army an efficient officer. His recollections of his father were not many, for he was but five years af age when the poet died, in 1796. He was named after his father's friend William Nicol, a master in the Edinburgh High School, and one of the three celebrities named in "Willie Brewed a Peck o' Maut." Colonel Burns has been buried in the Burns mausoleum, at Dumfries, where his father, his mother, and his world-widely celebrated mother, Jeannie Armoor, rest.—*N. Y. World.*

The Girl Who Wins.—The time has passed away when woman must be pale and delicate to be called interesting—when she must be totally ignorant of all general knowledge to be called refined and high-bred—when she must know nothing of the current political news of the day, or be called masculine and strong-minded.

It is not a sign of high birth or refinement to be sickly and ignorant. Those who affect anything of the kind are behind the times, and must shake up an air themselves mentally and physically, or drop under the firm strides of common sense ideas, and be crushed into utter insignificance.

In these days an active, rosy-faced girl, with brain quick and clear, a warm, light heart, a temper quickly heated at intended insult or injury, and just as quick to forgive; whose feet can run as fast as her tongue and not put her out of breath; who is not afraid of freckles, or to breathe the pure air of heaven, unrestrained by drawn curtains or a close carriage; and, above all, who can speak her mind and give her opinion on important topics that interest intelligent people, is the true girl who will make a good woman.

This is the girl who wins in these days. Even fops and dandies who strongly oppose woman's rights, like a woman who can talk well, even if she is not handsome. They weary of the most beautiful creature if she is not smart. They say, "Aw, yes, she is a beauty, and no mistake, but she won't do for me—lacks brains"—of which commodity it would seem she can have but little use in her association with him; however, to please even an empty-headed fop, a woman must know something.

Spring Treatment of Cows.

Farrow cows that are being milked and fattened at the same time, must have an abundance of rich food—say four or five quarts of corn meal per day, with cut stalks or hay. Beef is now low, but so are milch cows, and it will probably be better to dispose of farrow cows that are fat than to keep them another season. If liberally fed we have known them milked up to the time they were sold to the butcher, and still prove very fat inside. As a rule, however, the butchers will pay a little more if they have been dry a few weeks.

Cows that come in before the first of April will now, in ordinary dairies, be allowed to go dry. In the majority of cases they cease to give milk of their own accord. With warm stables and liberal food, some cows will continue to give milk nearly or quite up to calving. A cow with great digestive powers, that will keep in high condition, nourish her calf, and give milk, may be allowed to do so. In fact, it is probably better to keep on milking her. There will be less danger of milk fever after calving. But such cases in our experience, are rare. It requires liberal food and the best of treatment to keep such a cow in vigorous health. As a rule, the average good dairy cow requires and will repay a few weeks' rest at this season. And we need seldom be afraid to feed liberally. Any fat accumulated before calving will in the case of a good milker find its way to the butter-tub.

For ten days or two weeks before calving, it is well to give laxative food, such as bran mash and linseed tea, or, if this is not sufficient, to give a pound of Glauber salts, or half pound of Epsom salts and a tablespoonful of ginger. In case of very fat cows, it is well to give this dose once a week for three weeks or a month before calving, as a preventive of milk-fever.—*American Agriculturist.*

Labor by the Hour.

The subject of hiring farm labor by the hour is attracting attention as the best method of settling the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work. It makes provision for paying men for the time they are actually engaged, and nothing for rainy days and the time they are standing still. A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* has tried it, and says:

I find it pays. I keep three men,—usually one by the month. The men I hire by the day usually have families to support. When I paid them by the day, without any understanding as to its length, they arrive late or early as was convenient for them. Now that I pay by the hour, they generally want to work full as many hours as I need them; but if they do not, they know that they will get paid only for the work they do; and if they do not regard my wishes somewhat, laboring until the work is accomplished, they feel very certain that I shall hire some one who will stick by me; and Ifind men are more willing to accomplish all the work, regardless of the number of hours, if they are sure of being paid proportionately, as they are by the hour system. I think we shall adopt the same rule in reference to household help. It requires a little time to break in and make laborers understand it; but when they do, they like it better, and so do I.

A New York Incident.—At an early hour on Thursday morning a poorly clad girl, with a face telling a sad story of want and suffering, rang the bell at the residence of Francis D. Waite, on Duffield street, New York, and asked for food and the privilege of sitting in a rocking-chair until daybreak, which was granted. Soon after, Mrs. Waite awakened, and saw three men standing in the court-yard. The thieves fled, and the child admitted that she was their confederate and had been sent into the house in the manner described for the purpose of admitting the robbers. She was sent to the house of refuge.

Plague-Stricken Persia.—The world's generosity seems to be only for those who are in the world of telegraph wires and railroad lines. The magnificent charity showered upon Chicago shows how great that generosity is, and the pitiful story of the Persian plague shows that one nation sympathizes with another only when they are linked together by common interests. Persia is emphatically outside the charmed circle, and the Persians are dying at the rate of three thousand a day, with scarcely a hand lifted to succor them. If they were in Europe, Europe would long since have checked the famine that produced the plague. There is a glamour about Asia that makes everything there seem unreal, so that the ghastly pictures that reach us now an then of women and children fighting for morsels of food and dropping dead from disease along the roadside seem but a fearful fiction instead of a fearful fact.

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
INURANCE 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.

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 LARE ASSORTMENT AND SEVERAL NOVELTIES.

Goods Delivered to R. R. Depots and Packed by Ourselves Free of Charge.

RANSOM & KNAPP.
1363m3

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.

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

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

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

$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, GLASS, NAILS, &C., &C

CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED TO ORDER.

PRICES AS CHEAP AS AT ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

JANUARY 30th, 1871. Call at the store of the Old Firm, Main street, ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.

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 Street

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.

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 first day of March, A. D. 1872, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of David L. Gates, I did, on the first day of March, A. D. 1872, seize and levy upon all the right, title and interest that David 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, which above described land being situate and lying 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 16th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 6th, A. D. 1872.

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff,
1364 By Josiah Forbes, Under-Sheriff.

Real Estate for Sale

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Rufus Knight, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Executrix of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the eighteenth day of March, 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 Tuesday, the seventh day of May, 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 south forty rods in width of the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township two south of range five east in said State, containing twenty acres more or less; the west half of the northeast fractional quarter of section three, containing sixty-three acres more or less; the east half of the northwest fractional quarter of said section three containing sixty-three acres more or less; and the west half of the southeast quarter of said section three (excepting the twelve acres heretofore sold to James Parker) containing sixty-eight acres more or less, in township three south of range five east in said State.

Dated, March 18th, A. D. 1872.

LAMIRA KNIGHT,
HARRIET KNIGHT,
1366 Executrix.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Cornelius Laughlin, 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 eleventh day of March, 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 Tuesday, the thirtieth 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 the death of said deceased) the following described real estate to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three, in township one south of range six east, containing eighty acres more or less, in said State.

Dated, March 11th, A. D. 1872.

1365 WILLIAM BURKE, Administrator.

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,
1362 Administrator.

Mortgage Foreclosure Notice.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage made and executed by John Gaestel to Clark Sutton, bearing date the fourth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, Michigan, in liber thirty-eight of mortgages, on page four hundred and twenty-six, on the eighteenth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at eleven and a half o'clock A. M., and the power of sale contained in said mortgage having become operative by reason of such default, and the sum of three hundred and eighty-one dollars and ten cents being claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice for principal and interest, besides a reasonable Attorney fee for the foreclosure of said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged lands and premises therein described and hereinafter mentioned and set forth, or some part thereof, on Saturday the fifteenth day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw. The said mortgaged premises so to be sold, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, are described in said mortgage as follows: "All that tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Bridgewater in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, bounded and described as being the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section number thirty-six (36) in township number four (4) south of range number four (4) east, containing forty acres of land be the same more or less.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 14th, 1872.

CLARK SUTTON, Mortgagee.
Hiram J. Beakes,
Attorney for Mortgagee. 1366

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 north-east 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

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,
Zina P. King, Washtenaw County Michigan.
Complainant's Solicitor. 1362w6

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Fourth Judicial Circuit: In Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, in chancery, wherein Nathan H. Wheeler is complainant and Elizabeth Wheeler is defendant, at Ann Arbor, this first day of March, 1872.

On reading and filing due proof by affidavit that the above named defendant resides out of this State, and resides in the State of Nebraska, and on motion of Ninde & Crane, Solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that said defendant cause her appearance to be entered in said cause within three months from the date of this order, and in default thereof that the bill of complaint in said cause be taken as confessed by said defendant; and it is further ordered that within twenty days said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, and that such publication be continued once in each week for six successive weeks.

Dated, March 1st, 1872.

J. WILLARD BABBITT,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Ninde & Crane, Washtenaw County, Mich.
Sol'rs. for Compl't. 1364w6

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. The Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw; In chancery.
JACOB T. WISE,
vs.
JEANNETT A. WISE.

It satisfactorily appearing upon due proof by affidavit, that the defendant, Jeannett A. Wise is not a resident of the State of Michigan, but that she resides at Santa Clara, California, on motion of J. F. Lawrence, Solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the defendant, Jeannett A. Wise, cause her appearance to be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this order and that in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the complainant's bill of complaint 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 and notice of this order, and on default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Jeannett A. Wise; 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 public newspaper, printed and published in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and that such publication be continued in said paper once in each week for six successive week, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant, Jeannett A. Wise, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 1 th, 1872.

R. BEAHAN,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
1366w6 Washtenaw County, Michigan.

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 George E. Gooding, 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 Batchelder & Brother, in the city of Ypsilanti, in said county, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of June, and Wednesday, the eighteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, March 18th, A. D. 1872.

JOHN R. CAMPBELL,
NORMAN BATCHELDER,
1366w4* Commissioners.

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 Jane Briggs, 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 Charles H. Wallace, in the village of Saline, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of June, and Saturday, the twenty-first day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, March 21st, A. D 1872.

EVERETT B. CLARK,
ALBERT M. CLARK,
1366w4 Commissioners.

Estate of William A. Nowland.

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 fourth day of March, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William A. Nowland, 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 fourth day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of May, and on Wednesday the fourth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 4th, A. D. 1872.

HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1364w4* Judge of Probate.

Estate of Luther Boyden.

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 March, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Luther Boyden, 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 September next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of May, and on Thursday, the fifth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

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

HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1364w4* Judge of Probate.

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,
1361 Administrator.

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 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.

Estate of Ansel A. Holcomb.

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 nineteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ansel A. Holcomb, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary L. Holcomb, praying that she and James Lawrence or some other suitable persons may be appointed administrators of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fifteenth day of April 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,
1366 Judge of Probate.

Estate of James Bycraft.

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 eighteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of James Bycraft, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Edward Bycraft, 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 fifteenth day of April 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,
1365 Judge of Probate.

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 Monday, the fifteenth day of April 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,
1366 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Rufus Matthews.

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 fifteenth day of March, 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 Matthews, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Marcus J. Matthews, Executor, 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 twenty-second day of April 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,
1366 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Joshua Downer.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joshua Downer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elkanah P. Downer, Executor, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate whereof said deceased died seized for the purpose of distributing the proceeds of such sale among the persons entitled thereto.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fifteenth day of April 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,
1365 Judge of Probate.

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 Edward S. Booth, 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 George C. Page, in the village of Dexter, in said county, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of May, and on Thursday, the fifth day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

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

GEORGE C. PAGE,
ALEXANDER D. CRANE,
1364w4* Commissioners.

Estate of Philip Eiding.

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 sixth day of March, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Philip Eiding, 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 sixth day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of May, and on Friday, the sixth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 6th, A. D. 1872.

HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1364w4* Judge of Probate.

Estate of John Brewer.

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 John Brewer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William P. Hazard, praying that the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased may be authorized and directed to convey to him certain real estate therein described, in pursuance of a contract in writing made between the said deceased and said petitioner.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of April 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,
1364 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Sophronia Spear.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Sophronia Spear, deceased.

Gilman Walker, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, 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, 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 Executor 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,
1365 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Charles Burden.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of March, 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 Burden, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth M. Burden, praying that Heman Lee or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of April 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,
1365 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Frederick John Wanzeck.

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 thirteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick John Wanzeck, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Marie Wanzeck, praying that Leonhard Gruner, or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of April 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,
1365 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Heman R. Gage.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Heman R. Gage, deceased.

Russell Whipple and Ruth A. Gage, Administrators of said estate, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such Administrators.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of April 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 Administrators 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,
1365 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Jacob Beutler.

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

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Beutler, deceased.

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

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the second day of April 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,
1364 Judge of Probate.

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 final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the second day of April, 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,
1363 Judge of Probate.

Estate of William C. Church.

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 fifth day of March 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 C. Church, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles C. Church, 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 Tuesday, the second day of April 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,
1364 Judge of Probate.