The Michigan Argus.

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THE MICHIGAN ARGUS.

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

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, $2.00 a Year in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

[12 lines or less considered a square.]

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	6 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year.
1 square	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50	$2 75	$4 00	$6 00	$ 9 00
2 squares	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 50	5 00	8 00	12 00
3 squares	2 00	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00
¼ column	3 50	4 00	4 50	6 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
⅓ column	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
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1 column	10 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

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Special Notices on fourth page once-and-a fourth the rates of ordinary advertisements.

Local editorial notices 15 cents a line. Business Notices 10 cents a line of space for the first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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Legal advertisements, first insertion 70 cents per folio, 35 cents per folio for each subsequent insertion. When a postponement is added to an advertisement the whole will be charged the same as the first insertion. To be paid for when affidavit is made.

JOB PRINTING.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

M. F. FASQUELLE, M. D. Office over A. A. Terry's store. Residence Washington Street, four doors east of State. 1373y1*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. 1351

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.

1126tf 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. 35 South Main street. 1343y1

DR. C. A. LEITER

CONTINUES TO PUT UP AND FILL

Physicians Prescriptions,

At all hours, at No. 1 Gregory Block.

C. A. LEITER & CO.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 22d 1871. 1354

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;

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

JACKSON WAGONS!

A Car Load of JACKSON WAGONS just received at

Rogers' Agricultural Warehouse.

Those who want Jackson Wagons, had better go for them now at the present

LOW PRICES!

As there is soon to be about eight dollars added to the present price on account of the advance in price of Wagon stocks.

M. ROGERS.

1366m3*

FOR SALE!

The residence of the subscriber. House No. 62 and two lots on Huron Street, East. Possession given the 1st of May if desired. Inquire at the ARGUS OFFICE, or of

C. H. RICHMOND.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 20th, 1872. 1366m2

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

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	6 25	4 15	——
Ann Arbor,	2 22	6 00	6 55	4 42	5 24
Ypsilanti,	2 32	6 20	7 20	5 05	5 40
Detroit, arrive,	3 35	7 25	8 45	6 25	6 45

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

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

Dated Nov. 25th, 1871.

FORT WAYNE, JACKSON AND Saginaw Railroad.

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

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Express.	Angola Acc.
Ann Arbor,		10 57 A. M.	
Jackson,	7 15 A. M.	12 17 P. M.	4 25 P. M.
Hanover,	7 55	12 52	5 14
Jonesville,	8 25	1 17	5 57
Angola,	9 53	2 49	8 05
Waterloo,	10 34	3 20	
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,		5 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 29
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. BILLIE, 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 weaknesses which women are especially subjected, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

1355-y1.

Beautiful Woman!

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

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

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

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

J. R. WEBSTER & CO.

NEW BOOK STORE

NEAR THE

"EXPRESS OFFICE."

LOOK TO YOUR

INTEREST AND CALL.

BOOKS.

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

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS

FIRST QUALITY,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

BACH & ABEL.

GUESTS OF THE HEART.

They call and they answer each other—
They answer and mingle again—
As the deep and the shrill in an anthem
Make harmony still in their strain;
As the voices of sentinals mingle
In the mountainous regions of snow,
Till from hill-top to hill-top a chorus
Floats down to the valleys below.

The shadows, the fire-light of even,
The sound of the rain's distant chime,
Come bringing, with rain softly dropping,
Sweet thoughts of a shadowy time;
The slumberous sense of seclusion,
From storm and intruders aloof,
We feel when we hear in the midnight
The patter of rain on the roof.

When the spirit goes forth in its yearnings,
To take all its wanderers home;
Or, afar in the regions of fancy,
Delights on swift pinions to roam,
I quietly sit by the firelight,
The firelight so bright and so warm—
For I know that those only who love me
Will seek me through shadow and storm.

But should they be absent this evening,
Should even the household depart—
Deserted, I should not be lonely;
There would still be guests in my heart.
The faces of friends that I cherish,
The smile and the glance and the tone,
Will haunt me wherever I wander,
And thus I am never alone.

OPEN THE DOOR.

Open the door for the children,
Tenderly gather them in:
In from the highways and hedges,
In from the places of sin
Some are so young and so helpless,
Some are so hungry and cold;
Open the door for the children,
Gather them into the fold.

Open the door for the children;
See! they are coming in throngs;
Bid them sit down to the banquet,
Teach them your beautiful songs;
Pray you the father to bless them;
Pray you that grace may be given;
Open the door for the children,
"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Open the door for the children;
Take the dear lambs by the hand;
Point them to truth and to goodness;
Send them to Canaan's land.
Some are so young and so helpless,
Some are so hungry and cold;
Open the door for the children,
Gather them into the fold.

— *Moravian.*

THE DEACON'S PLOT.

A reasonably good man was Deacon Pilsey, as times went, but if he had a weakness it was for making things in general go about as he wanted to. Not an overbearing man by any means, and certainly not a violent one, but with wonderfully cute and quiet and subtle ways of his own, by which he brought matters about without letting other people know how the thing was done. When a man is accustomed to have his own way he makes up his mind pretty easily, but there was one point of all others upon which Deacon Pilsey had been set and fixed for years, and the care of which lay heavy on his mind, for the time had come when, in his judgment, something deep required to be planned and all his skill exercised in carrying it out. To a mind like his, that had taken a perfect measure of every other in the village, and for miles around it, there could be but little difficulty in selecting his tools and assistants, and he had no need of counselors. That was how he happened to be talking so confidentially to Mr. Joe Gaines, as the two stood by the yard-gate.

"Why, Deacon said Joe, "I always thought you liked Bob Humphrey. He's a tip-top fellow, and a good match for any girl I know of."

"So he is, so he is," replied the deacon. "Can't say a word agin him. Knew him from a boy. Can't forbid him the house, or any of that sort of nonsense; but then he can't have Irene Wyer."

"I don't see how you'll help it, deacon. You're only her guardian, and she is about of age."

"Not for a year—that's how the will reads—and she's in my own house, you know. I guess I can fix some things, 'specially if you'll turn in and help me. You're a lawyer, Joe Gaines, but you're a young one yet, and I'll give you the fattest fee you ever dreamed of if you'll only hitch teams with me and see that Bob Humphrey don't get the upper hand.

"Well, if that's what you're after, so it's all right and square; I'd as lief earn a fee one way as another. What's your programme?"

"Well, you know there's nigh onto thirty thousand a comin' to Irene Wyer, in her own right, and I've took the best kind of care of it. It's been a mighty sight of trouble, and all along I've thought of my son Scott."

"Scott Pilsey!" interrupted Joe. "Why, he's in California.'

"He won't be long. He's comin' home inside o' six months, and I want to keep Irene safe for him. They used to be wonderful thick, and he writ to her regular ever so long arter he went away, and so did she to him."

"Do they correspond now?" said Joe.

"No, not now. There's the rub. That's one reason I'm looking out so sharp after Bob. Now, I want you to just take a holt and try to keep Bob off till Scott gets back. 'Twon't be for long, and Irene ain't such bad company, nohow."

"I don't know," said Joe. "There's Maggie and her mother. I couldn't, be particularly attentive to Irene without their knowing it. And Bob Humphrey will be sure to be around most of the time, and it won't be long before I have the whole village talking the matter up.'

"Never mind that, Joe, never mind that. It'll be all right when Scott comes home. I'll give you the biggest kind of a fee."

"Well, deacon," coolly replied the lawyer, "it's a pretty tough case, but I'll take it on one condition."

"What's that?"

"Why, so long as it's only fun, and all that, I'll go ahead, but if it seems as if I was doing any harm, anything real bad, you know, I'm to be at liberty to back out."

"Well, I don't mind, so long as you let me know in time."

And so the Deacon and the lawyer discussed their plot to their satisfaction, and when all was settled the latter took his own way down the broad and grass-grown street of the village.

"The old shark!" he muttered, as he strolled leisurely on "What on earth put it into his plotting old head to pitch on me for his tool? He never was more than half decent to me before. I reckon I'll earn my fee, but I'll be fair and square with Bob Humphrey. What would Irene say if she knew what was up? Wouldn't those black eyes of her's strike fire?"

Now, it happened that of late, unknown to the deacon, perhaps, there had been growing up more than a little closeness of intimacy between Joe Gaines and Bob Humphrey, and thus it was treachery to his friend as well as unfairness to the pretty heiress, to which the young lawyer had allowed himself to be bribed by the deacon's promised fee.

A deep fellow was Joe Gaines, and a marvelous manipulator of social affairs. Again and again, as days and weeks and months went by, did Deacon Pilsey congratulate himself on his admirable selection, and chuckle in his inmost being as he witnessed the well-contrived success of Joe's manœuvres. There were picnics and drives and parties, and entertainments of various kinds, but in vain did Bob Humphrey invite or propose; the young lawyer was sure to be beforehand with him, and it almost seemed as if sweet, unassuming, quiet little Maggie Pilsey herself, the deacon's daughter, had joined the secret league against her friend Irene, so often was some excuse devised by which she was made to appear in the latter's stead.

Then, too, there were the home evenings at the deacon's house, when the subtle-minded old plotter could have hugged himself with satisfaction as he sat by and witnessed with his own eyes the admirable manner in which Joe Gaines worked for his fee.

"It takes a lawyer, after all," he said to himself. "I don't care much what he charges. I only hope he'll keep it up till Scott gits home. And then to see Bob Humphrey! Why, the fellow's got the perseverance of the saints, but he ain't nowhere with Joe Gaines."

As for Irene herself, her red lips pouted and laughed, and her bright eyes deepened and sparkled, and her life seemed flowing onward very pleasantly, as if no deep-laid plots and schemings had any power over her or her happiness. Moreover, through it all Joe Gaines seemed to maintain the most complete external semblance of frank-hearted friendship with Bob Humphrey. Odd as it may seem, the young lawyer also found that his practice had undergone a very sensible increase, caused mainly by the warm, though covert, encomiums which the good deacon's heart compelled him to utter here and there, in his keen appreciation of his young friend's tact and management.

Time will fly, however, and the mails at last brought to the Pilsey homestead the welcome news that its absent hope and heir would shortly return. There were letters from Scott Pilsey to his mother and sister Maggie, and to Irene Wyer, and even to his old friends and schoolmates Joe Gaines and Bob Humphrey, and to each one he had doubtless some matter of special interest to communicate.

No noisy, smoky, disgusting railway trains as yet vexed the retirement and repose of the village, but at last, on a morning when all things were in a state of almost painful expectancy of his arrival, not the ordinary stage-coach, but a private hired carriage, heavy with packages and trunks, bore Scott Pilsey to the door of his father's house.

In an instant the little verandah was full of those who awaited him, but when the deacon's tall, sun-burned and bushy-bearded son sprang out upon the grass, he turned his back to the verandah for a moment, while he aided the movements of a graceful, well-favored, dark-featured young lady, who followed him, and whom, even in the first warmth of his "welcome home," he introduced as "my wife, my Lucia."

Maggie Pilsey hugged her and kissed her, and so did Irene, and so, in a moment more, did old Mrs. Pilsey, and the deacon was too wise a man to seem altogether astonished, while Joe Gaines and Bob Humphrey were fairly boisterous. In fact, Scott Pilsey's California bride was so overcome by the warmth of her greeting that the poor young thing forgot her pride and burst into tears. In a half minute after that there wasn't a lady visible, and then Bob and Joe knew enough to leave the deacon and his son to themselves. The two young men went off arm in arm, but they were back again before the day was over.

The deacon's face was a trifle serious, but not exactly cloudy, and before long he managed to get Joe Gaines off by himself for a bit of a private conversation.

"And so, Joe," he said, "you and the rest knew all about this matter of Scott's some time ago?"

'Well, yes; Irene told me in confidence, and then, when they wrote and told Scott how matters stood here, he wrote to congratulate us, and begged us not to spoil his surprise to you. We couldn't tell after all that, you know."

"Ahem! well—no—I can't say; but p'raps not. I can't be mad with Scott, for she's brought him a big ranche and a mine; but what am I to do with you now? I like Bob Humphrey first-rate—I allers did like Bob—and now it can't be Scott, I don't see as I orter to interfere. You've earned your fee, and I'll pay it; but, then, you see, there ain't no more use——"

"Oh, no, not a bit," interrupted Joe. "Bob *is* a good fellow, and he and Maggie are just suited. Irene and I think that Maggie couldn't have made a better match, and we think Scott's done splendidly well."

"Irene and you," exclaimed the deacon.

"Yes, of course. I've explained to her that I can't afford to lose my fee. I told her so at the beginning, and she said I must earn it. Seems to me I have done that; but I'll let you up."

"Done it!" exclaimed the deacon. "Well, yes, Joe; on the whole, I should rather be inclined to say I guess I think you *have! Yes—you and Irene!*"

"Looks Are Nothing."

It is to no purpose that the English aristocracy fume over the fact their good Queen is at best but a motherly-looking governess in appearance; not that they publicly comment upon it—their *esprit de corps* would prevent this—but in their hearts they would much rather she were as extravagant as the old Stuarts—had less virtue and more style—anything rather than that respectable, middle-class look which so eminently characterizes her. Observers of human nature think it is this very approximation in appearance which endears her to the common people, particularly to the women, who are more loyal than the men; her plainness and motherliness bring her nearer them, and their sympathies seem to be more in common.

Accustomed as this class is to think of a queen as pictured in the school books—English school books—a something stately and stiff, dressed in velvet robes, with a crown on the head and a sceptre in the hand—a something to stand in awe of and look at from a distance, yet in which they have no interest, being taxed for its support—they cannot divest themselves of the idea that this old lady who bows to them so pleasantly has deprived them of a right; and as the men pay the money they want the show.

"I really felt mortified," said an English woman, herself every inch a queen in look and bearing, "when I saw Victoria and Eugenie together;—our Queen was so dowdy, and that Spanish *parvenu* was so handsome, and graceful and elegant, and well dressed. I devoutly wished that Sophia, Electress of Hanover, had died ere she mixed the blood of the Stuarts with that of the house of Brunswick, marring the personal appearance of our royal line, and giving it the worst points of the German character and physique." The English succession might have gone further, but it certainly could hardly have fared worse.

A tourist describes having seen the Queen and part of her family with that of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, in Scotland. A plainer, less aristocratic group of people he never saw. Had he not known who they were, he should have taken them for some well-behaved *bourgeois* out on a holiday. Indeed, the Duchess of Argyll hardly looked that; he had seen many market women in Philadelphia more comely and less coarse than she. The Queen reminded him of a well-fed matron of some charity institution, one accustomed to authority. This, be it remembered, was only the *personnel*; in conversation, there was no mistaking character and culture.

A Story About Greeley.

A New York correspondent of the Omaha *Herald* gives the following incident connected with Mr. Greeley's editorial life:

There is a newspaper reporter in this city who received his first lesson in journalism on the New York *Tribune*. Although he knew nothing whatever about newspaper work, he was possessed at that time with a high opinion of his own abilities, believing that he could do anything he saw fit to undertake—making application to Mr. Moore, city editor of the *Tribune*, he was taken on trial, his first work being to get up a short report of a meeting of the Quarantine Board. Returning to the office he handed his copy to Mr. Moore, who looked over it, thought it would do, marked it "local," and then, placing it in the dummy, sent it to the composing room. Going back to the office the next morning, our highly elated friend was sent to report the proceedings of some organization which held their meetings in Cooper Institute. The newly fledged reporter was not very favorably impressed with the appearance of the men composing the society, and, instead of reporting the proceedings as they occurred, he entered into a nowise flattering description of the men present, and wrote a burlesque of the business they transacted. Returning to the room of the city editor, he found that gentleman absent, and taking it for granted that his report was all right, he marked it "local," as he had seen Mr. Moore do on the day previous, put it in the dummy and sent it along. Upon going back to the office next day, he was told by the city editor that Mr. Greeley wished to see him. He immediately rushed off to Mr. Greeley's room, flattering himself that that gentleman had been so favorably impressed by his contributions to the "current literature of the day" that he was anxious to secure him before the other papers engaged him. Full of this thought he entered the philosopher's room, informing that gentleman that the city editor said he wished to see him. "Are you the d—n fool who sent up that report yesterday of the meeting at Cooper's Institute?" inquired that great and good man. This was not exactly the reception our cheeky friend had expected, but he managed to recover himself enough to be enabled to answer in the affirmative. "Did Mr. Moore examine your copy before it was sent to the composing room?" queried H. G. "No, sir," responded the reporter, "he was not in his room when I came in, so I just chucked it into a little box where I had seen him put my report the day before, and supposed it would be all right."

"What business had you to burlesque those who were present at the meeting?" said Mr. Greeley.

"Well, I considered them a set of wooden heads, and I thought it wouldn't do any harm to say so," replied the reporter, meekly.

"H—ll, man," exclaimed the exasperated philosopher, "I am President of that organization. That's all, young man; you can go."

The reporter did not remain on the *Tribune*. He was possessed of great talent, the editors all said, but it was not just exactly the kind of talent the *Tribune* needed.

Four Aces That Don't Win.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Two young and enterprising Portlanders recently visited Walla Walla, and—did't make a cent. They had been taking lessons in that game which Ah Sin didn't understand, and concluded they "knew how it was themselves," and made a trip up the river for the purpose of raking in a few dollars. Now, these young gentlemen were not gamblers, although they proposed to play the game to win, and would have felt highly insulted if any one would have charged them with a desire to play unfair or cheat in the least degree.

For several days after their arrival in Walla Walla they loitered around the hotel, playing "freeze out," and "sich" for something to drink, and even went so far as to play a little "bean poker." They were biding their time, and waiting for an opportunity, and it finally came.

One evening last week, a party of gentlemen who never play for great stakes, but who sometimes indulge in poker for pastime, assembled in one of the hotels and began playing. Our youthful Portland friends heard of the game and took measures to secure a hand. They were soon gratified beyond measure by being invited to join in the play, and took seats at the table and commenced chipping in quite lively.

The game proceeded, and luck seemed to favor the young strangers, who were joyous over the fact that they were already some $200 ahead in the game.

One of the players was Judge Blank, a man who dearly loves a game of "draw," and who knows about as many points in the same as any other man, be he a professional or other player. The Judge soon detected the young men from the "Big Wallamet" "playing roots," and took means to head them off, but how he did it we do not know. He called for a new deck of cards, and after a while was made happy by having three kings and a pair of deuces dealt to him. Of course he "chipped" in. One of the Portlanders—the one who had dealt the cards—raised him, and betting became lively until some $1,600 were on the table, when a call was made. The Judge displayed his full hand and reached for the pile.

"Hold on," cried the Portland youth, "I've got four aces and a king," and he went for the coin.

"Don't be too fast," responded the Judge. "I guess I'll take the money, for we don't let a man play six cards up here;" and he shoved his finger upon an ace, and lo and behold! it separated from a ten spot with a snap, as if it had been held by a bit of wax.

The Judge raked in the money, and the young man from Portland quit playing, saying as he did so, "There's cheating going on around the table."

Those young men are puzzled to know how the judge did it.

This is Edward Hale's story: "A man had sold himself to the devil, who was to possess him at a certain time unless he could propound a question to his satanic majesty which he could not answer, he being allowed to put three queries to him. The time came for the devil to claim his own, and he consequently appeared. The first question the man asked was concerning theology, to which it caused the devil no trouble to reply. The second he also answered without hesitation. The man's fate depended on the third. What should it be? He hesitated and turned pale, and the cold dew stood on his forehead, while he shivered with anxiety, nervousness and terror, and the devil triumphantly sneered. At this juncture the man's wife appeared in the room with a bonnet on her head. Alarmed at her husband's condition she demanded to know the cause. When informed she laughed and said: 'I can propound a question which the devil himself cannot answer. Ask him which is the front of this bonnet?' The devil gave it up and retired in disgust, and the man was free."

Be in Earnest.

Be in earnest! If you have anything to accomplish, go at it with a will, and let no barrier deter you that may be gone around, borne down or climbed over. Longing and wishing, although they may open the door for action, amount to very little unless the feet are swift and the hands willing; unless the purpose is ardent, the will power strong, and faith looks daringly forward to the consummation.

Be in earnest! If you have a ditch to dig, or a shirt to make, do not repine and sigh over the drudgery of life, but bend yourself to the task, and be assured that the strongest man or most expert woman would have done the same no better, and then, surely, you may glory a little in its completion.

A blacksmith may, and has, become world-renowned, not because the work was grand, but it was done grandly. He took the same rough iron as his smutty companion, but gave it more thought, more turns and brighter polish, and would be satisfied only with the best, so he woke up one morning to find himself famous.

Be in earnest! If you are talking to another let him or her feel that your tongue utters the convictions of your soul, and that your actions are the result of tried principle; then, be he friend or foe, he will know where you stand, and be prepared to meet you face to face. Look around you. Is there anything in life that does not require your mightiest help or effort? The world is full of shadows, where only strong bare arms are needed to clear away the rubbish and broken boughs, to let warm sunshine lay caressingly in the darkened places and quicken into life the germs of sweetest flowers that, hid beneath seared, withered leaves, lay chill and dead amid damp and frost.

Be in earnest! You have but one today, and when it is gone it is gone forever. The sun bends steadily to the western horizon, and your sheaves must be cut and bound while the day lasts, if you would count them with satisfaction at the twilight hour. There is not a moment to be wasted. Morning and evening, seed time and harvest, give you the same loud call to the vineyard of life, and furnish labor and reward to every willing worker. "The keen spirit seizes the prompt occasion, makes the thought start into action, and at once plans and performs, resolves and executes." Glance over the field and mark the glorious work. There are wrongs to be met, vices to be uprooted, and right to be made triumphant. There are hearts to be comforted, feeble efforts to be kindled by your own. And for these you can only be prepared by giving your whole heart to present duties, and by doing the lowest work as well as it can possibly be done. Then when new labor and higher work comes, it will be taken up joyfully, and the ability will grow with the occasion.

Be in earnest! Get up in the morning. "Let no grass grow under your feet." If you have a log to chop, make your axe fly and let the chips attest to your industry. If you have a lesson to learn, put heart and brain to the effort, that the harvest of knowledge may be plenteous and golden. And whether you have a sermon to preach or a shoe to peg, dishes to wash or a book to write, be in earnest—earnest in your speech, earnest in your actions, earnest in your life, never forgetting the text, "Whatever your hands find to do, do it with all your might."

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

Geo. Alfred Townsend "Explains."

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

SIR: The following editorial paragraph from your issue of Monday, is at hand:

"A friend in Delaware writes to us for information concerning the delegation at Cincinnati from his State, which cast six votes for Adams. He has no knowledge of the election or even the self-appointment of delegates from the little commonwealth, and hence the query addressed to us. This, like quite a number of other subjects in connection with the Cincinnati Convention, is one of those things that 'no fellow can find out.'"

I want every fellow to find out all about it. The subscriber had the pleasure alone. He was so well known to be a native of Delaware—never having voted elsewhere—and to be a writer in favor of the liberalization of both parties, particularly the ruling party, that the administration papers accused him of a design to appear at Cincinnati and vote Delaware there. A paragraph to this effect conceived in littleness like to its form, went on its travels, and by the time I arrived in Cincinnati to act in the line of my profession, letters and telegrams came to me from Delaware—from collegiates of my native county of Sussex, and folks of the city of Wilmington—advising me that the Liberal Republicans of Delaware were pleased to hear that they would not be without a delegate. Had none of these messages been received, I should have voted anyhow as a Delawarian by birth, interest, and by intentions of residence and citizenship, never abandoned since my boyhood, and which, long ere this, had been gratified, except by my roving attachment to the profession of the illustrious man whom we nominated at Cincinnati, and whose old white coat, as Chateaubriand said of Napoleon's *redingote gris*, has already "made all the politicians of the continent fly to arms."

The name of Delaware was called in my hearing without response. At last I presented my name before the Committee on Credentials, where I was, perhaps, not the only solitary representative of a State; for this was called a "mass convention." But times have also been when as large a State as Pennsylvania had only one voice in a "regular" convention, the echoes, however, counting. In this convention at Cincinnati every delegate counted, and none were echoes. I was recognized, and cast six votes alternately for Adams and Trumbull—the rule adoped being that where a State was partly represented, the fractional representation should still give the whole vote. In our Delaware delegation there was no division. We never retired to consult. In the language of Carl Schurz "we meant business." Finally we accepted Horace Greeley with entire unanimity—one blue hen sitting on the six electoral eggs with ease. It was remarked that as we were the first State to ratify the Constitution, we were the easiest to please and to fall into accord at Cincinnati. The following was the resolution we drew up to report to the people of our State:

First in the war was Uncle Horace when he outlined all the campaigns with "On to Richmond;" first in peace when he appeared at Richmond, conqueror, and took the most grieved man in the fallen cause by the hand, bound up his wounds, pouring in the oil without the wine, and became his surety with the mild-mannered landlord. And when we prove him next November, first in the hearts of his countrymen, somebody may, perhaps, ask without captiousness, "who cast the six votes of Delaware for Horace Greeley's nomination?" I shall be ready to answer as cheerfully then as now, and I believe my children will approve of it. They were given by (yours truly),

GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10, 1872.

Another "Commission" Killed.

Before the final adjournment of the Supreme Court, on Friday last, the following decision was announced, holding another law of this State unconstitutional, driving another nail in the coffin of "Mr. Irresponsible Commission," and recognizing local rights as superior to the will of the Legislature:

The People *ex rel.* Bela Hubbard *et al.*, constituting the Fort Street Improvement Board, *vs.* The Township Board of Springwells. Mandamus. Opinion by Campbell, J.:

By act No. 414, of 1871, the Governor was empowered to appoint three commissioners to improve Fort street, from the western limits of Detroit to Dearborn road, the entire work being in the Township of Springwells. The commissioners were not required to reside in the town, and, in fact, a majority did not. The work to be done included macadamizing and draining the street, with some other necessary finishing, and when done it was to be paid for by issuing bonds of the township, the interest of which was to met by a general tax on the township, and the principal by an assessment made for that purpose in the outset by the commissioners upon the lands fronting on the street; which was made a district for the purposes of the assessment, on which the cost was to be apportioned according to the benefits. The statute provided that the Governor should remove and reappoint commissioners at his pleasure. The road, when finished, was to continue under their care and custody, and they were required to keep it in repair. They were authorized to levy tolls upon the same terms allowed to plank road companies, and subject to the same exemptions, including farmers going to and from work, and persons and vehicles going to and from public worship, and to and from funerals. Any further repairs not made up from tolls were to be paid for by tax on the real and personal property in the assessment district. The commissioners were to receive the *per diem* of supervisors (except one, who, as a civil engineer, was to receive $5 per day), all these fees until the road was finished being payable as expenses and included in the bonds, and all services subsequently rendered being paid by similar fees, but being made town charges, and payable as other town charges out of the town treasury.

The improvements having been made, the Board of Commissioners applied to the township board to issue the bonds, but the latter refused to issue them, claiming the law to be invalid. A mandamus being applied for this defense is relied on, the street being a common highway of the township, and the respondents insisting on the want of power in the Legislature to put it in the hands of a commission, or to provide for its improvement by the means set forth in the act. A replication was filed, insisting that by permitting the commission to take possession of the street and improve it, without protest, the township is precluded from objecting to the invalidity of the statute.

1. The commissioners are appointed by the State, derive all their powers from the State, are subject to no supervision of any one, except as to the Governor's power of removal, and with their successors appointed in the same way, hold in perpetuity. They are, then, officers or agents of the State. The money to pay the principal debt created by the work is payable out of an assessment levied according to their discretion upon lands in the district. The sums payable are fixed by themselves, their bills are certified by themselves, the tolls are levied and repairs made at their discretion, and the taxes are all to be levied for such sums as they fix. The town authorities have no discretion, but merely collect what they require and issue bonds for the sums they require. The work is specifically ordered to be made by a law of the State, and the moneys are to be raised and expended by State agents, the expense being charged in part upon a township and in part upon a smaller district, but leaving these localities no option of receiving or rejecting the burden.

Held, That the act in question is in conflict with article 14, section 9, of the State Constitution, which declares that "the State shall not be a party to, or interested in, any work of internal improvement, nor engaged in carrying on any such work," etc. The road in question is a work of internal improvement, and comes clearly within the prohibition of the Constitution.

Held, As to the replication, that the street being a public highway, was by law under the charge of the local authorities. The Constitution requires the annual election of commissioners of highways, and of an overseer of highways for every highway district. Their powers were subject to legislative modification, but no Legislature could abolish the officers or take away all their powers. The highway in each district must be to some extent, at least, subject to an overseer elected by the people. As was held in the Detroit Public Works case, the regulation of the township affairs legally concerning none but the people of the town cannot be lawfully vested in any officers imposed upon the township from without. The commissioners in this case, appointed by the State without any reference to the wishes or the action of the people of the town, were clearly usurpers, and all of their acts were invalid to bind the township. There is, therefore, no authority in the board to intermeddle with the road, or to demand the bonds to pay for its working. The mandamus must be refused, with costs.

What to Eat.

This term, in medicine, according to some, comprehends the whole regimen of life, with regard to air, meat, drink, sleep, watching, motion, rest, the passions and excretions. I restrict the term to eating and drinking alone. The natural constitution of the body of man is such, that it can easily bear some changes and irregularities without much injury. Had it been otherwise, we should be almost constantly put out of order by very slight cause. This advantage comes from the wonderful communications of the inward parts, whereby when one part is affected another comes immediately to its relief. Thus, when the body is too full, nature causes evacuation through some of the outlets; and for this reason, diseases from absolute inanition are generally more dangerous than from repletion, unless the latter be excessive; because we can more expeditously diminish than increase the juices of the body. Upon the same account though temperance be beneficial to all men, the ancient physicians advise persons in good health, now and then, to eat and drink more abundantly than usual. But of the two, intemperance in drinking is safer than in eating. If a man be obliged to fast, he ought to avoid all laborious work. From satiety it is not proper to pass directly to sharp hunger, nor from hunger to satiety; neither will it be safe to indulge in absolute rest immediately after excessive labor, nor suddenly to fall to hard work after long idleness. In a word, all changes in the way of living would be made by degrees. The softer and milder kinds of aliment are proper for children, and for youth the stronger. Old people ought to lessen the quantity of their food, and increase that of their drink; but some allowance is to be made for custom, especially in cold climates like ours; for as in these the appetite is keener, so is the digestion better performed. Milk pottage for breakfast is far more wholesome than tea with bread and butter; and, if made after the following manner, is in many respects preferable to milk alone: Let equal quantities of milk and water be boiled up with a little oatmeal, which will break the viscidity of the milk, and be at the same time more easily digested than the latter in an undiluted state. Besides, oatmeal is a much warmer nourishment than wheaten flour and agrees better with weak stomachs.—*Guardian of Health.*

The Presidential Campaign in England.

From the London Times, May 6.

How comes it that the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati should have accepted Mr. Greeley as their nominee? There can be little doubt about the proper answer. They have no man distinctively belonging to themselves who could be put forward with any chance of success, and they had to choose between some one who would conciliate the Democrats and rally them around their "platform," and some one who would attract to their side the Republicans who had hitherto not cared to join them. If they had fixed upon Mr. Adams, and pronounced boldly for a tariff constructed only for revenue purposes, they might have won over the Democrats; but they have after some hesitation preferred to put Mr. Greeley at their head, thinking that the Democrats may still be disposed to join them out of opposition to President Grant, and that they will certainly attract more Republicans to their standard.

We cannot believe Mr. Greeley has any appreciable chance of being elected to the Presidency, but it by no means follows that his nomination as a candidate makes General Grant's re-election secure. The New York *World*, the most able and trustworthy organ of the Democratic party, treats the choice of the Cincinnati Republicans as unwise. Mr. Greeley is at once the most conspicuous opponent of the Democrats and a zealous high-tariff protectionist, and neither as a politician nor as a financier would be acceptable. But the *World* adds that Mr. Greeley is popular enough to make a formidable split in the Republican ranks, thus giving the Democrats a splendid opportunity. This is undoubtedly true. The Democratic party have held back so far as to allow the Republicans to develop their own quarrels, and they will hold back as long as possible in the hope that these quarrels may become irreparable; but if at a somewhat later period of the campaign they were to take the field, nominating such a man as Mr. Adams as their candidate, they might secure the victory for themselves. The state of affairs would then be just the reverse of what it was twelve years ago. A party numerically a minority then secured for Mr. Lincoln the majority in the Electoral College because the party having the majority were divided between the supporters of Mr. Douglass and of Mr. Breckinridge. It is quite possible that something of this kind may happen if President Grant does not contrive to break up the party which has nominated Mr. Greeley. We see it is suggested that he should dismiss Mr. Fish as one means of redeeming his own popularity; but to act upon this suggestion would be a grievous, if not a fatal, error. If President Grant seeks to restore a waning popularity, he must do it by correcting the faults which have caused it to wane. These are sufficiently notorious; they were openly discussed when the Treaty of Washington was the occasion of unbounded rejoicing and self-congratulation on both sides of the Atlantic; and it was owing to these faults that the Liberal Republicans came into existence as a seperate party. If the seceders, or any of them, are to be brought back to their allegiance, the cause for which they seceded must be removed. General Grant's gravest fault as a President has been the nomination to office of persons totally unworthy of his trust and unfit to discharge the duties assigned to them. Through mere negligence and carelessness he has allowed men to remain about him who did their best to mix up his name in intrigues with which it ought never to have been associated; he appointed to important posts at home and abroad men who were in every respect disqualified for them; and in at least one instance he long forbore to suspend an officer against whom a prima facie case of corruption was established, or to require from him any explanation of the charges alleged against him. Faults like these created the Liberal Republican party and cooled the enthusiasm of the American people. Four years ago civil-service reform was little better than the crotchet of a single member of Congress, and Senators and Representatives were agreed that it was idle to discuss a system which would take away the patronage by which incoming Presidents reward the zeal of the wire-pullers and agents who have secured their election. Now we see it put forward as a chief "plank" in the "platform" of the Liberal Republicans, and there is, indeed, no party which does not pay it some outward respect.

A Useful Official.

In the new building of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the happiest being will be Townsend Glover, the naturalist; him to whom our farmers apply for a knowledge of what birds eat the pippin apples, and what worm gets into the beet root. Glover is a Brazilian by the accident of birth, a Yorkshire Englishman by parentage, a German by education, an American by adoption and enthusiasm. He is a singular-looking man, short, thick, near-sighted, peculiar, and an admirable Crichton in the peculiar arts. Agriculture has been his fanaticism for forty years. He paints, models in plaster, engraves, composes, analyzes and invents with equal facility. His passion is to be the founder of an index museum to all the products of the American continent, from cotton to coal oil, from pitch-pine to wine. Heretofore he has had only two little rooms in the dingy basement of the Patent Office; hereafter he is to have a handsome museum-room in the new building, 103 by 52 feet, and 27 feet high. His objects, already largely perfected, are to be methodised, by models and specimens, the natural history, diseases, parasites and remedies of every individual product in America. For example: A man wants to move to Nevada. What are the products of Nevada? Glover has a series of cases devoted to that State, models of all its fruits, berries, prepared specimens of its birds, illustrations of its cereals, flora, grasses, trees. A small pamphlet conveys the same information. The man knows what to expect of Nevada. A man forwards a blue-bird: is it tolerable or destructive, to be encouraged or banned? Glover forwards the names of fruits, etc., which the blue-bird eats. He will show you, in living working condition, the whole life-time of a cocoon; the process of Sea island cotton, from the pod to the manufacture; the economical history of the common goat; the processes of hemp from the field to the hangman. Every mail brings to him a hawk, a strange species of fish, a blasted potato, a peculiar grass which poisons the cow. He is the most dogged naturalist in the world, probably; a wrestler with the continent. He is a bachelor, married to his pursuits—one of those odd beings hid away in the recesses of government, whose work is in itself his own fame and fortune.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Senator Ferry defines his Position.

NEW HAVEN, May 23.—The following letter from United States Senator O. S. Ferry, to Hon. J. B. Ferris, of Stanford, Conn., clearly defines his position on National questions, and will be found interesting just now:

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1872.

Hon: J. B. Ferris, Stanford, Conn:

MY DEAR SIR.—I thank you for your congratulations. They are peculiarly gratifying from so old and valued a friend as yourself. I do not know why any one should misapprehend my political position on account of what has happened. I have never concealed my opinions. My record in the Senate is open to everybody. I believe as firmly as ever in the doctrines which I have advocated for the last 16 years, since the Republican party had a national existence. There are certain ideas, indeed, which have grown into prominence since the passage of the acts of reconstruction, in which I do not believe. I do not believe in the continuance of political disabilities after they have become a needless and mischievous irritation without a single good result. I do not believe in miscalled "Civil Rights" bills, subversive of local self-government and destructive of the school system of whole groups of States. I do not believe in the re-enactment of the Ku-Klux law, after it has expired by its own limitation and has accomplished all that was originally alleged to be its purpose. The truth is, that since the adoption of the last three amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the closing up of the war question, our foreign relations and our domestic policy in matters of finance and revenue are again assuming their natural prominence.

To intrust these great interests to an Administration made up and controlled by Mr. Greeley would be mere midsummer madness.

The administration of the State Department during the last three years has preserved for the nation an honorable peace in the midst of the most delicate and embarrassing complications, both with Great Britain and Spain, while that of the Treasury has steadily enhanced the public credit and promoted the business interests of the country. I do not appreciate the wisdom of those who, instead of all this, would press an untenable claim upon England at the risk of war, would recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents contrary to every principle of international law, and would diminish permanently the specie reserves in the Federal Treasury to ten or twelve millions of dollars at whatever hazard to the public credit. There are other matters to which I might allude, but these are perhaps enough. You and I will continue in the old Republican track. If new issues arise we will think and act as our convictions of expediency and duty require, and always be hopeful for the future of our country.

Yours truly,

O. S. FERRY.

Letter from a Democratic Member of Congress in Favor of Greeley.

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 24.—The Titusville *Courier* to-morrow morning will publish a letter from Hon. Samuel Griffith, Democratic member of Congress from the Twentieth Pennsylvania District, from which the following are extracts: Your editorial of the 20th entitled "The Tidal Wave" meets my unqualified approbation, and the approval of the calm, thoughtful members of this House, to whom I have submitted it, and I assure you that at least four-fifths of the Democrats here take the same view of the situation and the course that patriotism and duty requires in this important critical juncture of our national affairs. What the people need and demand, and must and will have, is reform extending to every department and branch of the government, expelling plunderers from the public treasury, instituting a real, genuine civil service reform. In accomplishing this great national work we all have our favored leaders. I would prefer, of course, a Democrat, but the work must be done, and if I cannot accomplish it under my favorite general, I will still do it under a good and honest man. Gen. Grant cannot do it, not so much because of his unwillingness, but because of the rings that surround, control and govern him, and who have ridiculed and defeated all his efforts at civil service reform. The contest, in my opinion—and I have endeavored carefully to watch and note public opinion here and elsewhere—is fast narrowing down to Grant or Greeley; and in such a contest I have no trouble in making my choice. I believe Greeley honest and capable, and therefore up to the old Jeffersonian standard of office, and see no reason why all good men cannot unite and elect him, and thus save the country out of the hands of the plunderers and inaugurate an era of peace and good feeling among the citizens of all sections of our country, and integrity, honesty and economy in the departments of the government. These are great national objects, and for their accomplishment I will yield, will sacrifice much, anything except principle and honor.

The National Workingmen's Convention.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The National Workingmen's Convention to nominate a President and Vice-President of the United States, met yesterday, in accordance with the call of the Workingmen's Central Union of the State of New York. The convention was called to order at 2:20 by Col. Hedmord, of New Jersey, who was elected temporary chairman. The usual committees were appointed. The call of the roll showed that delegates were in attendance from thirty States to the number of over two hundred.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of Col. Gibbons, of New York, as chairman. Col. Gibbons, on taking the chair, eulogized Grant's recent action in regard to the eight hour law, reviewed his policy and said that he was the only man who could be trusted by the working classes.

A series of resolutions were reported embodying the following principles: Reduction of the national debt; unconditional settlement of the Alabama claims; enforcement of the eight-hour law; low rate of interest as the common national law; encouragement of ship building; giving the United States mails exclusively to American built ships, and sympathy with nations struggling under oppression.

J. M. McGee, of New York, recommended President Grant for renomination. The delegation from Missouri recommended Horace Greeley. On taking a ballot Grant received 204 votes, and Greeley 5 votes. The nomination of Grant was then made unanimous.

Senator Henry Wilson was then nominated for Vice-President by the following ballot:

Wilson	100
Edwin D. Morgan,	95
Colfax,	24

Grant and Wilson were then notified by telegraph of their nomination. A committe was appointed to prepare an address to the workingmen of the United States.

A motion was adopted to hold a ratification meeting at Cooper Institute.

Tornado in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 28.—A terrible tornado passed over Morgan County, Missouri, on Saturday evening. On the farms of Avery Fisher and others, houses, barns, orchards, fences, etc., are completely destroyed. Jacob Blosser and child were killed, and Mrs. Blosser, Avery Fisher and wife, and twelve others are wounded, only five of whom are expected to recover. In the vicinity of Florence a great number of houses; barns, etc., were destroyed. At Verona, Sunday night, a tremendous rain fell, inundating a large part of the town, and carrying away the railroad bridge and a long stretch of the railroad track. The house of George Greeley was swept away, and himself, wife and child were drowned in the Valley Spring River. Immense damage is done, whole farms being completely ruined.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1872

THE IMPEACHMENT trial of Commissioner EDMONDS came to an end on Friday last, and resulted in his acquittal on each and every article. The vote upon the several articles was:

1st. For withholding lands for sale for a pecuniary consideration: *guilty*, 16; *not guilty*, 11.

2d. For purchasing State lands contrary to law: *guilty*, 4; *not guilty*, 23.

3d. For furnishing descriptions of licensed lands where there was informality in settlement or occupancy: *guilty*, 12; *not guilty*, 15.

4th. For conspiracy with WM. G. PATRICK and others in fraudulently withdrawing from sale, or causing to be marked as sold, large quantities of State lands, to the detriment of *bona fide* purchasers and for the benefit of the conspirators: *guilty*, 0; *not guilty*, 27.

5th. Engaging with his deputy in the purchase and sale of swamp land scrip, so as to operate in fraud of and to the damage of the primary school fund, the several counties of the State, and of the State treasury: *guilty*, 8; *not guilty*, 19.

6th. Employing dissolute clerks, allowing them to sell valuable information contained in the office, and to act as agents for certain land dealers: *guilty*, 16; *not guilty*, 11.

7th. Retaining moneys received for the sale of scrip: *guilty*, 1; *not guilty*, 26.

8th. Conducting and publishing *Every Wednesday Night*—a scurrilous and obscene sheet: *guilty*, 14; *not guilty*, 13.

9th. Also about *Every Wednesday Night*: *guilty*, 8; *not guilty*, 19.

10th. Drunkenness: *guilty*, 0; *not guilty*, 27.

11th. Adultery: *guilty*, 1; *not guilty*, 26.

A two-thirds vote of all the Senators elect, or 22, was necessary to conviction, 16 being the highest obtained.

—Though the Commissioner has been acquitted, it can hardly be said that his reputation is unsullied. The proof showed a disgraceful state of affairs in his office, morally and officially; speculation and corruption, and the Commissioner sharing the profits. But, perhaps, the Court thought that to convict EDMONDS would be to serve a notice to quit on some or all of the other State officers, the practice of money making not being confined exclusively to the Commissioner's office. It was, therefore, necessary to let EDMONDS down easy. It remains to be seen whether the Republican party of the State will consider him thoroughly whitewashed and nominate him for another term.

—According to the Adrian *Times* this little attempt at purification costs the State the snug little sum of $12,595.65, as follows: Managers, $719.40; Senators, $7,385.80; Officers, $1,658.50; Witnesses, $1,132.80; Messengers, $380.20; Reporters, $1,000; incidentals, $312.95; stationery, $6.00, or had up to Friday, May 24th. These figures do not include the printing of the daily journal, or the publishing of proceedings in book form. Another exchange figures the total expenses at $25,000. But then the people have the satisfaction of knowing that the Commissioner didn't commit adultery; didn't get drunk; didn't have anything to do with that vile sheet, *Every Wednesday Night*; didn't have immoral, drunken, dishonest or speculating clerks; and didn't divide with them or outsiders certain illegal fees and perquisites. This is knowledge worth paying liberally for.

THE EIGHT-HOUR movement is turning everything upside down in New York, and all workmen in all trades and avocations are either on a strike, over a strike, or making ready for a strike. Eight hours work, with the same pay as heretofore received for ten hours is the basis of most of the strikes, though in some departments both eight hours and increased pay are demanded. Efforts are being made for co-operation in Chicago and other large employing centers, and sooner or later employers throughout the country will have to arrange their business on the new basis. This is the first result of the legislation of demagogues to catch the votes of laborers in government employ.

It remains to be seen how much the laborers of the country will be benefited by the new order of things. If the manufacturer can run his establishment but eight hours the cost of production will be largely increased by the loss on idle machinery and capital; and to this increased cost of production must be added a fifth for the increase of wages. The consuming community, of which laboring men are a large share, will in the end be compelled to remunerate capital for this loss, so that the pay of the laborer or the buying capacity of his pay will be not the whit increased. His only good will come from the two hours of leisure. Will he use that leisure in "over-work," in working for himself, in study, or in dissipation? These are questions for time to solve.

Meantime, how long will the mass of mechanics and laborers, on the farm or in the shop, who are their own employers, and who find the rewards of ten or twelve or fourteen hours daily toil none too large to meet the wants of their families, be willing to be taxed to pay men ten hours pay for eight hours work? Not long, we take it, unless the value of their productions, grains, fruits, vegetables or wares meet a corresponding increase in price, and that done what has the laborer accomplished?

The skilled and intelligent laborer can always command work with full pay. Eight hour legislation, unions and strikes are principally for the benefit of the ignorant, inefficient, unskilled, indolent or dissipated laborer, who wants the law to equalize by compelling capital to give him what he has not earned.

There is really no conflict between capital and labor. Labor creates capital, and without capital the laborer would find his occupation gone. The law cannot make all men intelligent, all men skilled, all men industrious, all men sober, all men honest, nor all men economical, thrifty or rich. Two men equally intelligent, equally industrious and equally honest will not prosper alike: one will make money and save it; the other will barely live. The law can not change all this. It can only protect each in his personal rights, guarantee him the right to his earnings if withheld, and throw upon him the selection of his field of labor, the regulation of his earnings, savings, and expenditures. Tact and intuition and skill will make one rich with a few hours daily labor of brain and muscle, the lack of such qualities will keep him poor though he may work sixteen hours a day. Those things the law cannot regulate, and the laborer must not calculate that eight hours is a panacea for all his ills.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—Senator Sumner has written a letter favoring thoroughly testing the eight-hour law. He says: "Here let me confess that I find this law especially valuable because it promises more time for education and general improvement. If the experiment is successful in that respect, I shall be less curious on the question of pecuniary profit and loss; for to my mind the education of the human family is above dollars and dividends." But how about bread and beef, beans and butter, beer and bolognas, cabbage, cheese and crackers, potatoes, pickles and pretzels, sausage, saurkraut and sugar, tea, tomatoes and turnips, and provisions generally, Mr. Sumner?

—The Grand Rapids *Times* having named the Hon. A. H. Morrison, of Berrien County, as the Liberal Republican candidate for Governor, the St. Joseph *Herald* withdraws him from the course. A suggestion just here: Before the Liberal Republicans parcel out the offices, wouldn't it be well to make a close canvass and determine whether or no there is a sufficient number of outspoken Liberal Republicans to fill the bill. There may be, but if so they are "fighting shy," —waiting for Baltimore, we suppose.

—The eight new Bishops of the M. E. Church were ordained on Friday last. Prior to their ordination a resolution was adopted requiring them to take up their residences one at or near the following places: San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Council Bluffs or Omaha, and St. Paul, selection to be made by the Bishops in the order of their seniority in office. Drawing it fine, considering that they were elected five one day and three the next, and all ordained the same day.

—A daring outrage was perpetrated upon the sick and afflicted, in the U. S. Senate on Tuesday last: that is by refusing to put assafetida and calomel on the free list. Some compensation, however, was obtained by Mr. Chandler moving to take old brass from the free list, which prevailed. Radical horn-toeters are not to get their capital in trade at reduced rates for the campaign. It must have been after 4 o'clock P. M. or Zack wouldn't have made such a motion.

—And now comes dame Rumor and reports that Horatio Seymour is to be Secretary of State if Greeley is elected; also that Greeley has promised to support the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York at the November election. To be taken with many grains of allowance.

—Mr. Sumner "gets up his back up" over the New York *Times'* statement that he said in executive session "that Great Britain should have been promptly notified when she proposed to break up the tribunal that there would be war." He "never said no such thing"—in executive session or out of it.

—Hon. D. W. Voorhees made a speech to his constituents, at Terre Haute, Ind., on the 25th, assigning his reasons for refusing to advise or consent to the acceptance of Greeley by the Baltimore Convention and the Democracy. It was a powerful bill of indictment of Horace Greeley.

—An anti-secret society convention, composed of a couple of dozen volunteers, was held at Oberlin, Ohio, last week, and nominated Charles Francis Adams for President, and Gen. Howard, of Chicago, for Vice-President.

—The colored men of Detroit met in mass meeting a few days ago, declared confidence in Grant, promised him their votes, and denounced the cries of corruption as coming from a "gang of hungry cormorants."

—The Rev. E. G. Andrews, one of the newly elected M. E. Bishops is a nephew of C. I. and E. C. Walker, of Detroit, and was a class-mate of Prof. Winchell, of this city. He is the youngest of the eight "elect."

—The friends of Colfax claim 150 delegates instructed in his favor, and 100 favorable but uninstructed; and so the declined Smiler expects to be renominated despite his smiling declinings.

—According to the new Newspaper Directory of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., there are 67 papers in Michigan got up on the "co-operative" plan, another term for patent out'ards and in'ards.

—The late Lake Superior miners' strike is estimated to have cost the miners a loss, in time and wages, of $72,000; and without accomplishing either object of their strike.

—The Irish have been reported all for Greeley, but an article in another column from a leading Catholic journal would *seem* to brand the report as unfounded.

—Queen Victoria, it is announced, will not appear at the coming Peace Jubilee Concert in Boston: and so that duet with Grant will not come off.

—We trust that Greeley knows something about swimming, for a newspaper heading says the Chicago *Times* has thrown him overboard.

—Greeley does not seem to be gaining ground very fast either in the affections of the Democracy or with the disaffected Republicans.

—The Adriatic made her last trip from New York to Queenstown in seven days and sixteen hours, the fastest voyage recorded.

—The Brooklyn Investigating Committee claim to have unearthed 11,000 illegal votes polled at the last city election.

—Go and return tickets to the Philadelphia Convention, from Detroit, are fixed at $16.75, good until June 15th.

—Ben. Butler is instructed to support Wilson for Vice-President, and selects Iowa Wilson instead of the Senator.

—Tennie C. Claflin's latest proposition is to organize a regiment of Internationals with herself as Colonel.

—The mother of the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, died at Vienna on the 28th inst., of typhoid fever.

—"Big Injun" Red Cloud and suite were received by the President on Wednesday.

—Wendell Phillips don't like Horace Greeley or Charles Francis Adams. Too bad.

—June 3d is now the date fixed upon for the *sine die* adjournment of Congress.

IN THE House, on Monday, Mr. POLAND attempted to put through the Ku Klux or *habeas corpus* suspension bill under a suspension of the rules, but failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote, or even a majority, the vote being: yeas, 94; nays, 108. 23 Republicans voted with the Democrats against suspension, including Messrs. BLAIR and STOUGHTON of this State. Without a suspension of the rules the bill cannot be reached this session, so we may hope that it is dead. Enough of the voting no Republicans may, however, be brought to a realizing sense of their position, and pledge their votes for a new bill, which Mr. POLAND could introduce at any time. BUTLER's project will probably now be revived for a recess instead of an adjournment, in order to prolong in that way the life of the odious and infamous bill in question, a bill subjecting the liberty of every citizen of the nation to the whim and will of the military dictator enthroned in the White-House, for that is what President GRANT becomes and is if empowered to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at pleasure.

—BUTLER reported a new enforcement or suspension bill on Wednesday, but the Democrats fillibustered and compelled and adjournment before he could force it through.

IN DISCUSSING the *habeas corpus* suspension bill, in the Senate, on the 21st inst., Mr. MORTON said in the course of his indictment of the Southern people that their outcry against the Northerners who sought power among them was attributable to "the old State rights feeling and their want of a feeling of nationality," adding as a clincher: "This and political motives led them to do all they "could to make the new-comers uncomfortable, and to drive them out, and "this was one of the great errors of the "South, because carpet-baggers, with "their bags well filled, were the very "things she needed most, in order to aid "her to recover from the effects of the war "and to develop her resources." Aye, Mr. MORTON, "with carpet-bags well filled:" that's just the rub. The Southern people claim that the army of carpet-baggers came down upon them types of Pharaoh's lean kine, to thrive and fatten upon the substance of the land, to fill their empty carpet-bags with the spoils of office and speculation, and to assume the role of "lords and masters," backed by the central government at Washington. That's what's the matter, Mr. MORTON.

THE Liberal Republicans counted without their host in assuming the re-election of Senator O. S. FERRY, of Connecticut, as a victory. It is now out that the bolting Republicans were GRANT men all, and that the little fight was a family quarrel of the smallest dimensions. And that his re-election may not be made to appear as playing into the hands of GREELEY, Senator FERRY has written a letter discussing his views and position, the issues and interests at stake in the campaign, in which he says: "To intrust "these great interests to an administra-"tion made up and controlled by Mr. "GREELEY would be a mere midsummer "madness." FERRY, then, is a GRANT man, and the Connecticut Democrats chose between two GRANT men. That was all.

—It is perhaps a fair question: Are there any Liberal-Cincinnati-Greeley Republicans in Connecticut?

THIS is how the Chicago *Evening Post*, radical Republican, advises Commissioner EDMONDS to dispose of himself:

Yesterday morning the proceedings terminated, and Edmonds stands acquitted on each article. The testimony was, however, so damaging that he ought, in decency, to resign. The moral effect of a man holding office after so exhaustive an exposure is dangerous in every respect; and if Mr. Edmonds has any unselfish love for the State that has unwisely elevated him to office, his resignation will be in Governor Baldwin's hands before many days.

Does the *Post* see anything green in Mr. EDMONDS? Resign and acknowledge his guilt, in the face of an *honorable acquittal?* If he don't care on his own account he has too much respect for the High Court of Impeachment to snub it by such a declaration of want of confidence in its judgment.

THE SENATE "Supplementary Civil Rights Bill" ran against a snag in the House on Tuesday. Mr. BRIGHAM un took to put it through out of its regular order,—if anything is or can be out of order in the House.—but his motion to suspend the rules was defeated: yeas, 115; nays, 81; a two-thirds vote being necessary. The Democratic minority has it in its power to prevent any irregular or forced legislation during the closing days of the session, and their constituents expect them to do so. That curse of Congress, absenteeism, should cease for a few days.

The Ohio Democracy.

COLUMBUS, May 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee and a few Democratic politicians met here to-day to consult on the situation and fix a day for holding the State Convention. Gen. Durbin Ward offered a resolution that a call be issued for a State Convention of the Democratic party, to be held in this city August 7th, to nominate a State ticket and Senatorial Electors; that the call shall invite all Liberal Republicans and all opposed to the re-election of Gen. Grant to take part in said Convention; also that conventions be held in each Congressional district June 19th, in which the Democrats and all opposed to Grant shall co-operate, to elect delegates and alternates and four delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention, and that the election of delegates at large shall be reported to the State Central Committee, who shall meet here June 26th to count the votes cast by the respective Congressional districts for delegates at large, and the four persons having the largest number of districts shall be delegates at large to Baltimore. This first resolution was taken up and warmly discussed, Gen. Ward stating that he had offered this resolution so as to do away with action in the State Convention until it was known what it had been deemed best to do at Baltimore. Individually he was in favor of a straight Democratic nomination at Baltimore, and Wm. S. Groesbeck was his first choice.

Some members of the committee may have felt similarly inclined, but no one else publicly expressed himself as in favor of a straight Democratic nomination.

A motion was made to strike out that part of the resolution which invited the Liberal Republicans and anti-Grant men to co operate, and after an animated discussion a motion to so amend as to lay the whole series of resolutions on the table was agreed to. A motion was then made that the convention for nominating a State ticket and delegates to Baltimore meet in Cleveland, Ohio, June 27th, and agreed to, leaving the question of nominating an electoral ticket to the discretion of that Convention. Ward moved to amend it so as to provide that the language of the call of the National Committee be added to it, but this was voted down—8 to 5.

While no formal action was taken a general willingness was expressed to support Greeley heartily in case Baltimore saw fit to indorse his nomination, and some prominent gentlemen expressed themselves enthusiastically over such a course. The change of place of holding the State Convention from this city to Cleveland has no political significance, but is merely an economical move, free halls and free music being the incentive.

An East Saginaw Tragedy.

From the East Saginaw Courier, May 22.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the bloodiest tragedies that ever blotted the history of this city, occurred out on Janet street (Deerforth road), near the corner of Eighth street. In view of the fact that the man was perfectly sane at the time of the commission of the deed, and the fact that he is reported to have been a temperate man, therefore not having the customary liquor delirium to plead in the extenuation for him, it becomes one of those cold blooded transactions, for brutal ferocity rarely equaled, never surpassed.

The name of the would be murderer, and successful suicide, is Charles Boese, and his history and that of his family is as follows, as far as can be learned from the facts before the Coroner's Jury, and could be gleaned from those living nearest the scene of blood. Boese came to East Saginaw about three weeks ago from Tonawanda, New York, where he had lived for a term of years, had worked as a common laborer, until a short time previous to his leaving that place, when he broke one of his legs, from which he had but recently recovered—in fact he has done no work since his arrival here—his wife having supported the family by going out to do washing and odd chores. His family consists of his wife, two children (boys) here, and a son living in the the old country. Gustav, the eldest of the boys here, (a bright lad of fourteen) tells or the frequent abuse of his mother, by his father, heretofore, but to the extent only of using his fists on her. And he tells also of a wordy quarrel between them the night before. Yesterday, however, Mrs. Boese arose as usual between 3 and 4 in the morning, saying in answer to her husband's inquiry as to where she was going, that she was going out to do some washing, mentioning the house whither she had engaged to go. At this, the husband leaped from the bed, and without answering, seized a hatchet lying near, and made a murderous assault upon the woman, striking her with the weapon upon and over the left eye, forcing that organ out upon her cheek, and following up his attack with blows upon other portions of the head and person until the woman fell senseless to the floor. Thinking he had despatched her, Boese then seized a butcher knife, with a blade fully 10 inches in length, and plunged it into his stomach just below the breast bone, and pressing down on the knife, by apparently four separate cuts, each one from an inch to an inch and a half in length, made a horrible incision in his abdomen, through which his bowels protuded to a great extent. The two boys in the meantime, had commenced screaming, "You have killed mother." "Yes," said the demon, "and I will kill you, too," at which the boys fled the house. Boese, notwithstanding the terrible wounds he had inflicted on himself, next rushed from the house, with the hatchet in one hand, and knife in the other. He had made but a few steps, when he tripped against a rail and fell, but recovering, he made for a hole in the ground about ten steps from, and in front of the house, in which there was probably four inches of water. Into this the wretched man threw himself, evidently with the intention of ending his sufferings and miserable life, by drowning. There not being sufficient water in the hole to accomplish this, Boese dragged himself out, and again entered the house, where he sunk to his knees, still keeping possession of the knife and hatchet. By this time, some of the neighbors, among them Mr. Earnest Weichman, had arrived on the spot. Mr. Weichman says that when he got there he heard loud grunting (as he expressed it) inside the house, accompanied by a noise, as if some one chopping something. Leaving one of the men who had come with him at the front door, Mr W. passed to the rear of the house when he effected an entrance, to find Boese still on his knees, covered with blood from head to foot, his bowels dragging the floor, still holding the knife in his left hand, while he dealt blows on his head with the hatchet in his right At the approach of Weichman, Boese made an effort as if to hurl either knife or hatchet at him (Weichman) but the latter sized hold of the man, and wrested the knife from his grasp, Boese meantime striking himself with the hatchet on different parts of the head. Weichman addressed a question to Boese, as to what he was trying to do, and Boese replied in the low Dutch language, with apparent composure, "I have killed her, and I am now killing myself." Soon after Boese fell over dead, not, however, until a large number had congregated, to some of whom he spoke intelligibly. Word was immediately sent to Coroner Forrest, Dr. Hesse and Dr. Ross, the former of whom summoned a jury, while the latter attended to the prostrate woman, who was, and is still alive, whom they caused to be removed to the house of a neighbor near by, and her wants administered to. The woman is badly injured, but it is thought by the attending physician not fatally. But little was elicited at the examination other than has been related. There were over thirty distinct wounds on the person of Boese, and the woman's head was fearfully cut, and the skull fractured, and one of her fingers entirely cut off. She is being properly cared for.

There is much to indicate that this most sanguinary affair was premeditated by Boese, as instance the fact that he had on Monday ground the hatchet, (a common shingling one) and the knife to an exceeding fine edge, and had taken the precaution to lay them in position to be easily reached by him.

Thus closes act one of this blood-thirsty affair, which is said to have grown entirely out of a jealousy long harbored by the monster, Boese.

The Irish not all for Greeley.

From the Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register.

Can the Democratic party indorse Greeley and Gratz Brown? No! and a thousand times no! The attempt of any corrupt or cowardly leaders to betray the Democratic party thus would be only the declaration that the Democratic party was captured, and had surrendered, bag and baggage, body and boots, to its most implacable enemy. Private bargains may have been made, but Democrats will never ratify them. If, to suppose the impossible, the Democrotic Convention at Baltimore, in next July, were to nominate no ticket, and if no other rally of Democrats to name a ticket were to be made, and we were to be left with the beggarly choice between Grant and Greeley—between the "man on horseback" and the willing instrument of all the free-lovers, "Internationals," communists, and other foes of morality, society and religion—the general verdict would be, "Grant rather than Greeley!" We cannot imagine our committing ourself to the support of Grant. But we say it distinctly and deliberately, that as a man, a Christian, as the head of a family, and as a citizen having the duty of trying to guard our country from the most shameful degradation, if we were tied up to the desperate choice, we must use all our influence for continuing the rule of Grant, the stupid "man on horseback" against Greeley, the man without discipline, without doctrine, and akin to every abomination, in America or in Europe, that would dethrone God, revile the revelations of God's truth, and fraternize with the commune, the International, and every other scheme of devil-worship. Our instincts teach us to oppose the lawless person as if he were the plenipotentiary of the anti-Christ. The vulgar, plundering fellow "on horseback" is merely human, and a very poor "human" at that. But, at least, he is not a thoroughly bewitched tool of the devil, on plans made by bad women and men, as Mr. Greeley is.

One hundred thousand persons in Cashmere are employed in the shawl manufacture. A female spinner earns the munificent compensation of seventy-five cents a month. Some shawls of elaborate pattern occupy these weavers twelve or fifteen months.

New Advertisements.

FOUND!

One day last week, near the University grounds, a GOLD MOUNTED HAIR BRACELET. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

Ann Arbor, May 28, 1872.

1376w1* JABOB HALLER.

NOTICE!

The subscribers hags at their command, as a general thing, from five hundred to five thousand dollars to loan on first and first class mortgage situate in the County of Washtenaw,—time from three to five years. Terms liberal. Office opposite the Post Office, and at C. A. Leiter & Co.'s Drug Store, No 1 Gregory Block. Our Abstract Books are posted up to date.

Ann Arbor, May 20, 1872.

TRACY W. ROOT, ROOT & LEITER.
CHAS. A. LEITER. 13 6tf

BOTTLED LAGER,

ALE AND PORTER,

Put up in Pints and Quarts for Family use.

ALSO BY THE KEG.

☞ Orders left at Leiter & Co.'s Drug Store will be promptly filled.

HILL & CHAPIN.

Ann Arbor, May 28, 1872. 1376tf

HILL'S OPERA HOUSE!

One Night Only.

Friday May 31st.

JOE E. WHITING, MANAGER.

First and only appearance of

BUFFALO BILL

Supported by the entire company from

Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati!

BUFFALO BILL

The King of the Border Men,

Produced with New Wardrobe!
Realistic Scenery!
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Usual price of admission. Reserved seats secured at Gilmore & Fiske's Bookstore.

WM. H. GORHAM, Bus. Agt

PEASE'S POPULAR OPERETTA,

ENOCH ARDEN,

Will be performed by a **Chorus of 50 Fresh Young Voices,** under the direction of the Composer, at

HILL'S OPERA HOUSE,

ANN ARBOR,

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 14th.

This Operetta is not musical patchwork but is entirely original with Mr. Pease, from Overture to Finale. The performers will appear in charming and appropriate costumes.

CHARACTERS:

Lizzie Beebe, of Jackson, as Annie Lee.

Prof. S. S. Jackson, Teacher of Music in Detroit Public Schools, as Enoch Arden.

Prof. H. M. McChesney, Stage Manager.

W. Hewitt, Organist.

F. H. Pease, Musical Director. 1376w3

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PROTECTOR FRUIT JAR

1. They are 25 per cent. less in price
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WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND TERMS.

COHANSEY GLASS MANUFACT'NG CO.

49 North Third St., Philadelphia.

Manufacturers of the celebrated "*Cohansey and Bridgeton Brands Window Glass, Bottles, &c.*" 1376w4

Estate of John Miller.

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 twenty-eighth day of May, 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 Miller, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Dora Miller, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to William McCullough, who is named as Executor in the instrument now on file in this court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-fourth day of June 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,
1376 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Joseph Howard.

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-fourth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Howard, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Aaron H. Howard, praying that he or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-fourth day of June 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,
1376 Judge of Probate.

Estate of John Eisele.

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-ninth day of May, 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 Eisele, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Anton Eisele, 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 Executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-fourth day of June 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,
1376 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Palmer Elliott.

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-fifth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Palmer Elliott, deceased.

Parmenio Davis, 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 twenty-fourth day of June 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,
1376 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Hiram Shepherd.

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-ninth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hiram Shepherd, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jesse Burt, praying that he may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-fourth day of June 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,
1376 Judge of Probate

The above sale is postponed to Thursday, the thirtieth day of May next, at the same place and time of day.

Dated, April 30th, 1872.

1372 WILLIAM BURKE, Administrator.

The above sale is further postponed to Saturday, the fifteenth, day of June next, at the same place and time of day.—Dated, May 30th, 1872.

1376id WILLIAM BURKE, Administrator.

Drain Commissioner's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Drain Commissioner of Washtenaw County will be at the house of Chauncey Howell, in the Township of Dexter, in said county, on the 15th, fifteenth day of June, 1872, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to meet parties to contract for the excavation and construction of a drain, to be known as the Ben Allen Drain, commencing near the southwest corner of section 16 in said town, and running thence south to near the half mile post, thence east and finding an outlet in what is known as Dexter Drain No. 1, between lands owned by James Fitzgerald and Wm. E. Stevenson.

I will also be at the house of Chauncey Howell on the 11th, e

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING. MAY 31, 1872

Local and Other Brevities.

— E. M. GREGORY, of the Gregory House, died yesterday afternoon.

— Strawberries have been in market for some days; brought from Egypt.

— Order your Shipping Tags from the ARGUS office. We have several sizes in stock.

— WALLINGTON exhibited a two-headed calf on the streets yesterday. A curiosity: but dead.

— The dome on the University building is up, though not entirely completed. It promises a fine appearance.

— The public schools were closed Wednesday, Class Day having attractions for both teachers and scholars.

— Rev. J. H. MCCARTHY, of Adrian, will preach in the M. E. Church on Sunday next, morning and evening.

— The corner stone of the new Catholic Church at Dexter was laid on the 23d inst., Bishop BORGESS officiating.

— Copious showers have been in order during the week, under the influence of which wheat and grass have made rapid progress.

— Decoration day was not observed in this city yesterday, to the great disgust of the University and Union School boys and girls, who were pining for a holiday.

— Potato bugs have put in their appearance in large force, and need active policing, with liberal doses of Paris green, gas-lime, carbolate of lime, or something else.

— The contract has been let for the foundation and basement story of the new Congregational Church on State street, and the work of excavation is progressing.

— DR. ROGERS, of Chicago, *en route* home from Europe and the farther East, is visiting his brother in this city. He reports RANDOLPH arrived safely at Rome before he left.

— The four "Senior" editors of the *Chronicle* having got above their business four Juniors have been elected to succeed them: C. B. Keeler, C. S. Wilson, C. L. Wilson and Chas. Wells.

— The battlements or balustrades of the old University buildings—now wings—have been taken off, and the pediments being put up will decidedly improve the looks, for which there was great need.

— In the Circuit Court, on Tuesday, an order was taken for a jury to assess the railroad right-of-way damages across the several pieces of property of the WEIL Brothers. Numerous other petitions are pending.

— H. W. GELSTON has been elected President of the University Christian Association for the coming year; D. A. MATTHEWS, Vice President, G. P. GLENN, Secretary; W. H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer; and A. H. COOPER Librarian.

— It is whispered around town, but probably without cause, that our neighbor of the *Courier* will make a flank movement on Washington during his absence, and use his position as a delegate to get a change of Postmaster for this city.

— The Circuit Court opened on Monday last, with 75 cases on the calendar, as follows: Issues of Fact, 44; Imparlance, 10; of Law, 3; Criminal, 8; Chancery, 10. A large number were disposed of on first call. The jury was put to work on Tuesday.

— VOLNEY H. SPAULDING has been elected President of the Students' Lecture Association for the coming year; THEODORE H. JOHNSON, Vice-President; V. H. LOVE, Corresponding Secretary; DELOS FALL, Recording Secretary; and C. H. GLEASON, Treasurer.

— At the Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, held in Detroit last week, Prof. M. C. TYLER was elected President for the coming year. The orator of the session was ex-Senator DOOLITTLE; the poet, REV. FRANK SEWELL, of Urbana University, Ohio.

— In the Circuit Court on Tuesday Judge HOSMER decided the suit of DRAKE against WEBSTER, to recover back license money paid under the old ordinance. He held the ordinance illegal and void,—in conflict with the Constitution of the State;—but gave judgment for defendant, holding the license paid voluntarily with no promise or obligation to refund.

Class Day at the University.

The exercises of Class Day in the University, set down for Wednesday last, came off according to the programme, and may be summarized as follows:

A well-filled M. E. Church in the forenoon, with prayer by Rev. Dr. COCKER; oration, "The Forces of History," by J. P. DUTTON; poem, "The Twentieth Century," by WALTER A. BROOKS; the benediction, by Dr. WILLIAMS; and music interspersed. The Detroit dailies have already given abstracts of oration and poem, and the next *Chronicle* will, probably, supplement the abstracts with full reports.

The afternoon exercises on the campus, in rear of the Law Building, consisted of Class History, by W. T. UNDERWOOD, who humorously detailed the frolics and escapades of the members jointly and severally, "pony" rides, sidewalk raids, love affairs, etc.; the Prophecy, poem, by HECTOR NEUHOFF, who placed his fellows in 1900 according to the let of his imagination; presentation of "Rewards of Merit"—a "mean-time chronometer (in brass) to the "coming man," one CHRISTIE, who during his whole college course had never been on time for any exercise or appointment; and "What I Know About Farming," to the representative member of the Farmers' Club; dedication of the Class Ivy, with an address by J. J. MAPEL; and miscellaneous doings.

The day was beautiful, the elements propitious, all the machinery worked smoothly, and a heap of enjoyment, especially for those who understood the "hits," was crowded into a few hours. And now the Seniors "lay off duty" and wait for Commencement and their sheepskins.

Water-works are again the topic of discussion in our city, the project being to bring water from the lakes west of the city, about 2½ miles. These lakes are found to be 70 feet above Huron street, and the waters are claimed to be soft and of good quality. Some investigations have, we understand, been instituted to test the quantity. Our city needs Water-works—furnishing water both for household and fire purposes—and if a thorough investigation settles the point that the lakes in question are the true source of supply, not temporarily but permanently, the right track has been struck. But no risks should be run or costly expenditures made until quality, quantity, and accomplishment have been reasonably established. Another week our readers may hear from the committee engaged in investigating the subject.

School and Library Moneys.

We append a table of the Primary School moneys apportioned to the several cities and towns in this county by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; also the apportionment of Fine and Library moneys as made by County Treasurer FAIRCHILD:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Children.	Primary School Money.	Fine Money.
Ann Arbor City,	2,439	$1,110 72	$28 80
Ann Arbor Town,	311	142 28	3 67
Augusta,	500	240 00	5 90
Bridgewater,	335	184 80	4 55
Dexter,	335	160 80	3 96
Freedom,	553	265 44	6 53
Lodi,	371	178 08	4 38
Lima,	324	155 52	3 83
Lyndon,	294	141 12	3 47
Manchester,	777	372 96	9 17
Northfield,	408	195 84	4 82
Pittsfield,	293	140 64	3 46
Salem,	270	129 60	3 19
Saline,	592	284 16	6 99
Scio,	859	412 32	10 14
Sharon,	340	163 20	4 01
Superior,	398	191 04	4 70
Sylvan,	644	3 9 12	7 60
Webster,	233	111 84	2 75
York,	520	249 60	6 14
Ypsilanti Town,	406	194 88	4 79
Ypsilanti City,	1,602	768 96	18 90
Total,	12 854	$6,169 92	151 75

The school moneys are one cent less on the scholar than last year, the deficiency being chargeable to certain County Treasurers who failed to make their returns within the prescribed time. The amount "short" will serve, however, to increase the average monthly balance of the State Treasurer for the coming year in the sum of nearly $4,000. The total amount distributed to the several counties is $187,352 64; the aggregate number of scholars, 390,318, and the rate per scholar 48 cents.

The limited sum of fine moneys will not make the several township libraries burst with fatness, and besides proves this a very law abiding county.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS.—Our citizens will bear in mind that LENT'S New York Circus will exhibit in Ann Arbor on Wednesday afternoon and evening, June 5th. This announcement will be hailed with satisfaction by our amusement loving people. The New York Circus is considered to be, in all its appointments, the best circus that travels. It is permanently located, during the winter, in the iron amphitheatre, Fourteenth street, New York, and only makes short tours through the country during the summer season. It travels by railroad, and its horses and performers are always fresh and in a fine condition. One of the most prominent features of the New York Circus is Prof. Chas. Boswell's New York Band of twenty-five pieces—the largest and best band attached to any circus. Mlle. Rolland, the finest lady rider in the world, and John Henry Cooke, the famous English rider; also Charles Fish, a wonderful bareback rider; George Dunbar, a celebrated English clown; and Julian Kent will amuse the people by their comicalities. The attractions of the New York Circus are too numerous to mention, and for full particulars we refer our readers to the advertisement in another column.

[Communicated.]

The Gingko tree of Japan has been recommended as a fine ornamental tree, hardy and of easy culture. That it is hardy there can be but little doubt, as one which has now attained twelve or four ceen feet in height may be seen in the front door yard of Mrs. HOOKER, on Forest street, in a flourishing condition, showing no injury after our late, long and severe winter. All who may be interested in seeing the curious foliage—fan shaped—of this queer tree can do so by a short walk beyond the University. As the leaves, however, increase very much in size as summer advances, they will be in best estate a few weeks later. This Gingko tree at Mrs. Hooker's is, we believe, the only one of any age in town; it having been put out some six years since.

In the *Hearth and Home* for April 15th, 1871, may be seen an article on the Gingko tree, with illustrations. It is between twelve and fifteen years since American Horticulturists had their attention drawn to the advantages of cultivating it in our Northern United States. M. H. C.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—A rare opportunity is offered to our citizens who wish to pay a visit to the great city of Philadelphia during the National Republican Convention, and see the office-holders in council.

The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R R. will sell round trip tickets from Jackson to Philadelphia, and return, for $17 55. Excursion tickets will also be sold at the principal stations on the line of their road at reduced rates. The tickets will be on sale at the depots from May 27th to June 5th, and will be good for return until June 15th. We whould say for the benefit of those who may wish to go, that the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R. makes close connection with the Pennsylvania Central at Fort Wayne, and that through coaches run from here to Philadelphia, so that passengers who go by this route have but one change to make.

Grand Rapids has an extended license system, and the following is the scale of prices established for the current year:—First class saloons, $55; second class saloons, $50; first class victualing houses, $25; second class victualing houses, $15; billiard tables each, $15; pigeon-hole tables each $5; hotels, first class, $25; hotels, second class, $15; meat markets, first class, $10; meat markets, second class, $6; meat peddler's license, $10; hucksters, $10; pawnbrokers, $50; auctioneers, $250; transient auctioneers and peddlers per day, from $1 to $15; circuses per day, $50; side shows, large tents, $20; side shows, small tents $10; other exhibitions under tents, $20; theaters, concerts, etc., per day, $3 50. Groceries, hotels, drug stores, etc., doing saloon business, to pay saloon license; livery stables, $10.

WOOD'S Theater from Cincinnati puts "Buffalo Bill" on the boards of the Opera House this evening. This play is one of the theatrical rages of the day, and the company is reported first-class.

The Democratic *Leader*, published at Charlotte, Eaton County, comes to us enlarged, in a new dress, and printed on a Taylor Cilinder Press—Chicago make. Such enprise deserves success.

THE SENATE having revised and advised the ratification as revised of a supplementary treaty article, it is now reported that the Queen's Ministry don't relish the revision, and won't accept it in place of their proposed one. What next?

Political Matters in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, May 24.—The *Union and American* this morning says Andrew Johnson is willing to become a candidate for Congress for the State at large under the law giving Tennessee an additional representative. The friends of Gen. Cheatham wish him to announce himself as a candidate for that position.

NASHVILLE, May 24.—Henry S. Foote has announced himself a candidate for Congress. In his card he says: "Having been magnanimously relieved from civil disabilities about three days since by a wise and paternal government, and feeling desirous of making a proper display of gratitude therefor, I announce myself a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress for the State at large. Declining to submit my claims as a candidate to a caucus of any political party, or either, I shall support Greeley and Brown and stand firmly and inflexibly by the principles embodied in the Cincinnati platform and in Greeley's noble letter of acceptance.

The June number of the *Eclectic Magazine* has a very attractive list of papers from the leading foreign periodicals, of which the most noticeable are: Sir Henry Holland's Recollections, The Portugese in Africa, Wanderings in Japan, Temperature and Movements of the Deep Sea, A Memoir of Mazzini, About Charles Lamb, Super-human Dwelling-Places, Monks of La Trappe, Our Dinners, The Asrai, and Chemistry in the Kitchen, with a continuation of Strange Adventures of a Phæton, full editorial departments, etc. The illustration is a very fine portrait of Carl Schurz. $5 a year. E. R. PELTON, 108 Fulton street, New York.

— The June number of the *Overland Monthly* has, among other papers: Sheep-Farming in California, What Was It? Kodiak and Southern Alaska, An American Art—the Electrotype, The Northern California Indians—III., Pavy's Expedition to the North Pole, with serial stories of the true *Overland* type. A new and novel feature in the *Overland* is a monthly record of marriages and deaths on the Pacific Coast, carefully compiled for each issue; marriages, 160; deaths, 272. $4 a year. JOHN H. CARMANY & Co., San Francisco.

— Among the most noticeable articles in the *Herald of Health* for June are: Absence from Physical Love in Youth, 1795, by Christopher William Hufeland; Corsets, by Howard Glyndon; and Money-Spending, by Rev. C. H. Brigham. $1.25 a year. WOOD, HOLBROOK & Co., New York.

In Memoriam.

JOHN MARSHALL SEAMAN, son of EZRA C. and MARIETTA V. SEAMAN, born in Detroit in 1847—died at Ann Arbor, of pulmonary consumption, Sunday evening, May 19th, 1872.

Always a thoughtful boy, as he advanced in years he exhibited much talent, and application to books, particularly to works which sought out the laws of nature, and ran consequences back to causes. After the preliminary preparation in English, Latin and French, he entered on a course at the University, but was compelled to give it up on account of feeble health; which however did not prevent reading, which, with him, was *study!* Reading on all subjects of interest to the scholar and the man of mature mind. Especially was he fond of mechanics and the sciences generally, as well as of history.

Stricken down by disease, his love of learning never faltered, but he continued its pursuits to the verge of the grave, and yet not mere human wisdom. Consecrated to God in baptism, his was a life of daily prayer: the scriptures were read and pondered, and though being reticent in manner, there was not so much outward expression of feeling, on occasions there was seen to be the communings of the heart with his Maker, as heart answereth to heart! His choice above every other remembrance, from his mother, on his last birth-day, was a bible, and as he took it from her hand he repeated the last verse of the nineteenth Psalm, saying: "*That* is an excellent prayer! Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight O Lord, my strength and my redeemer."

And so, gentle and courteous to all around, he passed from the sight of those who loved him. A little labored breathing—a deeper sleep—and the ransomed soul was, we trust, with God, in Paradise; where none of the imperfections of sense can fetter the aspirations of the disencumbered spirit, and where we shall no more see thro' a glass darkly, but unlock all knowledge with the golden key, laid up in the counsels of eternity. M. H. C.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California.

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have *intrinsic merit*, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it *thoroughly*, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington Route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st. to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific Roads. 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with R. R. lands and homesteads. 3d, To St Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air Brake (to prevent the loss of life that is ever where else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the West. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific Roads, be sure that you go "By-Way of Burlington"

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing *correctly* the great West and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & Mo R.-R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

The Lumber Market.

During the past few days there have been very few if any transactions in lumber at this market, and probably not many on the river or shore. This is owing to the increased difference between buyers and sellers, brought about by the recent rain storm. A week ago purchases were freely made at $7 50, $15 and $35, or figures equally good. The heavy rain which fell during a couple of days, and the lowering state of the weather generally, led many to the supposition that more logs would be secured from the upper rivers and their small tributaries. While buyers held off, sellers remained firm, hence no sales.

The prospect of getting out more logs this season is exceedingly poor; indeed, it is safe to say that scarce any circumstances can be conceived of that would be so fortuitous in character as to result in much increase to the stock already obtained. This is because rain storms after this time seldom continue long enough to enable the getting together of log driving parties who can work up to advantage. A few logs well out already may be run down on a few days' freshet. Those operators who have worked with small means or borrowed capital and who have their logs "hung up," will many of them suffer, as their interest account will be ruinous. Even some who are in the market with their logs are holding for high prices when they are in the most straightened circumstances.

The present anomalous condition of the market serves to make money very scarce among lumbermen. It is doubtful if ever before so few sales have been made by this time in the season, that is, in proportion to the crop cut, or even that secured. A few weeks will bring about a settled market and then we may look for unprecedented activity.—*Bay City Journal*, 27*th*.

The Feeling of the Illinois Press.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 28.—The *State Register* to-day publishes a list of seventeen Republican newspapers in Illinois which have unequivocally declared for Greeley and Brown. The *Register* tomorrow will print a list of six German newspapers in Illinois which declare for Greeley and Brown unequivocally, nine others opposed to Grant, and two for Grant. The list will also embrace thirteen German papers other than in Illinois that declare unequivocally for Greeley and Brown, and twelve are for Greeley as against Grant.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT, May 29, 1872.

Business is quiet in most all departments. Money, however, is getting easy, and it is probable that when dulness is to be expected we may have stirring trade. Such, at least has been the course of things the past three months, financially and commercially, the old order of things almost entirely reversed. Hardware is still unchanged, jobbers are free to admit that in their opinion the highest prices have been reached. Lumber is 50@$1.00 per M cheaper since the rains. Dry goods are off a little in many of the leading staples, and the market inactive. No wool has been received, although sheared sheep have been offering for two or three weeks. Wool buyers are free from excitement, and they may be expected to look twice at their money before paying 1c out at present quotations of the staple.

Cattle and sheep are in good demand. The former range at $5.50@6.00, for butchers' stock, while shipping grades would command $6.00@6.25.

There is no excitement whatever in the produce market. Green apples are about done with, though an occasional lot of russets sells at $3.50@4.50 per bbl. Dried are dull at 10½c, and were the stock heavy a decline would ensue. Butter is very plentiful; heavy amounts are going in to cellar, and it is safe to say that the bulk of it will come out at a loss. The quality is slightly above that of last year, but there is a good deal of over-salted and variegated (Dolly Varden) butter. The range for good and choice is 18@20c. Cheese is active at 14@15c. Eggs—only in local demand—12½@13c.

Flour is heavy at $9.50@9.75 for best white. Wheat rates as follows: Extra, $1.95; No. 1 White, $1.92; Amberwell, $1.90; Amber, $1 85. Corn is dull—offering at 38c. Oats heavy at 34c for No. 1 State. Barley nominal at $1.50 per cwt and malt firm at $1.20@1.25 per bu. Potatoes dull at 45@70c for mixed and peachblows. Tallow in demand at 8c.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, May 31st, '72.

APPLES—Green, 80@90c per bu. Dried, 8@9c per lb.
BEEF—Brings 7@8c.
BOLTED MEAL—$2.00.
BUTTER—Prices remain at 16@18c.
BEANS—$1.75 per bu. is paid for good quality.
CORN—Brings 55@38c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 12@
EGGS—Command 10@11c.
FLOUR—XXX, $5.00 per cwt.
HAY—$13@16 per ton, according to quality.
HONEY—In cap, 18@20c.
LARD—The market stands at 7@8c.
MAPLE SUGAR—12@17c.
OATS—37@40c.
POTATOES—90@95c.
TURKEYS—14c.
WHEAT—We quote White at $1.87@1.90; amber, 1.75@1.80; red $1.65@1.75.

C. H. MILLEN

Will, on Friday, May 17th, OFFER AT SPECIAL BARGAINS, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE, AND STRIPED LONG SHAWLS, LLAMA, POINTS, AND JACKETS, PARASOLS, JAPANESE AND SUMMER SILKS, BLACK ALPACAS, PURE MOHAIRS, SUMMER DRESS GOODS, WHITE QUILTS, LINENS, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, TOWELS, CASSIMERES, AND DOMESTICS. I OFFER THE BEST ONE DOLLAR KID GLOVES IN THE CITY, WARRANTED.

C. H. MILLEN

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 YEARS —OF A— PUBLIC TEST Has proved Dr. Crook's WINE OF TAR To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is **rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar,** and unequaled for **diseases of the Throat and Lungs,** performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.

It effectually cures them all.

Asthma and Bronchitis.

Has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For pains in Breast, Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,

It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the Weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarious Fevers,
Gives tone to your System.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ring-worm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For *CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness* and *General* prostration of the *Nervous System*, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the Nervous System.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **Blood Purifier** yet placed before the public.

Prepared by **H. R. Stevens,** Boston Mass. Price **$1.25.** Sold by all Druggists. 1361m3

FLOUR.

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

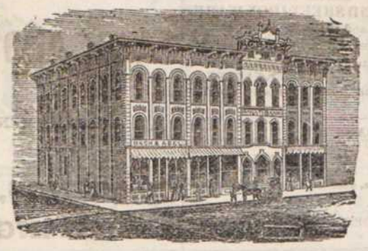
All the above articles are warranted to have no superior in market. For sale at

Partridge's Flouring Mills.

N. B.—Gristing done at short notice.

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

NEW SPRING GOODS



AT

BACH & ABEL'S!

An Unusually Large and Attractive Stock is now being Received.

Special Attention is invited to our Dress Goods.

BLACK LYONS SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
FRENCH & ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
TAMISE & CRAPE CLOTHS,
MOHAIR, BRILIANTES, &c.

We make a Specialty of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, and have the most complete Assortment of

French and English Coatings and Suitings

That can be shown in the City.

150 Doz. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00 per Doz.
25 Doz. Ladies Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 20 cts. each
100 Doz. Napkins, at 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00 per Doz.
75 White Marseilles Quilts, from 1.75 to 8.00.
50 Doz. Linen Towels from 2.00 Upwards.
50 Doz. ladies' Cotton Hose at 20 cts per Pair.
25 " " " " " 25 " " "

ALSO STEWART'S ALEXANDER CUFF KID GLOVES.

PRICES OF GOODS AT

THE METROPOLITAN!

FOR THE

SPRING AND SUMMER

TRIMMED HATS, From One Dollar, and upwards.
RIBBONS, From 5cts. a yard upwards.
RIBBED HOSE FOR LADIES, 10 cents a pair.
WHITE COTTON HOSE For Ladies, At 10 cts, 12½ cts., 15 cts., 18 cts., 20 cts., 25 cts., 30 cts., 35 cts, 40 cts. a pair.
LADIES LISLE THREAD GLOVES, At 10 cts., 12½ cts., 15 cts, 18 cts, 20 cts., 25 cts., 30 cts., 35 cts., 40 cts. a pair.
CHILDREN'S HOSE, At 10 cts. a pair and upwards.
GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, At 10 cts. a pair and upwards.
TOWELS, WARRANTED LINEN, At 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c apiece.
TOWELING, At 10c a yard and upwards.
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, At 50c, 60c, 70c a yard
COLORED TABLE CLOTHS, At 30c and 50c a yard
COUNTERPANES, From $2.00 upwards.
WHITE AND BUFF PIQUES, At 16c, 20c, 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c a yard.
CORSETS, At 50c, 75c, $1.00 a pair.
HOOP SKIRTS, At 50c, 65c, 75c, $1·00 apiece.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS. From 5c, apiece upwards.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitched H'dk'fs, From 15c apiece upwards.
PARASOLS, From 40c apiece upwards.
FANS, From 10c apiece upwards.
NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR Curtains, From 10c a yard upwards.
KID GLOVES, $1.00 a pair.
2 BUTTON KID GLOVES, $1.25 a pair.
LACE COLLARS, From 10c apiece upwards.
SILK AND COTTON FRINGES,
SILK AND COTTON TRIMMING,
DRESS PATTERNS,
VELOURS, SATINS, SILKS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' UNDER GARMENTS,
LADIES' MADE UP DRESSES,
INFANTS & MISSES Made up Dresses,

And a thousand other articles too numerous to mention, at prices less than any other establishment in this city.

H. COHEN,
1375 33 SOUTH MAIN ST.

JAMES McMAHON,
Justice of the Peace,

Office in new block, North of Court House

Money collected and promptly paid over.

INSURANCE AGENT.

Triumph,	assets,	$727.903 11
North Missouri,	"	645,417.91
Hibernia,	"	350,000.00

REAL ESTATE.

I have 80 acres of land ¼ of a mile from the city limits, finely located for fruit or garden purposes.
Also 40 acres.
Also 10 acres, with house and barn, and a lively stream of water running through the barn yard.
60 acres, a mile out.
I will sell any or all the above cheap, or exchange for city property.
1 74 JAMES McMAHON.

FOR SALE!

A House and Lot on the west side of Maynard street, between William and Jefferson. Has a good barn and Cisterns. Terms easy.
Ann Arbor, May 21, 1872.
1375tf J. J. PARSHALL.

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

J. Q. A. SESSIONS'

INSURANCE AGENCY.

His Companies Are Sound.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS, JULY 1, 1871....$1,781,000
CHICAGO LOSSES..... 750,000

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

INTERNATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK CITY.

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

TRIUMPHANT!

Associated Press Dispatch, November 2, 1871,

THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

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

J. Q. A. SESSIONS, Agent.
1347tf.

Chickering AND Sons'

PIANOS

Have taken the First Premium OVER ALL COMPETITION IN AMERICA, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE.

These Standard Instruments,

Are now offered at Reduced Rates on the

ONE-PRICE SYSTEM.

40,000 OF THESE

Standard Piano-Fortes,

Have been made and sold since 1823, and EIGHTY-ONE FIRST PREMIUMS Have been awarded to our Firm

OVER ALL COMPETITION

These Pianos are still regarded and universally conceded to be

The Standard Instruments of the World,

and are so pronounced by all the great artists.

DR. FRANZ LISZT says: "I consider the Chickering Piano *superior to any made in Europe or America*, and am fully convinced that they were justly entitled to the *First Prize*."

Chickering & Sons' Mammoth Manufactory

is more than one-third larger than any other Piano-Forte Manufactory in the world, and is in every respect the most complete as regards machinery and the facilities for doing the *very best class of work*. Messrs. C. & Sons have, since the establishment of their business in 1823, made and sold 40,000 Pianos, and these *Standard Instruments* are now offered at Reduced Rates upon the "ONE-PRICE SYSTEM," free from all discounts and commissions; and they are beyond all refutation the VERY BEST and VERY CHEAPEST First-Class Pianos now offered.

A CARD.

We call especial attention to our

UPRIGHT PIANOS

which are in every particular the finest instruments of their class manufactured, and second only to the Grand Piano, for which they are a good substitute. Every Piano warranted for Five years.

CHICKERING & SONS,
11 E. 14th St., New York.
354 Washington St., Boston.
1369w8*

NOTICE.—The committee having in charge the Chicago and Michigan Relief Fund give notice that there is a surplus unexpended that will be paid at Miller & Webster's Bank *pro rata* to subscribers on demand. Amounts not called for in thirty days from date will be appropriated one-half to the Ladies' Benevolent Association for the Poor and one-half to the Ladies' Library Association.

Ann Arbor May 30, 1872.

S. H. DOUGLASS,
Ch'n of Committee.

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

MACK & SCHMID

Are now opening some beautiful goods and offer great bargains in

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

Shawls, Scarfs, &c., comprising the

MOST POPULAR STYLES,

INCLUDING

50 PIECES BLACK ALPACA

"Way below Importer's prices."

WITH THE FINEST LINE OF

BLACK AND JAPANESE SILKS

EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS

We have a very choice and attractive assortment.

PARASOLS & SUN UMBRELLAS

of every Style and Color.

SASHES, RIBBONS, LADIES' TIES AND BOWS,
TRIMMING SILKS, SATINS AND VELOURS,
THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS.

Plain, Checked and Striped Muslins, Marseilles Quilts,
Table Damasks, Piquas, Corsets and Hoop Skirts, all of the newest and Latest Styles.
In Hosiery we have everything desirable, both in Foreign and American Goods.
In Woolen Goods we have a Full and Complete Assortment, which we will sell at Old Prices, notwithstanding an advance in Wool of 50 per cent.
In Domestic Goods, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Ticking, and Prints, we bought a Large line before the advance, and are going to sell it as we bought it—CHEAP.

MACK & SCHMID.

FRESH ARRIVAL

AT

SONDHEIM'S

THE CLOTHIER.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF READY MADE CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Good Suits from $7 to $10, and upwards.
My Merchant Tailoring Department is also complete.
The finest Cloths, Doeskins, Casimeres, Vestings.
Garments made to order, second to none.
Fit warranted or no sale.
Also a Large Stock of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Don't be fooled about high prices. I bought my goods as cheap as any one can buy, and will sell them as cheap as any one.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELF.

1371tf No. 9 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

DRY GOODS AT MAYNARD'S

WE ARE NOW OPENING OUR

NEW STOCK OF

SUMMER DRY GOODS.

THE STOCK IS MUCH LARGER THAN USUAL,

AND HAVING BEEN

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE

WE SHALL OFFER THEM

AT PRICES WHICH MUST SATISFY THE CLOSEST CASH BUYERS.

J. H. MAYNARD.
13-3w4

GLORIOUS NEWS

FOR ALL CREATION!

E. J. JOHNSON,

"THE"

HATTER!

HAS RECEIVED HIS

SPRING STOCK AND STYLES

OF

Hats, Caps & Straw Goods,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

WHICH HE PROPOSES TO SELL AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

7 South Main St., Ann Arbor.

The Michigan Argus

The Loneliness of Farming Life in America.

An American traveler in the Old World notices, among the multitude of things that are new to his eye, the gathering of agricultural populations into villages. He has been accustomed in his own country to see them distributed upon the farms they cultivate. The isolated farm life, so universal here, either does not exist at all in the greater part of continental Europe, or it exists as a comparatively modern institution. The old populations, of all callings and professions, clustered together for self-defense, and built walls around themselves. Out from these walls, for miles around, went the tillers of the soil in the morning, and back into the gates they thronged at night. Cottages were clustered around feudal castles, and grew into towns; and so Europe for many centuries was cultivated mainly by people who lived in villages and cities, many of which were walled, and all of which possessed appointments of defense. The early settlers in our own country took the same means to defend themselves from the treacherous Indian. The towns of Hadley, Hatfield, Northfield, and Deerfield, on the Connecticut River, are notable examples of this kind of building; and to this day they remain villages of agriculturists. That this is the way in which farmers ought to live we have no question, and we wish to say a few words about it.

There is some reason for the general disposition of American men and women to shun agricultural pursuits which the observers and philosophers have been slow to find. We see young men pushing everywhere into trade, into mechanical pursuits, into the learned professions, into insignificant clerkships, into salaried positions of every sort that will take them into towns and support and hold them there. We find it impossible to drive poor people from the cities with the threat of starvation, or to coax them with the promise of better pay and cheaper fare. There they stay, and starve, and sicken, and sink. Young women resort to the shops and factories rather than take service in farmers' houses, where they are received as members of the family; and when they marry they seek an alliance, when practicable, with mechanics and tradesmen who live in villages and large towns. The daughters of the former fly the farm at the first opportunity. The towns grow larger all the time, and, in New England at least, the farms are becoming wider and longer, and the farming population are diminished in numbers, and, in some localities, degraded in quality and character.

It all comes to this, that isolated life has very little significance to a social being. The social life of the village and the city has intense fascination to the lonely dwellers on the farm, or to a great multitude of them. Especially is this the case with the young. The youth of both sexes who have seen nothing of the world have an overwhelming desire to meet life and to be among the multitude. They feel their life to be narrow in its opportunities and its rewards, and the pulsations of the great social heart that comes to them in rushing trains and passing steamers and daily newspapers, damp with the dews of a hundred brows, thrill them with longings for the places where the rhythmic throb is felt and heard. They are not to be blamed for this. It is the most natural thing in the world.

If all of life were labor,—if the great object of life were the scraping together of a few dollars, more or less,—why, isolation without diversion would be economy and profit; but so long as the object of life is life, and the best and purest and happiest that can come of it, all needless isolation is a crime against the soul, in that it is a surrender and sacrifice of noble opportunities.

We are, therefore, not sorry to see farms growing larger, provided those who work them will get nearer together; and that is what they ought to do. Any farmer who plants himself and his family alone—far from possible neighbors—takes upon himself a terrible responsibility. It is impossible that he and his should be well developed there. He will be forsaken in his old age by the very children for whom he made his great sacrifice. They will fly to the towns for the social food and stimulus for which they are starved. We never hear of a colony settling on a Western prairie without a thrill of pleasure. It is in colonies that all ought to settle, and in villages rather than on separate farms. The meeting, the lecture, the public amusement, the social assembly, should be things easily reached. There is no such damper upon free social life as distance. A long road is the surest bar to neighborly intercourse. If the social life of the farmer were richer, his life would by that measure be the more attractive.

After all, there are farmers who will read this article with a sense of affront or injury, as if by doubting or disputing the sufficiency of their social opportunities we insult them with a sort of contempt. We assure them that they cannot afford to treat thoroughly sympathetic counsel in this way. We know that their wives and daughters and sons are on our side, quarrel with us as they may; and the women and children are right. "The old man," who rides to market and the post-office, and mingles more or less in business with the world, gets along tolerably well; but it is the stayers at home who suffer. Instead of growing wiser and better as they grow old, they lose all the grace of life in unmeaning drudgery, and instead of ripening in mind and heart, they simply dry up or decay. We are entirely satisfied that the great curse in farming life in America is its isolation. It is useless to say that men shun the farm because they are lazy. The American is not a lazy man anywhere; but he is social, and he will fly from a life that is not social to one that is. If we are to have a larger and better population devoted to agriculture, isolation must be shunned, and the whole policy of settlement hereafter must be controlled or greatly modified by social considerations.

—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner's for June.*

What is Water?

Before closing, may I be permitted to ask and to answer the question, What is water? I suppose some of my readers are ready to make the Dogberry-like reply, "Water, sir, is water." That certainly reaches the point by a very short cut, but to the thinking, inquiring man it is not quite satisfactory. Let us answer the question from the standpoint of the chemist. Water is *rust*. The red powder that falls from iron that has long been subjected to moisture is rust of iron. It is the oxide of a metal, and so is water. Water is the rust of hydrogenium, true metal. This wonderful element no human eyes have ever looked upon, and probably never will, as in its free state it exists only in the form of an invisible gas. Quite recently, science has demonstrated experimentally, what has long been suspected, that hydrogen gas is a metal, and capable of assuming a solid form in alloys. Oxygen, by uniting with this gaseous metal, rusts, oxidizes, or burns it, and water is the rust or ashes. This strange metal, hydrogenium, and its oxide, play an important part in all the operations of nature. It is not alone confined to the little ball of earth upon which we live, but it exists in the stellar worlds above us, and in those misty points of light, the nebulæ, which have so long puzzled and perplexed the astronomer and men versed in the physical sciences. The recent discoveries by means of the spectroscope have proved that this element enters largely into the unformed, chaotic masses of matter, moving in space, of which the worlds are made. It is ready, when the formative act is fully accomplished, for taking its place, in combination with oxygen, as water, to aid in the sustentation of animal and vegetable life upon spheres so far distant that our imagination even cannot reach them.

—*Dr. Nichols's Fireside Science.*

Mr. Bryant Robbed in Mexico.

In a late letter of the poet Bryant to the N. Y. *Evening Post*, he gives a vivid picture of the robber rule existing in Mexico. This is what comes from the sole education of a people being in the hands of priests of one sect. Mr. Bryant says:

We followed the road a little distance to the village of Tacubaya, situated on ground somewhat elevated above the plain, and noted for its beautiful country seats, the property of opulent families in the city. We entered and wandered over one of these—the Escadon estate, as it is called, from the name of the family owning it. It was a perfect labyrinth of walks among fruit trees and flowering shrubs. The walks twining through the grove are somewhat neglected, to be sure. Here and there were towering over the palms the fruit trees. A spacious mansion stood in the midst of an ample flower garden.

"Is not the family there?" I asked.

"No," was the answer, "the family is safer in town. The members sometimes come out to visit this place in the daytime and return by daylight, but they never venture to remain here over night. They might be robbed, or perhaps kidnapped and required to pay a heavy ransom."

I looked round on the orange trees dropping their fruit on the neglected walks where the weeds were beginning to make their appearance, and beautiful as the place was, I did not much wonder that it was not more carefully tended by those who were able to enjoy its beauty only by snatches, or in constant fear of a visit from banditti.

That Tacubaya was not a safe place for those who had anything to lose, I had a proof before I got home, for arriving at the railway station just before sunset, I entered the cars amid a crowd of people returning to town, and soon after having occasion to consult my watch I found that it was missing.

The most unsafe place, however, at present, seems to be the railway between this city and Puebla. The newspapers here give accounts of attacks made by robbers on the trains conveying *pulque*, which is the beverage drawn from the plant called here the *maguey*. These attacks, however, have been generally repulsed.

Not so fortunate has been the superintendent and paymaster of the railway which is yet constructing between Puebla and Orizaba, Mr. Quin, whom I saw after my arrival, just returned from an adventure with the robbers. They seized him when he happened to be without money, took away his watch, and after a detention of two hours, bargained with him for his release on the payment of $50, which he brought them, and they returned him his watch. But the watch he was not to keep, for two days afterwards I heard that they found him with $1,600 on his person and took that and the watch also. Soon afterwards news came that Mr. Quin was kidnapped a third time. He had no money with him, and after detaining him a day or two the robbers allowed him to depart with the message to his employers, that if $40,000 were not immediately sent to them, they would tear up the iron rails. The money, however, has not been paid, and the railway is yet untouched.

The leader of these bandits is one Negrete, who calls himself a General, and claims to be a revolutionist instead of a robber.

Omelets.

Few articles of food are so readily attainable, so attractive in appearance, and so quickly cooked as omelets. A good and economical omelet is made with four eggs, well beaten, and added to one cup of milk, into which has been stirred one tablespoonful of pounded cracker and one teaspoonful of flour. Stir the mixture well together just before pouring it on the well-butt red griddle, which should not be too hot lest the omelet should have a strong flavor of scorched butter. Turn it as soon as it begins to "set" around the edges with a wide bladed knife; fold it over once, and then again, and at once lift the griddle and turn the omelet upon a warm plate. It will of course be of four thicknesses. The best and nicest omelet is made with one egg to one spoonful of milk. For an unexpected guest, this one-egg omelet is just the thing for luncheon or tea, as it is easily made and turned off the griddle so handsomely.

A very good omelet is made by preparing a mince-meat of boiled ham, or cold veal, or chicken, well seasoned, and after the egg is poured upon the griddle, immediately scattering on a thick layer of the mince, and then folding the omelet as usual.

Poached or scrambled eggs should always be served on square pieces of toasted bread, which have been dipped for an instant in hot water and buttered. Mince meat, to be nicely served, should always be accompanied by toast in this way.

THOSE WHO NEVER WORKED.—We pity those who do not and never have worked. Ennui and satiety sooner or later are sure to be their portion. Like the child who is in possession of every new toy, and who has snapped and broken them all, they stand looking about for something—anything new and amusing; and like this child, they often stoop to the mud and gutter for it. It is an understood principle of human nature, that people never value that which is easily obtained. Bread which has been purchased with unearned money has never the flavor of sweetness of that which is won by the sweat of one's own brow.

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 man 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 & Gott, 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

LUMBER YARD.

C. KRAPF,

Has a large and well stocked Lumber Yard on Jefferson Street, in the south part of the City, and will keep constantly on hand an excellent variety of

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH &C

which will be sold as low as can be afforded in this market.

Quality and prices such that

NO ONE NEED GO TO DETROIT.

C. KRAPF.

Ann Arbor, January 20th, 1871 986

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN P. HENSIEN, Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, etc. Nos. 132 and 134, corner St. Antoine and Fourth St., DETROIT - - MICH. Also agent for the North American Lightning Rod Manufactory.

GROVER & BAKER'S ELASTIC AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The very best in use, affords all the latest improvements. Send for a circular. No. 4 OPERA HOUSE, DETROIT.

STONE CUTTERS AND CONTRACTORS. COBB, WALLACE & LAW, Are prepared to furnish all kinds of "CUT STONE" Water Tables, Sills, Caps, Coping, Steps, Landings, &c. Country orders promptly attended to. Office and Yard cor. Macomb and Beaubien Sts, DETROIT.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY AND MANUFACTORY. We have constantly on hand, of our own make, a fine assortment of OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES. Which we can sell LOW FOR CASH. We defy competition for good work. Dealers supplied. An examination of stock solicited. LONGPREY & PETERS, 1347 40 & 42 Larned Street East, Detroit.

A. R. & W. F. LINN, Manufacturers of Ground Coffees, Spices, Mustard, etc. and wholesale dealers in TEAS AND GROCERS' SUNDRIES, 120 Jefferson Avenue. Detroit.

FRUIT, CANNED GOODS, Etc., I have now in store a large stock of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Canned Goods of all grades. Pickles, etc., etc., which I am offering at low prices to the trade. JOHN HEFFRON, Wholesale Fruit House, 218 Jefferson Ave.

F. BUHL, NEWLAND & CO., Manufacturers, Importers, and wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, 146 and 148 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich. Also shippers of undressed Furs.

H. P. BALDWIN & CO., Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in All Hand Made Custom Boots and Shoes, 43 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

JOHN PATTON SON, Manufacturers and Dealers in Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Etc., The finest assortment in Michigan. Established in 1842. Factory, corner Woodbridge and Brush Streets. Repository, 226 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

CARRIAGES, I always keep on hand a very nice assortment of Open and Top Carriages, which I will sell at low figures. Buyers will do well to call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. Dealers can buy of me to good advantage. JOSEPH KINGEL, 55 Gratiot Street, corner Farrar, Detroit, Mich.

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500,000 GALLONS OHIO STONEWARE at Wholesale. Also an entirely new stock of White Granite and C. C. Goods, Plain and Decorative China Dinner and Tea Sets, Cut Glass, Silver Plated Goods, Lamps, Cutlery, Japan Ware, etc., at No. 19 Michigan avenue, opposite new City Hall. DAVID McCORMICK.

MICHIGAN MACHINERY DEPOT. G. S. Wormer & Son. Dealers in all kinds of Wood and Iron Working Machinery, 99, 101 and 103 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

PORTABLE ENGINES For Mechanical and Farm uses. D. E. RICE, Manufacturer, 191 Atwater Street, Detroit.

JOHN H. WENDELL & CO., Commission Merchants in Flour and Grain. Office and Warehouse, Nos. 50, 52, 54 and 56 Woodbridge street, west, DETROIT, MICH.

STONE WARE, Ballard & Starrat Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Stone and Rockingham Ware, Fire Clay, Fire Brick and Drain Tile, Glass Fruit Jars and Flasks. Manufacturers' Agents for the Ohio Stone Socket Sewer and Water Pipe. Office and warehouse No. 60 Woodbridge Street, opposite Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.

R. A. TYRELL & C. F. SWAIN, Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of Farm Implements, Machines, State Agents for the Philadelphia LAWN MOWERS, warranted to be the best in the market. Prices from $15 to $35. Liberal discount to dealers. Send for circular. No. 21 Jefferson avenue, Detroit.

DYEING. Detroit Steam Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 42 Congress street, east, between Bates and Randolph streets. Fancy Dyeing on Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods of every description done in the best possible manner. Every kind of Shawls, Silks, etc., cleaned and re-pressed. Kid Gloves cleaned and dyed. ARCHIBALD GRANT.

C. SCHULENBURG, Billiard Table Manufacturer, with Delaney's Patent Steel Wire Cushions, universally acknowledged to be the best in use, 98, 100 and 102 Randolph street, Detroit, Mich.

VOIGHT'S FAMOUS MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER is the best brewed in the State. Address E. W. VOIGHT, Milwaukee Brewery, Detroit, Mich. Terms Cash.

GEO. S. FROST & CO., Detroit, Mich. Agents and dealers in Pine and Farming Lands, in Michigan, and in nearly all the other States. Tracts of Pine Land bought or sold on Commission. The best of lands in the Southern States at low rates. Chas. Noble. Geo. S. Frost. Chas. W. Noble.

SEEDS. Fresh and Reliable Garden, Flower, and Farm Seeds, Wholesale and Retail. D. M. FERRY & CO., Seedsmen, 203 Woodward avenue. P. S. Our illustrated and descriptive priced Seed Catalogue of 162 pages free to all applicants.

SEEDS! SEEDS! Fresh and Reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates. Also Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses and Plants of all kinds. Send for a catalogue. WM. ADAIR & CO., Detroit.

JOHN H. DOUGHERTY, Manufacturer of Mirror and Picture Frames, Chromos, Engravings and Photos. Dealers and Agents supplied. 227 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich. German plates at lowest market rates. Send for catalogue.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D. Oculist and Aurist, permanently located in Detroit for Twenty-Five years. Specially treating diseases of the the EYE AND EAR, and Catarrhal affections of the HEAD AND THROAT. Office and residence, No. 52 Lafayette avenue. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. References by Permission—Nathaniel W. Brooks, Hon. Ira Mayhew, Geo. Prentiss, Esq., Wm. D. Morton, Banker, B. F. Morton, Esq., Wm. L. Fowler, Esq. 1370m3

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I AM NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF COATINGS, VESTINGS and TROWSERINGS AND EVERYTHING IN MY LINE FOR THE SPRING TRADE

Call and Examine

Our work in the Field Speaks for Iself.

Also a Line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, at 24 South Main Street.

JAMES BOYD.

LEWIS C. RISDON, SUCCESSOR TO RISDON & HENDERSON, DEALER IN COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, SHELF-HARDWARE, TIN-WARE, CLASS, NAILS, &C., &C

CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED TO ORDER.

PRICES AS CHEAP AS AT ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

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

JANUARY 30th, 1871. N. B.—The accounts of the old firm must be settled immediately.

DON'T FORGET That the Fairest, Squarest, and best place in Ann Arbor to buy Pure Drugs and Medicines, Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal Purposes,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &C., IS AT R. W. ELLIS & CO'.S Corner Opposite the Savings Bank.

CALL AND EXAMINE Our Permanent Colors, for outside or inside painting, manufactured from Pure White Lead, Zinc, and Linseed Oil. Cheaper and better than any other Paint made. Sold by the gallon, keg, or barrel. Also Pure White Lead, Zinc, &c., at satisfactory Prices. REMEMBER NAME AND PLACE. R. W. ELLIS & CO.

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

E. B. GIDLEY, Successor to COLGROVE & SON.

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST IN COOK'S NEW HOTEL, No. 12 E. HURON STREET, DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, (FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES ONLY.) Fancy Goods, Perfumery, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, AND PUTTY, PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully compounded at all hours.

I PROPOSE NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY FIRM IN THE CITY WHO FURNISH AS GOOD AN ARTICLE.

E. B. GIDLEY. 1367tf

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y. MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

NEW SPRING GOODS

FINLEY & LEWIS, Are now receiving the most complete and ELEGANT STOCK OF FINE GOODS IN THE LINE OF BOOTS and SHOES EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

HAVING THE EXCLUSIVE SALE OF THE WORK OF ALL THE FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS IN THE COUNTRY, WE CAN OFFER TO CASH CUSTOMERS GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

We carry complete lines of work from E. C. BURT, GRAY BROTHERS, STUDWELL BROS.

In CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, of which we have by far the largest and finest assortment ever brought to Ann Arbor. Jas. M. Burt's Gent's FINE HAND-MADE Boots and Shoes, unequaled or Style, Durability and finish. John W. Burt's Boys Fine Shoes, and in fact a Complete Stock of FINE and PLAIN Goods, suitable for this market. 13

HURRY UP! PARTIES wishing Wall Paper, Shades Hollands, Window Fixtures, Cords, Tassels, &c., all New Styles, at Satisfactory Prices, by J. R. Webster & Co., Book Store, near the Express Office.

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

A FALSE REPORT! THAT A. A. TERRY HAS GONE OUT OF TRADE

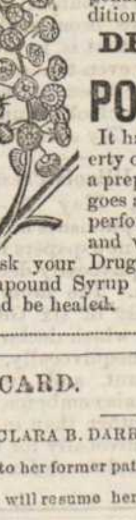
HE STILL LIVES, AND HAS A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF HATS & CAPS! JUST THE STYLE, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. ALSO A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS! DON'T PURCHASE YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITS UNTIL YOU GIVE HIM A CALL.

15 South Main St., Ann Arbor. 1321-tf.

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

WILLIAM WAGNER.

Ann Arbor, April 1st, 1872.



For Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form. Any disease or eruption of the Skin, disease of the Liver, Rheumatism, Pimples, Old Sores, Ulcers, Broken-down Constitutions, Syphilis, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, try DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT. It has the medicinal property of Poke combined with a preparation of Iron which goes at once into the blood, performing the most rapid and wonderful cures. Ask your Druggist for Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root—take it and be healed.

A CARD. Mrs. CLARA B. DARROW would respectfully announce to her former patrons, and others interested that she will resume her instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music. She will also form a class for Instruction of children in the elements of Vocal Music and *Reading* and *Singing* by *note*. Address her at residence No. 28 Fourth Street, Ann Arbor.

March 7th, 1872. 1364m3

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage executed by William S. Barry and Ann Barry, his wife, to Bradford Carter, of Mecca, Trumbull County, in the State of Ohio, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in liber forty-three of mortgages, on page four hundred and eighty-six, on the twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-one: by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and no proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or the bond accompanying the same; and there being now claimed to be due on said mortgage and the bond accompanying the same, the sum of four thousand four hundred and one dollars and sixty-six cents, and also the further sum of fifty dollars as an attorney fee on the foreclosure of said mortgage, should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same: Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed on Monday, the nineteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the morning of that day, at the south front 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 a sale at auction to the highest bidder, for cash, of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with reasonable costs and expenses and the interest on said mortgage, together with an Attorney fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage; which mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz.: "Being the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven in township one south of range number six east, in the State of Michigan, (except that part lying north of the territorial road which intersects it). Also all that part of the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two lying south of said territorial road. Also a right of way four rods wide from said road to a spring or brook a little north of said road, and the right of water as reserved in a deed to John Cannan of Detroit. Also a part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight, same township and range, described as follows: commencing at the northeast corner thereof, thence west on the section line to the east bank of a ditch about twenty rods distant, thence southerly along the east bank of said ditch to the east line of said section, thence north to the place of beginning, containing about five acres, as is supposed. Also thirty-five acres of land, part of said last mentioned quarter section, bounded south by the south line thereof, east by the east line thereof from the southeast corner of said quarter section, north to the north bank of a ditch running nearly east and west, and on the north by a line running from said section line westerly along the north bank of said ditch, and continued in that direction so far that a line running southerly therefrom parallel to the east line of said section to the south line of said quarter section will, with the lines heretofore mentioned, include thirty-five acres.

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 14, 1872.

BRADFORD CARTER, Mortgagee.

TRACY W. ROOT, Att'y for Mortgagee. 1374.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage made and executed by Harriet Kellogg, of Ypsilanti, to Theodore A. Carter, now of Auburn, New York, bearing date the thirteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, on the fourteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in liber forty of mortgages, at page one hundred and sixty-three, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted for the recovery of the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there being now claimed to be due on said mortgage the sum of one thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-three cents for principal and interest, besides twenty dollars as an attorney fee, as provided in said mortgage; Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands and premises described in said mortgage, or some part thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the nineteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw), in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided; said mortgaged premises so to be sold being described in said mortgage as follows: Situate in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, viz.: The north thirty acres of the west half of the southeast quarter of section one of township three south of range number six east. Also, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said section one, town three south of range six east, county and State aforesaid.

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 14, 1872.

THEODORE A. CARTER, Mortgagee.

TRACY W. ROOT, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage given by John F. Geil and Sarah A. Geil to Christian Mack and Frederick Schmid, dated January tenth A. D. 1871, and recorded in the Register's office, in Washtenaw County, Michigan, in liber No. 44 of mortgages, at page 705, by which default the power of sale therein contained became operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the mortgage debt, or any part thereof; and the sum of three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-three cents being now claimed to be due, and thirty dollars as an Attorney fee, as provided in said mortgage, and further sums to become due: Notice is therefore hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, described as follows viz: Commencing twelve rods easterly of the northeast corner of lot twelve (12) in block eight (8), in Brown & Fuller's addition to the village (now city) of Ann Arbor, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof, thence along the south line of Wall street in said addition in a southeasterly direction four (4) rods, thence in a southerly direction at right angles to said Wall street thirteen rods and three links, thence northeasterly in a line parallel to said Wall street four rods, thence in a northerly direction thirteen rods and three links at right angles to said Wall street to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving one and one-half rods off from the south end of the above described land for a street, at public vendue, at the Court House, in Ann Arbor, on the twenty-seventh day of July next, at noon.

Dated, April 20th, 1872.

CHRISTIAN MACK, FREDERICK SCHMID, Mortgagees.

1372 THOMAS NINDE, Attorney.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage executed by Hiram Shepherd and Elizabeth M. Shepherd, his wife, to the undersigned, Alpheus Felch, bearing date the third day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, in the State of Michigan, in liber 43 of mortgages, on page 131, on the fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1870, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and there is claimed by me to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty-six cents, for principal and interest, and also the sum of forty dollars as a reasonable Solicitor's or Attorney's fee on taking these proceedings to foreclose said mortgage, as expressly provided in the same, 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 by a sale of the mortgaged premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the eighth day of July next, at ten of the 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 the said county of Washtenaw. The premises so to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: "The north half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one, (21), in town four (4) south of range six (6) east, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, containing eighty acres of land more or less."

Dated, Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 8, 1872.

ALPHEUS FELCH, Mortgagee.

C. B. GRANT, Attorney for Mortgagee. 1369

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

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw: By virtue of one execution issued out of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of George D. Hill, and for want of goods and chattels, I did, on the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1872, seize and levy upon all the right, title and interest George D. Hill has in the following described real estate to wit: the east half of the northeast quarter of section nineteen, and the west half of east half of west half of northwest quarter in section twenty, town two south range six east, making one hundred and two acres of land, being situated in the township of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan; also all the interest George D. Hill has in lots number 5, 6 and 7, block one north, range three east, said lots being situated in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, which above described real estate 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 third day of June, A. D. 1852, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

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

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff,

1370 By JORTIN FORBES, Under-Sheriff.

Drain Commissioner's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Drain Commissioner of Washtenaw County will be at the house of William Buss, in the Township of Scio, in said county, on the (1st) first day of June, 1872, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to meet parties to contract for the excavation and construction of a drain, to be known as the Buss and Tuomy Drain, commencing eighty rods east of the southwest corner of section seventeen, and running east on the Scio line to the southeast corner of section seventeen, thence easterly and southerly across sections sixteen and twenty-one to near the half-mile post between sections twenty-one and twenty-two.

I will also be at the house of William Buss on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place I will exhibit maps of the above proposed drain and descriptions of the several parcels of land deemed by me benefited thereby, and the amount and description by division and subdivision of the above proposed drain by me apportioned to the owner of each description of land to construct, and to the township of Scio to construct on account of such drain benefiting the highway, and to hear reasons, if any are offered, why such apportionment should be reviewed and corrected.

Ann Arbor, May 14th, 1872.

DAVID M. FINLEY, Drain Commissioner of Washtenaw County.

1374w3.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Rufus Matthews, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the 22d day of April, 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 eleventh day of June, 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: Being a part of section twenty-one, in township two south of range six east in said State, beginning at the southwest corner of land heretofore deeded by Caleb Ormsby and Desire Ormsby to John Sinclair and on the east side of the Adrian and Pontiac road, and running thence easterly along the south line of said land sold to said Sinclair eight rods, thence southerly at right angles with the said line and parallel with said road four rods, thence westerly parallel with the first mentioned line eight rods to the east line of said road, thence northerly along the east line of said road to the place of beginning; also a piece or parcel of land adjoining and being northerly of the above described parcel, commencing at the northwesterly corner of the said first above described lot of land on Pontiac street or road, thence running easterly on the northerly line of the first mentioned land eight rods, thence northerly at right angles and parallel with said road six rods, thence westerly and parallel with the first line to Pontiac street or road eight rods, thence southerly along the east line of said Pontiac street six rods to the place of beginning, lying and being in the city of Ann Arbor, county and State aforesaid.

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

MARCUS J. MATTHEWS, Executor.

1371

Estate of Mary Ann Thayer.

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 twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Mary Ann Thayer, 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 twenty-first day of November next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of July, and on Thursday, the twenty-first day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 21st, A. D. 1872.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

1375w4*

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Jerome Gooding, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1872, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises, in the town of York, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of June, 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: A parcel of land in the northwest quarter of section sixteen, in township three south of range six east, commencing about five chains west of the center of said northwest quarter, thence south forty degrees east three chains and thirty links, thence south fifty degrees west nine chains and sixty-one links to the center of the highway, thence north twenty degrees west along the highway to the half quarter line, thence east eight chains and twenty-six links to the place of beginning, containing five and 31-100 acres; also the west half of the northeast quarter of section thirteen, in township four south of range six east (excepting the east twenty acres thereof) leaving sixty acres, more or less, being the homestead of said deceased; and also the undivided half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty, in township four south of range seven east in said State, containing forty acres more or less.

Dated, May 6th, A. D. 1872.

CLORINTHA M. GOODING, Administratrix.

1373

Estate of Joseph Annin.

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 seventeenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Annin deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William W. Annin, 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 George Sherman or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator with the will annexed of said deceased.

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

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

1375

Estate of Matthew S. Cowan.

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 fifteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Matthew S. Cowan, deceased.

Jeremiah D. Corey, 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 tenth day of June 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, Judge of Probate.

1374

Estate of Edward Burgess.

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 fifteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Edward Burgess, deceased.

Dorothy A. Burgess, administratrix of said estate, comes into Court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such administratrix.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the tenth day of June 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 administratrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

1374

Estate of James Mitchell.

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 third day of May, 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 Mitchell, deceased.

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

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

1373

Estate of William Quigley.

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 sixth day of May, 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 Quigley, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ann Quigley, praying that Patrick Wall or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

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

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

1373

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 David Lewis, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the store of Bach & Abel, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of July, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, May 20th, A. D. 1872.

CHAUNCEY H. MILLEN, PETER H. ABEL, Commissioners.

1375w4*

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 Patrick McCarty, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from that date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Timothy McCarty, in Northfield, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of July, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated May 20th, A. D. 1872.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, MICHAEL O'BRIEN, Commissioners.

1375w4

Estate of Samuel W. Wells.

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 ninth day of May, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Samuel W. Wells, 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 ninth day of November next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of July, and on Saturday, the ninth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 9th, A. D. 1872.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

1374w4*

Commissioners' Notice.

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

Dated, May 13th, A. D 1872.

JOSIAH CHILDS, JAMES A. STEVENS, Commissioners.

1374w4*