The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XXVII. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1872. No. 1377

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
column	3 50	4 00	4 50	6 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
column	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
column	5 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	38 00
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column	10 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

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

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Advertisements unaccompanied by written or verbal directions will be published three months and charged accordingly.

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 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

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

BACK & 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.

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. 1331

J. F. SCHAEBERLE,

Teacher of Music. Gives instruction on the

PIANO, VIOLIN AND GUITAR,

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

PIANO TUNING,

Made a speciality and satisfaction guaranteed. 1324y1

CROCKERY.

GLASSWARE & GROCERIES,

J. & P. Donnelly,

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

No 12 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor.

1128tf J. & P. DONNELLY.

JOHN G. GALL,

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

LARD, SAUSAGES, Etc.,

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

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

J. F. BROSS,

Manufacturer of

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

All work warranted of the best materiar. Repairing done promptly and reasonable. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. 68 South Main Street. 1243y1

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, features 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!

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. 1266m2

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!

R. W. ELLIS & CO.

ANN ARBOR

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 29	
Auburn,	10 48	4 42	
Fort Wayne,	11 45	5 45	
Indianapolis,	6 20 P. M.	....	
Cincinnati,	8 50	6 30 A. M.	
Louisville,	11 00		

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

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

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

At Jonesville—With Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

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

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

W. A. ERNST, Supt.

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

Dec. 11, 1871.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous 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-c3w-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.

DRIFTING.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

My soul to-day is far away
Sailing the Vesuvian Bay;
My winged boat like a bird afloat,
Swims round the purple peaks remote:

Round purple peaks it sails, and seeks
Blue inlets and their crystal creeks,
Where high rocks throw, through deeps below,
A duplicate golden glow.

Far, vague, and dim the mountains swim
While on Vesuvius' misty brim,
With outstretched hands, the gray smoke stands
O'erlooking the volcanic lands.

Here Ischia smiles o'er liquid miles;
And yonder, bluest of the isles,
Calm Capri waits, her sapphire gates
Beguiled to her bright estate.

I heed not if my rippling skiff
Float swift or slow from cliff to cliff;
With dreamful eyes my spirit lies
Under the walls of Paradise.

Under the walls where swells and falls
The Bay's deep breast at intervals
At peace I lie, blown softly by
A cloud upon this liquid sky.

The day, so mild, is Heaven's own child,
With Earth and Ocean reconciled;
The airs around me steal,
Are murmuring to the murmuring keel.

Over the rail my hand I trail
Within the shadow of the sail,
A joy intense, the cooling sense
Glides down my drowsy indolence.

* * * * * * * *

Her children, hid the cliffs amid,
Are gamboling with the gamboling kid;
Or down the walls, with tipsy calls,
Laugh on the rocks like waterfalls.

The fisher's child, with tresses wild,
Unto the smooth, bright sand beguiled,
With glowing lips sings as she skips,
Or gazes at the far-off ships.

Yon deep bark goes where Traffic blows,
From lands of sun to lands of snow:—
This happier one, its course is run
From lands of snow to lands of sun.

O happy ship to rise and dip,
With the blue crystal at your lip
O happy crew, my heart with you
Sails, and sails, and sings anew!

No more, no more the worldly shore
Upbraids me with its loud uproar!
With dreamful eyes my spirit lies
Under the walls of Paradise!

KATE'S ACCOMPLISHMENT.

A Sketch for Mother and Daughter.

"Really, Kate, you have succeeded very well. Where my daughters are so truly accomplished I dare not draw comparisons; but I say to you that I consider your education perfect." And thus speaking, Mrs. Lanark, a woman of five and forty, and the mother of three grown-up daughters, lay back in her easy chair.

Kate, the youngest of the three, had just arisen from the pianoforte, where she had improved upon her course. She was nineteen years of age, and her form was of the pure female type—not robust, nor yet fairy-like. She had certainly a good-looking face—to call such a face pretty would sound tame and flat. Mrs. Lanark thought Isabel and Bertha were both prettier than Kate, while the father was of a different opinion. However, on one point there was no dispute. The Judge would often say—"Well, my little Kate looks good anyhow." And nobody had ever disputed him.

Isabel and Bertha, the other two, were older than Kate, being aged respectively twenty-one and twenty-three. They had graduated at a very fashionable school, and were deemed very highly accomplished; and, moreover, they were called beautiful.

Judge Lanark was the father of these girls. He was a man of means, though not of large wealth. He had been a successful lawer, and was now upon the bench, and his social position was of the very highest. Governors had been among his clients, and Senators looked to him for counsel and assistance. The Judge had reared two sons and sent them off in active, useful life; but his daughters he had left to his wife.

"Of course," Mrs. Lanark continued, you do not play as well as your sisters, but it will come to you by practice. I think I may safely say that your list of necessary accomplishments is full."

"Not quite," said Kate, with a nod and a smile. "There is one more accomplishment to add to my list. I longed for it many a time when I was at school, and I am led to long for it at many places I am forced to visit. I must learn to cook."

"To what?" cried Mrs. Lanark.

"To cook!" exclaimed Isabel and Bertha in concert.

"Aye," added Kate, "I will not consider my woman's accomplishments complete until I can, with my own hands, make a loaf of wheaten bread fit to set before my father."

The Judge caught his Kate by the arm and cried:

"Good, good for Kate!"

Isabel and Bertha smiled derisively. Their looks plainly showed that they considered the thing ridiculous.

Mrs. Lanark looked up in surprise and deprecation. It seemed a reflection upon her educational care of her daughters. Kate saw the look and answered:

"I do not mean a loaf of such soggy stuff as some of our friends make with cream of tartar and saleratus, nor yet a loaf of the puffy stuff that comes to us from the baker's, but I mean a loaf of such bread as my own mother used to bake when I was a wee child."

Mrs. Lanark was mollified but not converted.

"Ah, Kate, times have changed since I was young."

"For the worse," muttered the Judge, but his wife did not notice him. She went on:

"You had better leave the making of bread to the help in the kitchen. If ever you have a home of your own I trust you will have enough else to occupy your time without doing the work of your servants."

"If ever I have a home of my own," said Kate, with mild decision, "I am determined that I will be able to superintend every part of it. My servants shall not be my mistresses. I will not be the slave nor the victim of my cook."

"Good," again cried the Judge. "Go it, Kate, and I will furnish the material. Waste a dozen barrels of flour, if necessary—only bring me a grand loaf of bread of your own making and baking in the end."

Mrs. Lanark thought it very foolish, and Isabel and Bertha characterized it as very childish and whimsical. They fancied that it smacked of the nursery and playroom.

But Kate was in earnest; and as her father backed her up, she carried the day and gained the freedom of the kitchen, where the servants soon came to love her.

The following winter Isabel and Bertha spent in the city. Kate remained at home, because her mother could not spare them all. During their visit to the metropolis the elder sisters made their friends, and formed a few pleasant associations. Among others, they met with Roland Archworth, a young banker, whose father had been Judge Lanark's classmate and chum at college. In their letters home they had informed their father of the fact, and the Judge, remembering the elder Archworth with treasured love and esteem, and knowing the son to be the occupant of an exalted position in society, had invited the young man to visit him at his country house.

And thus it happened that when summer came, Roland Archworth came up to Lanark's pleasant home. He was a young man of five and twenty years, and, to use the expression of one who knew him well, "every inch a man." He had inherited a fortune from his father, and was now a partner in the house his father had founded. There was no speculation in the business which he followed. With a banking capital fully equal to the greatest possible emergency, the house pursued a legitimate course, and its wealth was constantly and surely increasing.

Is it a wonder that Mrs. Lanark's heart fluttered when the prospect dawned upon her that the young banker might possibly seek one of her daughters for a wife? She cared not whether he chose Isabel or Bertha. They were both accomplished, and either would make a worthy mate for him.

And we do not do the Judge injustice when we say that even he allowed himself to hope that the son of his classmate might find it in his heart to love one of the girls. He had studied the young man's character well, and he believed it to be one of the purest and best.

And Isabel and Bertha. Of course there was rivalry between them, but they would abide the issue. If Isabel was selected to preside over the home of the millionaire, Bertha would not complain, and should Bertha prove to be the fortunate one, Isabel was prepared to yield.

One thing happened very unfortunately. On the very day of Mr. Archworth's arrival the cook was taken sick. What was to be done?

"Never mind," said Kate, with a smile; "I will take the reins until the cook gets well."

"But for mercy's sake," implored Isabel, "don't let Mr. Archworth know it. He belongs to a sphere which would be shocked by such a gross impropriety. He would look upon us as belonging to the *canaille*."

But there was no present help for it, and Kate went into the kitchen and took command of the forces in that quarter.

"Will you have some of this cake, Mr. Archworth?" asked Mrs. Lanark, lifting the silver basket of frosted niceties.

"No," replied the visitor with a smile. "If you will let me exercise my own whim you will please me. This plain bread is a luxury which I not often meet. It takes me back to my boyhood's days. I have not eaten such since I ate the bread which my own mother made. If ever I keep house for myself I think I shall ask you to send me your cook."

For the life of them they could not help the betrayal of emotion. Poor Kate, who sat exactly opposite the speaker, blushed until it seemed as though all the blood in her body were running into her face—while Isabel and Bertha trembled as they would tremble had they found themselves unexpectedly upon the verge of a frightful precipice. The Judge laughed outright.

"You get our cook into your house and you'd find you'd caught a tartar, my boy," said the Judge, and then, to turn the subject, he added quickly:

"I remember your mother very well, Roland, and I have often eaten her bread."

And thus the conversation softened down into the memory of other days.

Touching Roland's association with Lanark's daughters, he seemed to enjoy the society of them all. If he seemed more eager to talk with one than the other, it was with Kate—not, perhaps, because he had found her more attractive, but because she kept herself hidden away from him so much. During the brief interviews which had been permitted him, he had found her not only accomplished, but he thought he had detected an undercurrent of plain common sense, which had not appeared in the others. And, again, when he had been speaking of his mother, he had noticed Kate's eyes grow moist with sympathetic light, while her sisters had only smiled in their sweet, pleasant way. He had fancied that through the gathering moisture of those deep blue eyes he had looked down into a warm and tender heart—a heart that was both true and reliable.

One bright morning Roland Archworth rose with the sun and walked out into the garden. By and by he came around by the porch and entered the kitchen to ask for a drink of milk, for he had seen the gardener just bringing in a brimming pail from the stable.

He went in and saw Kate Lanark at the moulding board, her white arms bare to the shoulders, kneading a snowy pile of dough. She did not see him at first, and he had a moment for thought—and in that moment the truth flashed upon him. Here was the cook whom he had praised—the cook whom he declared he would have in his own house if he could get her! And he could now understand the blushing of the maiden and the laughing rejoinder of the Judge. And he remembered now of having overheard Mrs. Lanark speaking to a member of the family of the sickness of the cook, and how unfortunate it was, and so on. With a clear sense and quick comprehension, aided by keen powers of analysis and reason, Roland read the whole story. He had gone too far to retreat, so he pushed boldly on into the kitchen.

"Ah, good morning, Miss Lanark. Pardon my intrusion; but I saw the milk pail come in, and I could not resist the temptation. Oh! the old, old days! I never shall forget them, and trust I may never outlive them. It was my boyhood's delight to take from my mother's hand the cup warm from the milking. This is the first opportunity that has presented itself for many long years, and I could not resist the temptation. You will pardon me, I know."

At first, Kate had been startled terribly; but she met the suppliant's warm and radiant smile, and the music of the old home love fell upon her ear, and as she saw, as by instinct, that the whole scene was pleasant to him, she felt her heart bound with gleeful assurance; and brushing the flakes of dough from her arms, she went and filled a bowl with the new milk and brought it to him.

"I trust," she said with a beaming smile, "that the dust of toil upon my hands will not render the offering less acceptable."

No matter what Roland replied, he said something and then drank the milk. He evidently longed to linger longer in the kitchen, but propriety forbade, and, with more of his real feelings in his looks than in his speech, he retired.

A few days thereafter the young banker sought the Judge in his study, and said, as he took a seat, that he had something important to say.

"I come," he said, "to ask of you that I may seek the hand of your daughter."

The Judge was agreeably surprised. He had fancied that of late the youth had been growing cold toward his daughters.

"My dear boy," said he, "between you and me there need be no beating about the bush. I should be both proud and happy to welcome you as my son; which of the two is it?"

"Of the two?" repeated Roland.

"Ah; is it Isabel or Bertha?"

"Neither, sir. It is Kate I want."

"Kate!" cried the old man, in blank astonishment. But quickly a glad light danced in his eyes.

"Yes, Judge, your Kate is the woman I want, if I can win her."

"But, my dear boy, how did you manage to find my pearl, my ruby, among the household jewels? Where and when have you discovered the priceless worth of that sweet child?"

"I discovered it first in the kitchen. Judge, I first fell irrevocably and truly in love with her when I found her with her white arms bare, making bread. I have known her better since. It is your Kate I want."

"God bless you, my boy. Go and win her, if you can. And be sure you gain a treasure."

Roland went away, and half an hour afterwards the supernal light that danced in his eyes told his story of success.

And Kate, when closely questioned, confessed that the first flame of real love which burned in her bosom for Roland Archworth was kindled by the deep and true element of manhood which he had displayed on that early morning in the kitchen.

Of course Mrs. Lanark was willing, though she was surprised at the young man's choice.

Isabel and Bertha were disappointed; but since, at best, only one of them could have won the prize, they concluded on the whole that it was well as it was. They loved their sister, and were really glad that they were thus enabled to claim the wealthy banker as a brother-in-law.

As for Roland and Kate, their happiness was complete. Of all the accomplishments which his wife possesses, the husband is chiefly proud of that which enables her to be in deed, as well as in name, the "mistress of her home."

For President—The "Fat Contributor."

From the Cincinnati Times and Chronicle.

The hour has arrived. I can wait no longer. The highest interests of the nation demand that I present myself as a candidate for President of the United States. I have waited for some one else to bring me out, but in the multitude of candidates no one seems to have thought of me. And I don't think very much of myself; but a man don't want to think very much of himself to be a candidate for President now-a-days. If he had any self-regard at the outset he would think very little of himself by the time he got through the campaign.

I am one of the people—I might say one of the boys. I came up from obscurity, and I have brought up a good deal of obscurity with me. I never had any politics—or much else. I am "Liberal" to a fault, and ready to receive votes from any quarter, although I am not ready to give quarters for any votes.

As for a platform, suit yourself, gentlemen. The lecture platform would probably suit me as well as any other. Having stood upon nearly every platform in the West, it would be hard for you to get up one I could not stand on. In the absence of a platform give me four aces, and I'll "stand" on that.

I am a special friend of the laboring man. No one likes to see a man work better than I do. In fact, I had rather see a man work than work myself. I am not only opposed to working more than eight hours, but am opposed to working a single hour. I shan't even work for an election, leaving that for the men who want the offices.

I am in favor of paying the National debt. It is in fact the only debt that I am in favor of paying. And rather than not see it paid during my administration, I will pay it out of my own pocket.

In the matter of civil service reform I intend to do the civil thing by the nation if the nation does the civil thing by me. Being civil is so rare a condition now-a-days in the varied walks of life, (to say nothing of the runs,) that reform is urgently called for.

Retrenchment is my motto. If you can't put a retrenchment plank in the platform put in a board. I am ready to work without a salary, but I shall insist upon my board.

I am rather inclined to free trade, preferring to feel free to trade where I please, but if a tariff plank is necessary to my election put it in. I shall not get on a tar-iff I am not elected.

Pledge me as strong as you please to the temperance men. The temperance pledge won't hurt me one bit.

No relation of mine shall hold office, no matter whose relation he shall be. I shall appoint none but old bachelors, childless widows and orphans. Any man who has a relation in the world need not apply for an office under my administration. I have a few relatives of my own holding office now, but they shall be promptly kicked out as soon as I am elected. One brother-in-law has a little coal on the River. He must give it up. A third cousin on my neighbor's side drinks too much occasionally, and gets office food. I shall give him notice to quit. Another relation has a hankering after George Ellis' "Office." It won't do him any good. You see I am determined to reduce the "relative" expenses of the government.

I engage not to accept any gift, unless it be the highest office in the gift of the people. If I am ever called "our present Chief Magistrate," it won't be a chief Magistrate of presents. Not being a man of commanding presence anyhow, there would be few presents that I could command. What few natural gifts I may have, however, I shall endeavor to retain. They are not worth making any fuss about.

I am not only in favor of woman's rights, but of woman's rights and lefts. I am in favor of women voting provided they vote for me. I see no reason why a woman should not hold office, except, perhaps, the difficulty of getting hold of it. Nor should there be any bar to a woman's accumulating property and supporting the family if she wants to.

I may be asked how I would treat the Indians. I wouldn't "treat" them at all. They have been treated too much and too often. My private opinion, however, is, that it will be a treat when there isn't an Indian left.

I stand by the old constitution that has been tried. Few men have tried their constitutions more than I have tried mine. I accept the amendments, every one of them. When it comes to amends, I am ready to shout "amen" as loud as anybody.

I understand there is an ambitious man named George Francis Train, who aspires to be President on his promise to free Ireland. I engage not only to free Ireland but to make Irish whisky free in the bargain. I shall at least be able to tie George Francis in the popular vote, unless one or the other of us is kept away from the polls. Hang it, I believe that I could tie the Davenport brothers!

I shall inaugurate a wholesale emancipation business as soon as I am inaugurated. No goods retailed at the White House when I am President. I engage to emancipate women from the thraldom of fashion, to give the "boys" their rights and abolish the custom which excludes children in arms from the elevating and purifying influences of the theater. I have pledged myself to free Ireland, to free postage, to free housekeepers from the tyranny of servant girls, free pews, free passes and freebooters. To free soil, to free tickets to shows, free press, free drinks, and "J. N." Free. I trust I am not making myself too free.

FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

The salary of the Canadian Governor-General is $50,000 a year with two or three rent-free palatial residences, and the office is usually held for five years.

Safety at Sea.

Two serious warnings have just been given us on the Atlantic that the price of safety at sea, as of liberty on shore, is an eternal vigilance. Two steamers, belonging the one to the Cunard line, the very name of which has become a synonym for prudence and security, and the other a German vessel navigated by a people famous for their caution and thoroughness, have been completely wrecked. In both cases, it is true, the lives of the passengers have been saved. But while we do not yet learn how far this happy result may have been due in the case of the Tripoli to good luck and how far to good management, we do know that in the case of the Baltimore it seems to have been due to the efficiency of the British coast guard and life-boat service, not to the forethought and integrity of the managers of the line to which the vessel belonged. The telegram which announces the disaster tells us that the gearing which should have lowered the ship's boats was found to be "out of order," so that the boats would not float. It adds rather unnecessarily that upon ascertaining this dismal fact "the passengers were seized with consternation." We should think they might have been! Their calamity overtook them within easy reach of a friendly shore and in smooth weather. Suppose it had occurred, as it so easily might, in a tempestuous night on mid-Atlantic. What record of their fate could then have reached us? Like the hapless companies of them who perished in the President, the Pacific, and the City of Boston, the ignorance and silence of the ocean would have swallowed them up unmarked by mortal eyes, unheard by mortal ears. The Atlantic is fast becoming a great international ferry. The passengers who traverse it weekly are to be numbered not by hundreds but by the thousand. Is it not of the first moment that we should have here as well as in Europe some easy and regular means of keeping guard over the seaworthiness and general good condition of the vessels in which this mighty flow of human life between the two continents is carried on?—*N. Y. World.*

Regulating the Ocean Telegraphs.

A bill has been passed by the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, regulating telegraphic communnication between the United States and foreign countries. It provides that the United States government and citizens shall have equal rights to the use of any connecting wire or cable with any foreign government or citizen, both as to the control of such cables or wires and as to the rates of transmission of messages; that messages shall be sent in the following order: (1) Despatches of State, (2) despatches on telegraphic service, (3) private despatches, and (4) general commercial and press messages, to be sent in the order of their reception; that it shall not be lawful for two or more companies to consolidate without the permission of the Secretary of State, and if they have so consolidated or shall so consolidate, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, in the absence of an international agreement, to fix the rates and regulations, subject to the control of Congress; that for the future the Secretary of State shall be authorized, on application in writing, to grant permission to any citizen or citizens of the United States, or to the citizen or citizens of any foreign country granting citizens of the United States equal privileges, to connect by telegraph wires the territory of the United States with any foreign country the government of which shall have granted the applicants permission to land and work such telegraphic wires on its shores; and finally that any person disclosing or intercepting messages or injuring a cable should be punished. If this important bill should become a law, it may reasonably be supposed that the disgraceful lobbying of such measures through Congress—and it is well nigh if not wholly impossible to get such a measure passed without the aid of the "third House—will entirely cease. The Secretary of State will grant the required permission in all cases in which the applicants satisfy the requirements of law. Under such a law there might be some hope in the not very distant future of obtaining cheap foreign telegrams.—*N. Y. World.*

French Narcotization.

The French are confronted with the perplexing question of national alcoholism, and are arousing to do what they can to meet it. The revelations that have lately been made of the increasing abuse of alcoholic liquors in that country are certainly startling; but whether the wisdom to deal with it will equal the confused extent of the evil is a matter of grave doubt. It is not only the enormous increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquors, which rose from 7,700,000 gallons in 1850 to 21,500,000 in 1869, but it is the marked deterioration in the quality of the spirits used that causes the greatest alarm. In 1850 nine-tenths of the alcoholic liquors used came from the distillation of the products of the vine, while in 1869 the proportion has fallen off three-tenths, the surplus coming from the distillation of beet-root juices, from the sweet principle of grain, and other farinaceous sustances. Worse still, a gallon of alcohol, which cost nine francs in 1850 sells now for two and a half francs.

It is alleged that crimes have greatly increased with this augmentation in the use of spirituous liquors, and that increase of crime is due to this growing alcoholization as a cause. From 1849 to 1869 the annual figure of accidental deaths from alcoholic excess rose from 331 to 587; that of suicides, owing to the same cause increased from 240 to 654; and crimes against the person of another, committed under the influence of intoxication, it is said, have augmented in the same proportion. Finally, the increase in the number of cases of insanity from the use of alcohol has kept pace for twenty years with the increasing consumption of spirits, notably the departments which chiefly consume alcohol from the grain and beet-root. In most of these departments the number of cases of insanity from the use of alcohol has quintupled in twenty years, and has reached the frightful proportion of twenty-five to forty in a hundred. It is furthermore pointed out that a great number of diseases are engendered as a consequence of the abuse of these liquors, and that it impresses upon surgical affections and internal maladies, otherwise not serious, a character of exceptional gravity. These are truly alarming social facts, and the French are beginning so to regard them. From the prominence of the discussion in the French press since the war, it is not unlikely that the recent circumstances of France have led to an increase in the general practice of drinking.—"*Scientific Miscellany,*" *Galaxy for June.*

An elderly lady of Norwich, who was handling a set of false teeth in a dentist's office and admiring the fluency with which he described them, asked him, "Can a body eat with them?" "My dear madam, mastication can be performed with a facility scarcely equaled by nature herself," responded the doctor. "Yes, I know, but can a body eat with them?"

Eight Hours a Day.

From the N. Y. Evening Post

In the current number of *Old and New* are some entertaining remarks upon the scheme of certain laborers to restrict the hours of the laboring classes to eight a day. The writer desires to know why eight hours more than seven, or five, or two? There is nothing in the nature of things, nothing in the division of day and night, nothing in the vitality and vigor of the human nerves and muscles, nothing in the average constitution of man, that prescribes how long he may employ his physical powers usefully to himself and others in work. "All work and no play," we know, "makes Jack a dull boy;" but all play and no work is still more detrimental, according to the same proverbial wisdom, which says "that an idle brain is the devil's workshop." How, then, shall we find the proper medium?

The rule which an old philosopher has laid down for himself, eight hours for work, eight hours to sleep, and eight hours play, may be excellent in given circumstances, but is not susceptible of general application. It may suit a small number of in door laborers in cities, for whom eight hours work in their confined, ill ventilated, unwholesome shops, is as much as the physical system can well bear; but other classes may and must work longer if their labor is to be at all efficient. A farmer, for example, who not only works with his hands, but with his arms, legs and back, must begin at early light and only leave off at dark; otherwise he will get no crops, or his stock will be in a very sorry condition; and no laws of the State or combinations with other farmers will relieve him of the necessity. "The seasons themselves," says the writer in *Old and New*, "the frost and the heat, the winds and the rain, the sunrise and sunset, appoint his long day. If all agricultural laborers should combine together and refuse to work more than eight hours a day, the whole of society would be revolutionized. It would, indeed, under the present circumstances, be impossible to feed the world. The grain crop and every other crop would necessarily be diminished. Butter could not be made for less than a dollar a pound, and flour would be worth twenty dollars a barrel. Not one farmer in a hundred who would not be obliged to give up his farm, or limit himself to such kind of agricultural operation and produce as he could attend to himself alone, with no other result than the smallest possible living."

What is true of the cultivator is true of other classes of laborers. The mechanic himself might get on with eight hours work, but could the mechanic's wife, who has his breakfast to prepare before he goes to work and his supper after he comes home, with any amount of house-cleaning, sewing, baby-tending and what not in the interval? Surely, the strong, active, vigorous man will not demand more for himself than he will allow to his feeble, dependent and often unhealthy partner? But with eight hours only for the domestic labor, who is to rise before the sun to make the fire, put on the kettle, wash the children, to send them to school, &c., &c., &c., and who is to be busy far into the night with similar and no less needful tasks? Household work is said to be "still beginning, never ending," and if our wives and daughters, or, when we can afford it, our domestics, may quit labor when their eight hours are done, what housekeeping is practical? Work must begin before breakfast, and it cannot end till we go to bed. Are we to have no more evening guests and evening entertainments? Is no one to ride out in the Park in the cool of the day because the coachman has already performed his eight hours service? Must we all of us walk to the theaters or the opera? Or, the merchant, the lawyer, the physician, who must work more than his eight hours, to do his duty to his fellow, shall he not have the assistance of an occasional ride? In a word, must all the established customs, institutions and relationships of society be changed in order to conform to an arbitrary and impracticable rule which certain classes of laborers see fit to demand?

As the eight hour law cannot be applied to the farmer, nor to the extensive class of domestic laborers, so it cannot be applied to the most important branches of mercantile and professional labor. "The various classes of thinkers," says *Old and New*, "would be glad enough if they could limit their long-continued work to some shorter period: editors of newspapers, news-gatherers, book-makers, lawyers, ministers with sermons to write, schools to examine, people to visit, funerals to attend; physicians with the anxiety of endangered families upon their hearts, and the lives of patients in their hands, called up at any hour of the night, —called to attend the day-laborer and his family at any hour, and to stay with them any length of time—kept up all day long, catching hasty and uncomfortable sleep; school-teachers, who, after six hours hard brain-work, and heart-work, and severest trials of temper, study many hours more to learn what others have thought or have learned in regard to the best ways of instruction; philanthropists, that argue the case of the day-laborer, visiting work-shops, receiving calls from men and from committees, making addresses in the evening, and traveling early and late, through cold and storm to keep appointments—can these accomplish their work if their hours are limited? How long is the day of hard work to these and such as these? How often such men are as much deprived of social enjoyments, of opportunities for reading and study outside of their own business, as day-laborers are? And out of all the hard brain-workers of the world—capitalists, manufacturers, merchants, editors, and the others mentioned, and others like them—how many desire to limit their day to eight hours? or would know how to do it? or would feel that life so limited was less than frivolity and waste? Will our statesmen that govern empires, our legislators investigating the demands of the people, turning over in their minds all the suggestions and arguments of the eight hour men; our generals in the field seeking to save a nation from destruction —be contented with eight hours work alone?"

The bearings of the subject on the various questions of political economy are so many and important, that they will require a separate discussion.

A Gigantic Railway Car.

Among the mechanical novelties, to be seen in operation at the Grand Central Depot in this city, is a steam railway car seventy feet wide which travels on a track of corresponding width.

This great vehicle is made in the form of a low platform car, and the track on which it runs is provided with four rails, extending from Fourth Avenue to Madison Avenue. The car is used for the lateral transfer of passenger cars from the main tracks of the Hudson River, Harlem, and New Haven Railways to the various side tracks, thus avoiding the use of turntables. The car is propelled by steam, the engine and boiler being contained within a sheet iron house carried on one side of the machine.

The cars to be transferred are run upon the great car; steam is then turned on and the huge machine trots off with its burden with as much ease as a horse draws a buggy. The machine is supported on eight wheels, arranged on independent axles. There are in addition four driving wheels arranged upon one axle. It was proposed not long ago to construct a grain railway from New York to Chicago, on a guage of 12 feet. That was considered a big thing in the way of broad gages. But it is a pigmy compared with this seventy foot guage railway and locomotive of the Grand Central—*Scientific American.*

The Pennsylvania Democracy.

READING, Pa., May 30.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon. R. B. Brown was chosen temporary chairman, various committees appointed and a recess taken till afternoon.

The Committee on Permanent Officers reported for President, Heister Clymer, of Berks county. He returned thanks in a short speech.

The Committee on Resolutions reported that they would not be ready to report until to-morrow.

A large number of names were put in nomination for Governor. The Convention proceeded to ballot, the seventh ballot resulting as follows: Geo. W. Cass, 45; C. R. Buckalew, 45; A. C. Noyse, 17; A. B. McCalmont, 4; Wm. McCelland, 4; H. B. Wright, 3. Sixty-seven votes were necessary for a choice. Votes were changed and the ballot announced, which gave Buckalew 74, and his nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Jas. Thompson was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The Committee on Resolutions were in session this evening, but it is understood did not agree to anything definite concerning a platform.

READING, Pa., May 31.—On the reassembling of the Convention Mr. Buckalew returned thanks for the nomination, but made no reference to national topics or the Presidency.

William Hartley, of Bedford, was nominated for Auditor-General.

James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, Richard Schell, of Philadelphia, and Heindrick B. Wright, of Luzerne, were nominated candidates for Congressmen at large, Wright being chosen on the second ballot. The Convention adjourned till 2 P. M.

The Convention elected the following Senatorial delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention: Gen. Geo. W. Cass, Samuel J. Randall, Wm. A. Wallace, and Phillip C. Collins.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the Democratic party, while in the future as in the past firmly upholding the Constitution of the United States as the foundation of the limitation of the powers of the general government and the safe shield of the liberties of the people, demand for citizens the largest freedom consistent with public order, and for every State the right of self-government; that to uphold the former and protect the latter the Democracy of Pennsylvania can find no better platform upon which to stand than the great and leading principles enunciated in the inaugural of President Jefferson and the farewell address of the immortal Jackson. Upon these two great state papers we plant ourselves and enter the contest of 1872.

Resolved, That this Convention invites the co-operation of all citizens of the Commonwealth in the earnest effort to remove from our State administration every political corruption, and the attempt to do this can be made certainly successful by the union of the upright and fair-minded of all parties, and by sustaining candidates of unquestionable ability and unspotted names.

The next resolution appeals to the people to support the nominee for Governor because his action in the past is proof that his official influence will be used hereafter to prevent the mischief of special legislation, and to destroy the possibility of procuring the enactment of any statute by the use of money or any other corrupt means.

The next declares all the candidates eminently worthy of the confidence and support of the people.

The last is as follows:

Resolved, That the grant by the Radical Legislature of this State of numerous charters creating such corporations as the Scuth Improvement Company; the Continental Improvement Company, and others of similar character, is unjust to the interests of trade, and dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, and as such meets our unqualified condemnation.

Wendell Phillips on the War Path.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has written the following letter to S. P. CUMMINGS, a labor-reform politician, on the political situation. It is characteristic:

You know I am neither a Republican nor a Grant man. Whom I shall vote for, or whether I shall vote at all, I do not know. But certainly as against Greeley I am for Grant. We have had one Andy Johnson; I will not run the risk in getting another in Horace Greeley. I want a man with some decided principles. Greeley never had any. Besides, I consider Greeley a secession candidate. I believe the plot to nominate him was hatched by Southern white rebels more than a year ago, and has been mainly nursed by them. I advise any one who means to vote for him to find out first what agreements have been made by Mr. Greeley's friends with Jeff Davis and his staff as to office and patronage. I am perfectly certain that there is a distinct mutual understanding, if not a positive contract between them. If Horace Greeley enters the White House, Jeff Davis will be as truly part of the administration as Seward was in Lincoln's day. No negro can vote for Greeley who values his life or property or cares for his race. If, by a frown of Providence, he is elected, I shall advise every Southern loyalist to load the revolvers that Grant's arrest of North Carolina Ku-Klux has allowed to be laid aside. If he is elected, let the negroes live in squads of fifty, whom no coward will dare shoot down, and show no property after sunset. Lonely men will be shot and no black will own a mule forty-eight hours if any rebel knows the fact.

As for Adams, I do not fear him—an aristocrat by birth and a Democrat from perverseness—the love of money makes such a union possible. He is a Democrat, but afraid to confess his creed or wear its uniform. If any party allows him to lead it he will lead it to its grave, as all the Adamses have always done. Old John Adams's vanity, bigotry and hate of Hamilton put the Federal party into its tomb. John Quincy Adams's administration was the death-blow of the Whig party, then called Republicans. The light which gilds the Adamses is that of sunset. They insure defeat. Chatham said Sir William Young's voice was the death knell of his country. The breath of an Adams's fame has the chill of the charnel-house in it. Let them nurse their money bags like timid misers, and allow bolder and more unselfish men, whose foreheads are lit by the rising sun, to help the world forward, undisturbed by their greedy ambition or their querulous crochets. For a loyal administration to protect the negro, awe the rebel, and give the working-man a chance, Grant's little finger is worth a baker's dozen of Greeley's. Yours,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER.—Twenty-five or thirty years ago Rev. Chas. O. Finney, now President of Oberlin College, was carrying on a series of revival meetings in some Eastern city—Boston, we think. One day a gentleman called to see him on business. Mr. Finney's daughter, perhaps five years old, answered his ring.

"Is your father in?" asked the stranger.

"No," replied the demure maiden. "But walk in, poor dying sinner! Mother can pray for you."—*Hearth and Home.*

Gratz Brown's Letter of Acceptance.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—In reply to a notification of his nomination as Vice President by the Cincinnati Convention, Gov. Brown makes the following response:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JEFFERSON CITY, May 31st, 1872.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter advising me of the action of the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati has been received, and I return through you my acknowledgment of the honor which has been conferred upon me. I accept the nomination as a candidate for Vice-President and I indorse most cordially the resolution setting forth the principles on which this appeal is made to the whole people of the United States.

A century is closing upon our experience of Republican government, and while that lapse of time has witnessed the great expansion of our free institutions, yet it has not been without illustrations also of the grave dangers to the stability of such a system. Of those successfully encountered it is needless to speak. Those which remain to menace us most threateningly are provided against, I firmly believe, in the wise and pacific measures proposed by your platform. It has come to be the practice of those elevated to positions of national authority to regard the public service, not as a public trust, but only as a means to retain power. This results in substituting a party organization for the government itself, constitutes a control amenable to no laws or moralities, impairs all independent thought, enables the few to rule the many, and makes personal allegiance the road to favor. It requires little forecast to perceive that this will wreck our liberties, unless there be interposed the timely reform of the administration from its highest to its lowest station, which shall not only forbid abuses but likewise take away the incentive to their practice. Wearied with contentions that are carried on in the avarice of spoils, the country demands repose; it resents the effort of officials to dragoon it again into partisan hostility, and will zealously sustain any movement promising a sure deliverance of the perils which have been connected with the war. It is safe to say that only these are now to be feared which come of an abuse of victory into permanent estrangement.

The Union is fortified by more power than ever before, and it remains as an imperative duty to cement our nationality by a perfect reconciliation. At the North a wide-spread sympathy is aroused in behalf of those States which, long after the termination of resistance to rightful Federal authority, are still plundered under the guise of loyalty, and tyrannized over in the name of freedom. Along with this feeling is present, too, the recognition that in complete amnesty alone can be found a hope of any return to constitutional government, as of old, or any development of a more enduring unity or broader national life in the future. Amnesty, however, to be efficacious must be real, not nominal—genuine, not evasive. It must carry along with it equal rights, as well as equal protection to all. For the removal of disabilities as to some, with the enforcement as to others, leaves room for suspicion that pardon is measured by political gain. Especially will such proffered clemency be futile in the presence of renewed attempts at prolonging a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, in a persistent resort to martial rather than civil law, in upholding those agencies to alienate the races, where concord is most essential, and in preparing another elaborate campaign on the basis of dead issues and arbitrary interventions. All will rightly credit such conduct as but a mockery of amnesty, and demand an administration which can give a better warrant of honesty in the great work of reconstruction and reform.

In the array of sectional interests a republic so widespread as ours is never entirely safe from serious conflicts. These become still more dangerous when complicated with the question of taxation, where unequal burdens are believed to be imposed on one part at the expense of another part. It was a bold as well as admirable policy, in the interest of present as well as future tranquility, to withdraw the decision of industrial and revenue matters from the virtual arbitration of the electoral college, chosen with a single animating purpose of party ascendancy, and refer them for a more direct popular expression to each Congressional district, instead of being muzzled by some evasive declaration. The country is thereby invited to its frankest utterances, and sections which would revolt at being denied a voice out of deference to other success would be content to acquiesce in a general judgment, honestly elected. If local government be, as it undoubtedly is, the most vital principle of our institutions, much advance will be made toward reestablishing it by enabling the people to pass upon questions so nearly affecting their well being, dispassionately through their local representations. The precipitancy which would force a controlling declaration on tax or tariff through a Presidential candidacy is only a disguised form of centralization, involving hazardous reaches of Executive influence. The conclusion will be much more impartially determined, and with less disturbance to trade and finance, by appealing to the most diversified interests, to all. An expression of industrial issues can be thus likewise emancipated from the power of great monopolies, each canvass made to determine its special instruction, and each representative held to fidelity toward his immediate constituents.

These are the most prominent features of that general concert of action which proposes to replace the present administration by one more in sympathy with the aspirations of the masses of our countrymen. Of course such concert cannot be obtained by thrusting every minor or past difference into the foreground, and it will be for the people, therefore, to determine whether these objections are of such magnitude and present urgency as to justify them in deferring other adjustments until the country will be first restored to a free suffrage, uninfluenced by official dictation, and ours becomes a free Republic, released from the apprehension of central domination. Without referring in detail to the various other propositions embraced in the resolutions of the convention, but seeing how all contemplate the restoration of power to the people, peace to the nation, purity to the government—that they condemn the attempt to establish an ascendancy of the military over the civil rule and affirm with explicitness the maintenance of equal freedom to all citizens, irrespective of race, previous condition, or pending disabilities, I have only to pledge again my sincere co-operation.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) B. GRATZ BROWN.

The Treaty of Washington—Official Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Our government is in receipt of frequent telegrams to London, but up to a late hour to-night nothing can be heard showing definite action on the part of the British government concerning the proposed additional article to the Treaty of Washington. It is known that the Ministry desire modifications, but of such a character as to be inadmissible by our government, and of this they have been informed. According to official utterances, it remains for England to accept the article as modified. As to the extent to which the President and his advisers are willing to go, the President has, as he remarked to an inquirer, surrendered his personal views to what he considered a proper concession, in his desire to save the treaty, in behalf of the financial and commercial interests of the United States, and to maintain peace between the two countries. There was a point, he said, beyond which further concessions would be a sacrifice of national honor, and as we had arrived at that stage it remained for England to decide whether or not the treaty should be abandoned. Last Friday there was hope of British acquiescence. If such had been the case a treaty would at once have been negotiated between Secretary Fish and Thornton, ratified by the Senate the same day, forwarded to London for further official action, and thence despatched to Geneva in time for the meeting of the tribunal of arbitrators on the 14th, but it is now too late to accomplish the object by that time, as the treaty could not be transmitted by mail. The agent of each party is required to deliver in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party a written or printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his government relied, and this will be done by our agent irrespective of of the unsettled question between the two governments. It remains to be seen whether there is any interruption of the proceedings before the tribunal by the British Ministry. The arbitrators have power to adjourn on the 15th to such day as they may think proper, in order to accommodate themselves to the circumstances of the business before them or await the further action of the two governments, should there be a prospect of reconciling the present differences. It is the opinion of eminent gentlemen that a new treaty is not absolutely necessary to adjust the difficulties, as this may be done by the two nations by instructions to their respective agents and counsel. While there is no present prospect of coming to a satisfactory understanding on the proposed new article it cannot be said that it has failed, as negotiations are still pending.

The New York Custom House Whitewashed.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senators Buckingham, Pratt, Howe and Stewart to day reported from the Committee of Investigation into the New York Custom House. They say that no monstrous abuse has been discovered in connection with the general order business, unless it be the misrepresentation—not to say the mendacity—piled on it. There is not in the testimony, or outside of it, the faintest suggestion that Leet was indebted to any kind of favoritism, political or personal, for his employment on Grant's staff; while the President, in a letter to Grinnell, merely attested to Leet's fitness for the business, and did not ask any appointment for him. The fact of Leet's preferment on the ground of personal merit is well attested. The testimony proved conclusively that neither Generals Porter nor Babcock had any interest whatever with Leet. Not a single dollar of the millions which passed through the stores of Leet & Stocking had been lost. In the judgment of the committee the general order stores ought not to be controlled by steamship companies, for the government should have as security for the payment of duties, the possession of goods and bonds of the importer for use in case of the loss or the destruction of the goods. There is no evidence of presents tendered or accepted by custom house officers from their subordinates, or a preference given to any of the latter. It is evident that some payments were made officers above the amount fixed by law to secure additional services, but the practice has come down from a former generation and an effort is being made to abolish it. The committee condemn another practice on the part of officers in accepting of a consideration for the passage of personal baggage, but say there is no evidence of a failure to dismiss officers detected therein. The committee suggests that unclaimed goods be received at the pier by a general order man and carted to a warehouse, and when ordered to the public stores delivered to the contractor. The revenue, say the committee, must have profited, rather than lost, by the compromises. It does not appear that the officers derived any pecuniary benefit from these compromises, except in the way of legally allowed moieties. It is admitted that officers attend political conventions, but efforts have been made to discourage such attendance, which, however, is no greater than formerly. The committee feel compelled to reject Greeley's view of the influence of the custom house over New York politics. There is no doubt of the use of money for political purposes, and the committee see no reason why salaried officers may not be properly invited to contribute therefor. It appears that all the collections are made either for disbursement out of the State or for the aid of campaigns organized in the State, and not to control primary meetings or the election of delegates. The charge that the political patronage of the custom house is controlled in the interest of one faction of the Republican party is disposed of by the fact that every individual who urged that accusation is now arrayed in open hostility to the party, and there is no longer any known faction in the Republican party.

The committee say that a number of persons removed from the custom house were subsequently provided places under the city government under the influence of Tammany. While the committee are not satisfied that it would be wise to exempt a merchant from giving bonds for duties on his wharehoused goods, or to remit interest on goods warehoused for a year, they concur in the suggestion that a commission be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to revise and remodel the whole service, so far as found necessary. The committee without waiting for such investigation, recommend the abolishment of the system of moieties to officers except in the case of smuggled goods. The salaries should be adequate for all the labor performed and the responsibility assumed, while other agents of the government should be stimulated to ferret out frauds. Assistant appraisers and examiners should be experts, and be appointed only upon written and recorded proof of unexceptional character and a certain acquaintance with the commodities they are called upon to appraise, should receive adequate salaries and remain in office till convicted of misconduct or mentally or physically disabled.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison to Senator Sumner.

BOSTON, June 3.—The following letter has appeared in print:

ROXBURY, June 1.

"DEAR MR. SUMNER—I owe it to you to say with all the frankness which sober friendship justifies, that I have read your speech in sharp arraignment of the President, and my conviction is that it is ill-judged, ill-timed, and so extravagant in its charges and bitter in its personalities as to neutralize whatever just criticism can be found in it. It will assuredly serve the purposes of the worst foes the cause of impartial freedom has to fear. Very many of them are now sailing under the deceptive banner of Liberal Republicans, but the loyal liberty upholding party with which you have hitherto been proved to be indentified, will peruse it with deep regret, if not with unfeigned astonishment. Certainly you do not represent Massachusetts in this swooping impeachment. Her Republican people are almost a unit for the re-election of the man whom you attempt to stain with crime and cover with infamy. You cannot separate Gen. Grant from the party which put him in the Presidential chair, and which means to keep him in it, if it is possible, another term, being satisfied as to his ability, integrity and patriotism; and therefore, in stigmatizing him as a venal self-seeker and unscrupulous usurper, you virtually pronounce it to be equally corrupt and untrustworthy. This you have a right to do on your own responsibility, if you must; but in so doing you will find yourself for the first time in marked opposition to the sentiment of Massachusetts as its Senator in Congress, and surrounded by allies who have been heretofore your deadliest enemies. Occupying as I do an outside position, I write this not under party bias, and only because I feel constrained in this matter to free my mind as a proof of my friendship. Receive it in the spirit which dictated it.

Faithfully and regretfully yours,

(Signed) WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

To Hon. Charles Sumner."

Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant were at Berlin on the 4th inst.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1872

SUMNER ON GRANT.

In the United States Senate, on Friday last, Senator SUMNER opened his batteries on President GRANT, in the most personal and vindictive speech delivered in that body since his ante-war phillipic against slavery and the slaveholders, for which Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina, gave him at once a caning and a world wide notoriety, with a hold upon his party which he never could have attained in any other way. He charged the President with nepotism unprecedented and unparalleled; with obstinacy and quarreling; with accepting presents and rewarding the donors by quartering them upon the treasury; with attempts to convert the government into a personal affair; with harboring military officers in the White House, in violation of law; with interference in local politics and local elections; with attempting to annex Santo Domingo and making war upon Hayti in violation of the Constitution; with mismanagement of our foreign relations; and with radical unfitness for the Presidential office. The speech fell like a bomb-shell in the administration camp, and resulted in an immediate rescinding of the resolution to adjourn on the 3d inst., and an extension of the session to the 10th, that CARPENTER, LOGAN, CHANDLER & Co. might put in their answers and break the force of the indictment.

— Mr. SUMNER was followed by Senator SCHURZ, who confined himself principally to a discussion of the French Arms Committee report; but denouncing in conclusion the action of the Senate in removing Senator SUMNER from the Committee on Foreign Relations at the dictation of the President, and the submission of the Senate to the President's flagrant violation of law in the Santo Domingo matter.

— If Senator SUMNER had not continually and without protest voted for Ku-Klux bills, *Habeas Corpus* suspension bills, &c., his protests against usurpation, centralization, and autocratic tendencies would have come with better grace.

— In the Senate, on Monday, Messrs. CARPENTER and LOGAN essayed replies to Senators SUMNER and SCHURZ, but beat the bush without scaring up any very large game. Of Mr. CARPENTER'S speech the Detroit *Tribune* (GRANT organ) says: "It strikes us that if the Senators who have elected themselves the special friends of Gen. GRANT have nothing better to say in reply to Mr. SUMNER'S sweeping and bitter accusations than Mr. CARPENTER uttered on Monday, their silence is much to be preferred." Well, *Mr. Tribune*, wait until ZACK CHANDLER can maintain a perpendicular long enough to make his speech, and you will be satisfied.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, and effected an organization. MORTON MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, was temporary Chairman, and Judge SETTLE, of North Carolina, was made permanent President. The Michigan delegation placed their members as follows:

E. B. WARD, Vice President.

A. S. DRAPER, of Saginaw, Secretary.

Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, Chairman and member of Committee on Resolutions.

J. H. STONE, of Kalamazoo, on Committee on Credentials.

Hon. JAMES BIRNEY, of Bay City, on Committee on Permanent Organization.

GEO. WILLARD, of Battle Creek, on Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

Speeches were made by Senators Logan and Morton, Gerritt Smith, Gov, Orr, of South Carolina, Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, and by three colored delegates, Messrs. Grey, of Arkansas, Elliott, of South Carolina, and Harris, of North Carolina, after which the convention adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday.

— Just before we close our columns the telegraph says that GRANT was unanimously nominated for President on the first ballot, and Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, for Vice President, also on first ballot, receiving 384 votes to COLFAX 321. Exit the Decliner Smiler *alias* SCHUYLER.

WRITING of Senator LOGAN'S attempt to reply to the speeches of Senators SUMNER and SCHURZ, the correspondent of the N. Y. *World* says: "Hardly had he taken his seat before CHANDLER staggered over toward him, extending his hand and patting him on the shoulder. LOGAN coldly gave him his hand and turned away. The last indignity was too much. GRANT'S service might be borne, but not ZACH CHANDLER'S compliments." Is the great Michigander to be scorned by LOGAN and then insulted by the *World*? "Staggered" is the word. Let every Wolverine Republican rise up in his wrath and rebuke—not CHANDLER for *staggering*—but the *World* for telling of it; else let CHANDLER rise in his seat and propose to have that audacious scribbler expelled from the reporters' gallery. The man who has so often and so bravely thrown dust in the eyes of the British lion, and who would even venture to pull the Queen's beard or knock a chip from her shoulder, to be charged with "staggering." Too much, that!

THE Pennsylvania Democracy did a good thing last week in nominating ex-Senator BUCKALEW for Governor. His private character is above reproach, and his public career has been such as gives him the reputation of a statesman, and to assure the citizens of Pennsylvania that their interests will be safe in his hands, and that during his administration the money-changers will be driven from the capitol, and all corrupt rings be banished from Harrisburg. His nomination is equivalent to sounding the notes of victory. And "as goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union." Do you hear that, boys?

John D. Davis, Democratic member of Congress from West Virginia, has written to the Wheeling *Register*, denying the report that he favors the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, and saying that he will not support him if nominated. He is also authorized by his colleague, Maj. Hereford, to say that his position is the same.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

— The Cincinnati *Gazette* lets off a big scare concerning "Dangerous Vice-Presidents," and concludes that with such a man as Gratz Borwn for Vice President, with such relations as the Blairs, "no reflecting man will say that Greeley's life in the Presidency would be worth a year's purchase."

— The United States Senate, on Tuesday, passed "a bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transit;" but rejected the motion of Senator Casserly to so amend it as to compel railroad companies to "provide better accommodations for immigrants."

— A. T. Stewart, Grant's first choice for Secretary of the Treasury, is reported as saying of general order Leet, Grant's *protege*: "A man so thoroughly dishonest and corrupt that I should want a detective to watch him if he called at my store."

— Montgomery Blair has undertaken to demonstrate that the Democratic party is honorably bound to accept Horace Greeley as its standard bearer, because Democrats as individuals and journalists encouraged the holding of the Cincinnati Convention. A tough job, even for a Blair.

— The Union City *Register* was under the necessity of advising the public that its article declaring for Greeley was "ironical." The *Register* should, hereafter, remember the painter who was moved to write under his picture, "This is a Horse."

— At the recent Greeley ratification meeting in Cooper Institute, Isaiah Rinders occupied the platform, and Ben. Wood was one of the Vice Presidents. "Politics make strange fellows" is a saying as true now as when first uttered.

— The Corunna *American* is jubilant over a car factory which is to be erected in that city, with a capital of $100,000, the works to be in operation by October 1st. The citizens give a bonus of $10,000, payable when "cars are actually built."

— There is great danger that claimants against the State will have to get their accounts shaved in order to realize, the monthly balance in the treasury having been reduced to $656,603.26 on the first inst.

— The Supreme Court of Florida has decided that W. D. Blotham, Democrat, was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and not O. E. Day, Republican, who froze to the office and has been illegally holding it.

— Forney wants Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, to withdraw and save the party from sure defeat; but Hartranft, like Ulysses, "never lets go of a good thing."

— On Tuesday before his death, the late James Gordon Bennett, of the N. Y. *Herald*, was visited by Archbishop McCloskey, who administered to him the last sacraments of the Catholic Church.

— The General Conference of the M. E. Church, which commenced its session at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 1st, adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday. The next session is to be held at St. Louis, in May, 1876.

— John C. Conner, a Democratic member of Congress from Texas, has written to a constituent urging that a delegation be sent to Baltimore instructed to oppose the nomination of Greeley.

— Out at the Agricultural College (near Lansing) a lyceum has been discussing this question: "*Resolved*, that poverty is more favorable than riches to a true moral character."

— The decrease of the national debt during May is reported at $4,226,061, but it was n't paid out of Grant's pocket. The tax payers are entitled to the whole credit.

— Ex-President Johnson visited Washington last week, and testified before the House Committee on Military Affairs concerning the Buell court-martial and the lost papers.

— The Detroit *Tribune* heads its telegraphic reports: "The Horse Races—the Presidential Race." Long Branch and the White House; that's it. Natural as life.

— It is the Chicago *Post*—not Horace Greeley nor any admirer of "What I know about Farming"—which says "the voice of the strawberry is heard in the land."

— Mrs. Stone, of Kalamazoo, proposes to detail in a series of "conversations," in various places of the State, what she saw in Europe during her recent excursion.

— It is now said that Charles Francis Adams, the candidate of Rev. John Levington's anti-secret society convention, for President, is a Royal Arch Mason.

— James Gordon Bennett, the elder, the well-known founder, proprietor and editor of the N. Y. *Herald*, died on Saturday afternoon last, aged 72 years.

— The Cassopolis *Vigilant* names Hon. S. M. Cutcheon, of this county, in the long list of gubernatorial candidates in whom it has "great confidence."

— If Fred. Douglass can carry the entire negro vote for Grant he is to be made Consul to Hayti, at a salary of $7,000 a year—gold.

— Daniel Pratt proposes, in the event of his election as President, to make Horace Greeley Commissioner of Agriculture.

— Horace Greeley's wife—an invalid—and two daughters are in London, where the daughters are much admired.

— Nine steamers sailed from New York for European ports on Saturday last: all with full loads of passengers.

— Vicky Woodhull has written a lengthy letter accepting the Apollo Hall nomination for President.

— Charles Lever, the well known Irish novelist, died at Trieste a few days since, aged 63 years.

— Congress has appropriated $10,000 for an equestrian statue of Gen Rawlins.

— A new gas company at Detroit has 300 men at work, pipe-laying.

Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Chicago *Railway Review* has a statement, compiled from official records, of the operations of this company, which gives some idea of the wonderful advances of that great system of communication.

During the year 1871 there were constructed along the lines of 121 different railways, 3,198 1-2 miles of new telegraph lines, using 10,452 1-2 miles of wire. This work was scattered over 33 States and Territories (34 including the Indian Territory.) In addition to this the Company strung 832 miles of wire (489 miles of poles) along the turnpike and country roads, making a total of 3,143 miles of poles, and 11,304 miles of wire erected during 1871. This makes an aggregate of 131,913 miles of wire, along 93 different railways. This will give a total of 141,444 miles of wire in use at the close of the current year.

A GREELEY RATIFICATION MEETING.

A GREELEY ratification meeting was held in Cooper Institute, New York, on Monday evening, which is reported as an affair of large dimensions. Gen. JOHN COCHRANE presided, assisted by the usual "distinguished list of Vice Presidents." Senator TIPTON, of Nebraska, was the principal speaker, who was followed by Col. MCCLURE, of Pennsylvania; Gen. KILPATRICK, of New Jersey; and Congressman ROOSEVELT, of the 4th N. Y. district: the latter a Democrat. Letters were read from Senators FENTON and TRUMBULL, CASSIUS M. CLAY, JAMES BROOKS, member of Congress from New York, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, GEO. W. JULIAN, Gen. IMBODEN, and others. The anticipated letter from Senator SCHURZ was not received, or, perhaps we should say was not read.

— As a meeting would be an anomaly without resolutions, we are pleased to know that that all-important matter was neither forgotten nor neglected. A set was unanimously adopted as follows:

The citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled, without distinction of party, do hereby declare and resolve:

1. We affirm the wise, patriotic and statesmanlike platform of principles adopted by the late Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

2. That we welcome the hearty acceptance of this platform by the Democratic State Convention at Rochester.

3. That we recognize in our distinguished fellow-citizen and friend, Horace Greeley, the true representative of the principles of the equality of all men and of exact justice to all men, the true representative of the principles that must triumph in the genuine reunion to be secured not by bayonets but by mutual regard and a mutual guarantee of reciprocal rights and benefits; an honest man, the constitutional foe to the thieves who must be drawn from national as well as municipal authority, as the first step to real civil service reform, we pledge ourselves to him; a life-long laborer, associate of laborers, with whom the rights of the workingmen will be sure of all needful regard; a public man whose commanding ability the nation has long recognized, and a leader whose name we welcome as a watchword of victory.

4. That we recognize in Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, the chivalric statesman, whose public life shows him a fit associate for Horace Greeley in the task of extending to the whole Union the work so well done in his own State, giving back power to the people, peace to the nation and purity to the government.

5. That we hail the general approval of the Cincinnati platform and ticket, and particularly the enthusiastic support of both throughout the South, as promising to lift our politics out of the dangerous ruts of sectionalism wherein they have too long run, and to bury out of sight the hates and controversies of the war.

6. That we welcome the co-operation of all parties in the work of reunion and reform to which the Cincinnati ticket is dedicated, and to which we pledge, by an overwhelming majority, the vote of this city and Empire State.

OUR genial but over-zealous friend of the Allegan *Journal* is just now in clover. He has discovered that at the Cincinnati Convention certain States were represented by non-residents: Delaware by "GATH," Georgia by DAPONTE, &c. He brands this as "Rackerbying," for the very singular reason that one RACKERBY, the only delegate present from California, but, as the *Journal* concedes, really a resident of that State, was permitted to cast the full vote of the State. But, waiving the "bull," will DON be so good as to advise us what he thought of "Rackerbying" in 1860? If our memory serves us correctly our cotemporary in that year represented Texas in the Chicago Convention, though his residence was in Michigan, and that he as a Texan struck hands with HORACE GREELEY, then of Oregon, and aided in laying out WM. H. SEWARD, *the* candidate of every Michigan Republican. GREELEY was then DON'S idol, and "Rackerbying" a good thing.

Heavy Storms in the South and West.

CHICAGO, June 3.—A tremendous rain storm passed over a portion of Central Illinois Saturday and Saturday night, doing great damage to the crops, fences, etc., in the country. At Springfield the basements and cellars were flooded, and in several instances the water poured into the first floors of the houses, driving the inmates to more comfortable quarters. The drains and sewers were overflown and badly damaged. In the brickyards near the city many thousand unburnt bricks were totally destroyed. A portion of the track of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad was washed away. Great damage is believed to have been caused throughout the entire section visited by the storm.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 2.—A terrible thunder storm, accompanied by heavy winds and torrents of rain, passed over the city last evening. The latter did considerable injury to trees and crops and blew the tin roof off the *Gazette* newspaper office, letting in a great flow of water which did much damage to the stock

MEMPHIS, June 3.—On Thursday evening, May 29th, a severe storm swept over this part of the country, doing considerable damage to property and causing the death of one man. Several others were wounded. At a circus in this place on that evening three actors of the Queen City Circus were severely wounded, one having an arm broken. The other has a shoulder discolated and the third has a severe contusion on the head. On the same night at Porter's saw mill, about ten miles from this place, a large tree was blown down across a shanty in which Mr. Davis, who was supplying logs for the mill, was temporarily staying, wounding Mr. Davis and two others. Mr. Davis is not expected to recover. At Calgrange, near Leighton, in this county, the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Felton was struck by lightning and burned. Mrs. Felton was away on a visit and no lives were lost. Great damage is done to timber throughout the country, and also to outbuildings.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Passengers and railroad employes who arrived here from the East yesterday and to-day, report that an unprecedented rain fell Saturday night in central Illinois, covering the area from the Wabash to the Kaskaskia Rivers, and from the Toledo and Wabash to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroads. Thousands of acres were submerged, streams overflowed their banks, railroad tracks inundated, crops, fences, trees, etc., swept away. A report from Winchester, on the St. Louis, Rockford and Rock Island Railroad, says some five hundred yards of track near that place were washed away. At Bunker Hill, a few miles east of here, eight inches of water fell. It is believed that immense damage has been done to crops, farm improvements and railroads throughout the above named tract, but no detailed accounts are yet received.

THE COAL GIANT.—The value of the anthracite coal carried over the various railroads and canals since the 1st of January, if reckoned at what its price is by the time it reaches the consumer, has been on an average not far from $7,500,000 a month, or about three-fourths the interest per month of the national debt. The number of persons supported by the business, including the wives and children of those employed in all its branches, cannot be much short of 500,000. Indeed, when we consider the number of men connected with the railroads which are engaged principally in coal transportation, we are not sure that even this is not too small an estimate. The amount of physical power required in the transportation of anthracite coal is a very interesting feature of the business. Its aggregate is simply stupendous. If we imagine a mountain in the form of a cone, a quarter of a mile in diameter at the base, and 1000 feet high, we shall get a pretty accurate idea of the bulk of anthracite which, at the rate up to the present time, will have been taken to market in the year 1872. And if we consider that this vast quantity of so heavy a substance as coal has been moved an average distance by land carriage of over 100 miles—about one sixth of it having in its journey been hauled by railroad from a deep valley up a grade formerly considered impracticable for passenger trains, to an elevation of several hundred feet—we shall obtain no more than a fair idea of the motive power which has been used. —*New York Times.*

The Bolters from Cincinnati in Council.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A meeting of Free Traders was held in Steinway Hall to-night to take counsel in reference to the Cincinnati Convention. William Cullen Bryant presided. About two thousand persons were present. Charles H. Marshall, Secretary, read a list of eighty-four Vice-Presidents, among whom were Stewart Brown, Oswald Ottendorfer, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles O'Conor, Hon. John A. Dix, S. D. Babcock, Mahlon Sands, P. Lorillard, W. W. Sherman, O. F. Sherman, Duncan & Co. and Samuel McLean, of Brooklyn.

The chairman, in a brief opening address, said our revenue laws have grown into a system of gross abuses. Four out of every five wise men would pronounce them oppressive and a burden on the community. The people are now determined, and it would be dangerous for any political party to disregard their demand to put aside the indirect taxes which are so burdensome.

The Secretary, C. H. Marshall, read a letter to Mr. Bryant, signed by J. D. Cox, George Hoadley, and numerous others in Cincinnati, asking either that the meeting nominate candidates for Presidenr and Vice President, or that a meeting of representative men be called not later than the 27th of June.

Mr Sands then read a series of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That with the disappearance of the political issues arising out of the institution of slavery, and resulting from the war which slavery entailed, the need has made itself felt among thoughtful men of both parties for a governmental policy based on the material interests of the country, and contemplating broad, practical reform in the collection of the revenue, the organization of the civil service and in all branches of the government administration.

Resolved, That with the general relaxation of old party ties, and with growing distrust felt toward professional political leaders, the country turns for counsel to the independent thinkers from the ranks of either party, and therefore the late Convention at Cincinnati was regarded hopefully, in the trust that it would lay down a sound and adeqnate platform of principles, and would likewise nominate a candidate whose freedom of association with odious political rings, and whose whole record on the questions of the present and future, should give the assurance that his election would bring with it radical change for the better.

Resolved, That both the platform and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention have caused deep disappointment in the mind of the community, and have rendered impossible that co-operation of all reforming influences, without the union of which success is impossible.

Resolved, That the late Convention at Cincinnati, having been held under call which specified free trade as one of its leading principles, and that issue having been ignored in its platform, while the most prominent protectionist in the country was named as its candidate, no obligation to support him rests on those free traders who participated in the convention and under whose auspices the convention was convoked.

Resolved, That those who have labored in the past to redress the wrongs and to abolish the abuses of our tariff system should not permit their exertions to be diminished by the rebuff which they have received at Cincinnati. On the contrary, the present dissolution of former party ties offers an opportunity for efforts in many districts in which it has heretofore been hopeless to attempt to break the old party lines on the question of tariff reform.

Resolved, That while thus preparing for the active contest in individual Congressional districts, we cannot forget that in a Presidential campaign the leading motives which guides the course of many voters must be found in the public character and record of the candidates for the Presidency. We therefore call on all friends of free trade and kindred reforms to unite with us in our efforts to secure the nomination of a candidate who shall adequately represent our principles; and, further,

Resolved, That for this purpose the President of this meeting be empowered to appoint a committee of ten, which shall have power to add to its number, and whose duty it shall be to put themselves in communication and to concert effective co-operation with all associations and individuals having a like object in view.

Prof. Perry, of Williams College, criticised the qualifications of candidates for the Presidency and intimated that there might soon be another candidate in the field whose name might also begin with G.

David A. Wells was received with cheers, and in his remarks advised free traders to perfect their organization and be ready to strike with effect. His disappoinment at what occurred at Cincinnati was deep and bitter. People wanted better qualifications than splitting rails, wearing white hats, mending old breeches and getting drunk occasionally.

Edward Atkinson said that if Greeley were President his meddlesome disposition would lead to greater complications than the present. What could be expected of a man whose adviser, Henry C. Carry, declared that a ten years' war with Great Britain would benefit this country more than anything else, and to whom all foreign nations stand as enemies. If the free traders want leaders they have such men as Charles Francis Adams, [loud and repeated cheering,] Wm. S. Groesbeck, Jacob D. Cox and Wm. C. Bryant.

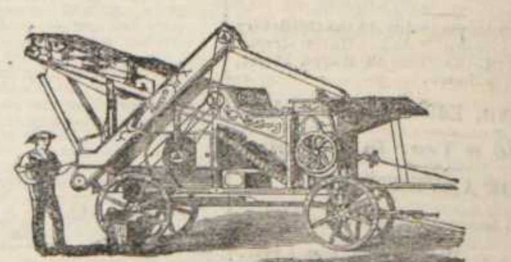
Addresses were also delivered by Simon Steine and Henry D. Lloyd.

The resolution was carried, and the following committee appointed to carry out their object: J. J. Cisco, Royal Phelps, R. B. Minturn, Mahlon Sands, Howard Potter, Alfred Pell, H. D. Lloyd, Simon Steine, C. H. Marshall and E. B. Robinson. Adjourned.

TREATMENT OF PLANTS.—In the treatment of sickly house-plants few go to work as though they meant to effect a radical cure. Sometimes plants have been given too much water, or the soil is ill adapted to sustain growth, and, in consequence, they become weak and sickly. The best way is to turn them out of their pots, shake or wash off the soil from the roots, and if they are decayed, cut them off; also prune the stems and branches severely and pot again in fresh soil. Set them away in a shady place, after giving water sufficient to settle the soil, and then give no more until they become rather dry, adding a little from time to time, as returning health and growth appear. I have some fuchsias and geraniums that, through neglect last summer, became sickly and dropped their leaves; but by pursuing the above method they have been entirely restored to health, and are at this date in full bloom.—*A. S. Fuller.*

Bay City having voted $118,000 for Holly Water-Works, an additional appropriation of $60,000 is now asked.

FARMERS AND THRESHERS!



FIRST, I will call the attention of Threshers to the old, reliable, never-failing

BUFFALO PITTS MACHINE!

That always takes the front rank at all Threshing Trials. A full line of Extras constantly on hand.

SECONDLY, I will call the attention of Farmers to my stock of

REAPERS AND MOWERS!

both Combined and Single Mowers.

The Champion, Kirby, Wood, Burdick, Sulky and Esterly.

I am aware that there is a head-wind from a certain direction against the Champion, but it is worth more than wind. Take the CHAMPION, test it to your satisfaction, and if it fails to come to the scratch, return it AT MY EXPENSE. The KIRBY and WOOD are both too well known to need comments. I have

The BUCKEYE, the HOOSIER, and the SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS,

I invite every farmer to call and see the SUPERIOR. It is on entirely a new principle.

Kalamazoo Plows, all sizes and patterns, steel and iron; Field and Corn Cultivators, all kinds; the Remington and Fort Wayne Steel Plows; Fairbank's Scales, from half ounce to ten tons capacity; Jackson Wagons, Sulky and Revolving Horse Rakes, Hinge Harrows, Iron Force Pumps, for throwing water over dwellings or barns from well or cistern; common Iron and wood Pumps for wells or cistern; Tiffin Union Churns, Hay Tedders, Road Scrapers, Grind Stones, all hung complete, grain and grass scythes by the dozen, Farm or Plantation Bells, step an common ladders, Salt and Water lime, Machine Oil, Grain Cradles of my own manufacture, chain pumps, the Planet small seed drill, and all small tools too numerous to mention.

M. ROGERS.

☞ Remember the CHAMPION Machine and the SUPERIOR Drill. 1377tf.

Drain Commissioner's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Drain Commissioner of Washtenaw County will be at the house of Roger Crippin, in the township of Superior, on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1872, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to meet parties to contract for the excavation and construction of a drain known as Superior No. 1, commencing on the south part of the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, in township two south, seven east, and running south and east, thence east near the section line between sections 21 and 28 and 22 and 27, thence southeasterly across the west ½ of N. W. ¼ of section 27, thence easterly and southerly, and finding an outlet on lands owned by Lovridge.

I will also be at the house of Roger Crippin on Thursday, the 20th day of June aforesaid, at which time and place I will exhibit maps of the above proposed drain and the descriptions of the several parcels of land deemed by me to be 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 the township of Superior 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, June 4th, 1872.

DAVID M. FINLEY,
Drain Commissioner of Washtenaw County.

DRY GOODS

C. H. MILLEN

WILL ON

SATURDAY, JUNE 8th,

OFFER 800 YARDS OF DRESS GOODS AT 25 CTS. PER YARD—FORMER PRICE 37 1-2 AND 50 CTS. I SHALL ALSO PLACE ON SALE MY ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED 300 YARDS OF IMITATION JAPANESE SILKS WHICH I WILL SELL AT 50 CENTS PER YARD. THESE GOODS WERE SOLD FOR 75 CENTS IN THE EARLY PART OF THE SEASON.

C. H. MILLEN.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other case.

Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

1y

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

NOTICE!

The subscribers have 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 30, 1872.

TRACY W. ROOT, CHAS. A. LEITER. ROOT & LEITER. 13.6tf

Estate of Joseph Harris.

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 fourth day of June, 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 Harris, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of George Harris, praying that Franklin J. Fletcher or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the first day of July 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.
1377

Estate of John Millson.

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 fourth day of June, 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 Millson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William Millson, praying that Junius Short or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the first day of July 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.
1377

Estate of Jacob Cook.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

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

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John George Meyer, 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 first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legatees, devisees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said 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.
1377

Estate of Lucy M. Maynard.

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 third day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Lucy M. Maynard, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edward E. Bigelow, 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.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of June instant, 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.
1377

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court in chancery, for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, and to me directed and delivered, against goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Charles G. Sutherland, I did on the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1872, seize and levy upon all the right, title, and interest Charles G. Sutherland has in the following described property, to wit: Twenty-one and one-half feet in width off of the North side of lot number five, in Block number one South of Huron Street, in range four East, in the City of Ann Arbor; also all the right, title and interest that said Charles G. Sutherland has to the use of a certain alley along the East end of lots number five and six in said block number one, which real estate above described 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 twenty third day of July, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock A. M.

Dated, June 7th A. D. 1872.

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of one execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of James Whaley, and for want of goods and chattels, I did on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1872, seize and levy upon all the right, title and interest James Whaley has in the following described real estate, to wit: The west half of the east half of the southeast quarter of section ten, in town four south of range five east, containing forty-two acres of land, be the same more or less, said above described real estate being situated and lying in the township of Saline, 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 23d day of July, A. D. 1872, at 10½ o'clock A. M. of said day.

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

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff.

By JORTIN FORBES, Under-Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of one execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Spencer Rogers, and for want of goods and chattels, I did on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1872, seize and levy upon all the right, title and interest Spencer Rogers has in the following described real estate, to wit: The south six-eighths of the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three, containing sixty acres of land, be the same more or less, said above described real estate being situated and lying in the township of Pittsfield, county of Washtenaw, 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 23d day of July, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

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

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff.

By JORTIN FORBES, Under-Sheriff.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING. JUNE 7, 1872

Local and Other Brevities.

— The Circuit Court is still in session, and has disposed of four jury cases to date.

— Wheat is not coming in very lively, farmers holding for it to go up again to $2.

— SMITH has issued cards for a 4th of July Ball, at the Clifton House, Whitmore Lake.

— Wool-growers will do well to read the "Wool Market" reports found each week in the ARGUS.

— Rev. L. R. FISK has returned from the M. E General Conference, and will occupy his pulpit on Sunday.

— LENT's circus was largely attended on Wednesday, and the riding and performing gave general satisfaction.

— A new time table was put in operation on the Central road on Monday. See corrected table on this page.

— Experiments are being made at the lakes west of the city to test their capacity as a supply for water works

— The weather for a week has been capital for wheat, grass, oats, and barley. Warmer weather is wanted for corn.

—The first Strawberry Festival of the season is advertised for this evening at the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church.

— Prof. BOISE, of Chicago University, formerly of our city, is going to escort a troupe of boys and girls through Europe the coming vacation.

— At the "Decoration Day" ceremonies in New Orleans, May 30, Col. JOHN B. HOWARD, formerly of this city, presided and delivered the opening address.

— The new landlords of Cook's Hotel, J. G. and B. C. AVERY, give evidence of knowing their business. A *first-class house*: that's what they mean to keep.

— The Rev. GEO W. COOKE, of Meadville, Pa., will preach at the Unitarian Church on Sunday next. Subject in the morning: "Open Questions;" in the evening: "Recent Lives of Jesus."

— The Ladies of the Congregational Church will give a Strawberry Festival, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening of next week. The public are invited.

— C. H. MILLEN, Esq., of this city, is named in the bill pending in Congress as one of the Board of Finance having in charge the financial department of the centennial celebration, now set down for Philadelphia in 1876.

— Appointments have been made for the coming University Commencement, as follows: C. G Bennett, W. A. Brooks, A. H. Brown, H. F. Burton, H. N. Christie, W. J. Herdman, L. McLean, Barton Smith, Miss M L. Stockwell, C. K. Tuttner, and W. T. Underwood.

— HENRY W. ROGERS, C. H. MILLEN, and C. B. GRANT are the lay delegates from St. Andrew, Church, of this city, to the 38th Annual Convention of the Diocese of Michigan, which commenced its session at Pontiac on Wednesday. Rev. G. D GILLESPIE was unanimously re-elected Secretary of the Convention.

— A correspondent of the Niles *Democrat* writes from our city that "an addition, five stories in height, is being added to the department of Literature, Science and the Arts, which, when completed, will be equal if not superior in architectural beauty to the City Hall of Detroit:" also that "the Court House is situated in the center of the city, and is a fine three story structure of brick and marble, surrounded by handsome grounds. The jail is a short distance west of the court house, and is a plain brick building." We fully agree with that correspondent when he says "we do not think our pen can do the subject justice."

Good progress is being made all along the line of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad, or that section of it under contract, between this and the State line. Up to last Saturday, when the Chief Engineer passed over the line, sixteen miles of earth-work had been completed ready for the ties, and the other work done on heavy cuts and fills is equal to the completion of four miles more—or half the entire line. Besides, the bridge across the Saline at Milan is completed, the one across the Macon, between Milan and Dundee, under good headway, and the ties nearly all out and paid for. The contractors would be glad to push the work still faster, but can not do so and keep their monthly estimates within the means at the command of the Treasurer to meet their bills. If every stockholder would pay up over-due assessments the Treasurer would be able to meet all demands, the contractors would increase their force, and all parties would be better pleased If the work goes slow no one need be blamed save those who neglect to pay their assessments.

These facts answer the questions asked us almost every day, and will convince even the croakers that the work has not been stopped.

A musical treat is in store for our citizens, in Prof. F. H. PEASE's "*Operetta of Enoch Arden*," to be given at Hill's Opera House on Friday evening next, June 14th Prof. PEASE is well-known to our citizens as composer, teacher, performer and director, and "Enoch Arden" has been a favorite wherever brought out. Assisted by LIZZIE BEEBE, of Jackson, as Annie Lee; Prof. JACKSON, of Detroit, as ENOCH ARDEN; Prof. MCCHESNEY, as Stage Manager; Mr. HEWITT as Organist, and a full and large chorus of select voices, it is not too much to predict that the *rendering of the* pathetic story will be all that can be asked for. We bespeak a full house for the occasion.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the M. E Church, held Wednesday afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Ladies' Society be and areh ereby tendered to the President, Mrs. R. A. BEAL, for her interest, and for her liberality in fitting up and furnishing the church parlors for the use of the Society.

Resolved That the Secretary present a copy of the above resolution to Mrs. BEAL, also furnish a copy for publication to the city papers.

The *Ladies' Repository* for June comes to our table a little later than other publications, but none the less welcome. It has a very beautiful landscape, on steel, "The Wetterhorn, Switzerland," and a portrait of Mrs. Ada Kinsman Wanless, missionary to Bulgaria. The contents cover the usual wide range, furnishing something for every member of the family circle, interesting, refining, instructive. It is emphatically a magazine for the *home*. $3 50 a year. HITCHCOCK & WALDEN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Flint *Democrat*, which has long been flying Charles Francis Adams and George V. N. Lothrop as its candidates for President and Vice-President, now hauls down its flag and hopes that the Democratic National Convention will adopt the Cincinnati ticket.

The June number of the *Industrial Monthly* is full of instructive articles for the factory, work-shop and household, the practical and the amateur mechanic. Its illustrated papers are: Hollow Auger, Band-Saw Machine, Stellar Tellurian, An Improved Gate, Sugar-mills, Shelving, and Improvement in Railroad Car Wheels. $1.50 a year. Address "Industrial Publication Company," 76 Broadway, N. Y.

Resolutions of the St. Lawrence Society of Ann Arbor.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has been pleased to remove from our midst one of our most esteemed members, JOHN EISELE, and in his removal we, the St. Lawrence Society of the City of Ann Arbor, recognize the loss of a worthy officer and a good citizen,

Resolved, That we and each of us deeply deplore his loss, and we earnestly sympathize with his afflicted widow as having lost a kind and loving husband, his family a true and devoted father, and society a good citizen.

Resolved, That the sympathy of this society be and is hereby extended to the sorrow-stricken widow and little ones, and that a committee be appointed to express a copy of these resolutions and present them to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Ann Arbor ARGUS and *Courier*.

M. CAMPION,
L. COYLE, } Com.
M. BRENNAN.

MUSICAL.

Prof. SAGE continues to give lessons at his room, No. 40, corner of Thompson and William streets, and at the houses of pupils. Has a few vacant hours now. Persons desiring lessons, vocal or instrumental, will be received with thanks.

VEGETINE is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE.—By its use you will prevent many of the diseases prevailing in the Spring and Summer season.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

VEGETINE will cure the worst cases of Scrofula.

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market is without any material change, so far as prices are concerned. But these have at length settled down to a point at which buyers are more willing to operate, and hence transactions are more easily negotiated. In fact, holders are meeting the market quite readily, and any fair offer is pretty certain to be accepted by them.

Manufacturers have bought several round lots of both fleece and pulled during the week, and the prospect now is that very little desirable staple will be left by the time the new clip of western begins to arrive in quantity.

Pulled wools have also been selling more freely during the past week, negotiations for several large lots, which have been pending for some time past, having at length been consummated. These wools have lately accumulated in the hands of the receivers, while the large influx and sales of foreign skins have tended to depress the market. Under these circumstances buyers have had an advantage, and prices of pulled, which during the early part of the year were considerably above, are now below their natural level.

But, although growers are somewhat less sanguine as to the future of wool than they were three months ago, they are still disposed to enlarge their flocks, and hence slaughter their natural increase very sparingly. Pelts are more plenty than they were, because the extreme range of prices checked the business of pullers by leaving them without a margin. But they are still relatively high as compared with wool, and, with the usual consumption there is not likely to be any excess during the coming season.

Fine foreign wool continues in fair demand at about previous rates.

The new domestic clip is now ready for the market in some portions of the West; but the views of buyers and sellers are still widely apart, and the sales have not yet been sufficient to establish any reliable basis of values. Operators are moving very cautiously, as it behooves them to do in the present unsettled state of affairs, and in view of the depressed condition of the Eastern markets Thus far they have done more than to prospect the field and secure samples. A few small consignments have been made to our commission merchants, and judging from present appearances, the bulk of the clip, instead of being bought up early by local speculators and Eastern dealers, as it was last year, will finally be shipped and sold here on commission without the intervention of middle men.

There is nothing new of importance from California. The spring clip is nearly all in, the better portion from the northern counties, constituting the bulk of current receipts. Prices are unchanged for choice quality, but short stapled, burry lots are still tending downward, while ordinary selections are selling more freely at a range of 41 12 a 45c.

Sales of domestic for the week have been considerable, and foot up about 400,000 lbs. Included are 25,000 lbs choice XX Ohio fleece on private terms; 2,000 lbs mixed Ohio, 75c; 12,000 lbs X Michigan, 72 1-2c; 20,000 lbs X Wisconsin, 70c; 11,000 lbs tub washed Western, 80c; 1,000 lbs black, 40c; 3,500 lbs unwashed delaine, 60c; 5,000 lbs rolls on private terms; 700 lbs scoured, $1.12; 2,000 lbs. black do., 80c; 1,000 lbs broken wool, 59c; 9,200 lbs unmerchantable. 59c; 10,000 lbs unwashed Kentucky on private terms; 2,000 lbs do., 55c.

In pulled wool, sales 135,000 lbs extra and super ranging from 75 a 85c; 15,000 lbs extra, 65c; 35,000 lbs do, 70 72 1-2c; 6,000 lbs do., 86c; 10,000 lbs do., 72 1-2c; 4,000 lbs super, 75c.

In combing wools, sales 5,000 lbs unwashed Kentucky, 65c.

The Duty of Democrats.

From the Niles Democrat.

We deem it the imperative duty of every Democrat to stand steadfast in the ranks of his party and await the action and decision of the National Convention. No haste or excitement is necessary in the matter. There is nothing lost by delay, but much might be gained which may be of great importance to the party in the future. Let our organization as a party remain perfect and complete, and thereby preserve its power and integrity; and when it moves, in whatever direction wisdom may dictate, let it move as one solid mass, with the same object and aim in view, and its power and influence will be felt. In no other way can any good result to the party or country. The interests of the party as well as the most sacred interests of the country demand that every Democrat shall stand by his party and its time honored principles. Let there be no breaking or desertion—let all go to victory or defeat. If, in the wisdom of our National Convention, it is thought best to select standard-bearers from our own party, then it is the duty of every Democrat and true lover of his country to stand by his colors, resolved to defend them to the last. But, should wisdom and policy dictate otherwise, then let the same unity and harmony prevail; let there be no division or splitting up of the party; let all enter the contest together and come out together, whether the banners are floating in the breeze with victory inscribed upon them or trailing in the dust with the gloomy inscription of defeat.

Josh Billings says: "Most men concede that it looks foolish to see a boy dragging a heavy sled up the hill for the 'fleetin' pleasure of riding down again. But it appears to me that boy is a sage by the side of that young man who works hard all the week and drinks up his wages on Saturday night."

THE POLITE JUDGE.—A famous English Judge had a habit of begging pardon on every occasion. At the close of the Assize, as he was about to leave the bench, the officer of the court reminded him that he had not passed sentence of death on one of the criminals, as he had intended. "Dear me," said his lordship, "I really beg his pardon. Send him in."

Castoria—is a scientific vegetable preparation; a perfect substitute for and more effective than Castor Oil, and is pleasant to take. It cleanses the system in a most remarkable manner; does not distress or gripe, but operates when all other remedies have failed. It is certain to supercede Pills, Castor Oil, Narcotic Syrups, and all other purgative and exciting medicines. The Castoria contains neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. By its emolient, soothing effect, it sedatives the food and produces natural sleep, particularly adapted to crying and teething children. It cures Stomach Ache, Wind Colic, Constipation, Flatulency, Croup, and Kills Worms. Make your Druggists send for it; he will always keep it, as every family must have it: It costs but fifty cents a bottle.
1377w3 J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway N Y.

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 everywhere 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., Burlington, Iowa.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 30th of May by Rev. Mr. Stalker, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Joel Fairchild, Miss EMMA L. FAIRCHILD, of Ypsilanti, to GEO. GRENVILLE, of Ann Arbor. No cards.

DIED.

In Manchester, on the 3d inst., LUCRETIA, wife of DAVID G. ROSE, and daughter of Hon. ANDREW ROBSON, aged 41 years and 4 months.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT, June 5, 1872.

Trade, as a whole, could hardly be more free from excitement than now. In dry goods there has been a little marking down, but in hardware no change to speak of. Breadstuffs have been a trifle more active than last week, but without exception at lower figures. Holders of flour rarely ask more than $9 25 for the best white, the stock being very heavy A little panicky feeling displays itself here and there, and $9 would be gladly accepted. But there are no buyers unless for pressing wants. Wheat held its own for two or three days, in spite of universally unfavorable reports from other markets, but the rates altogether are 3@5c lower than last Wednesday. There is some hope of a rise, perhaps to $2 for No 1, before harvest, and options are setting pretty freely accordingly. The magnificent growing weather has some effect in neutralizing the feeling, however. So far as farmers are concerned, it is doubtful about their doing much better than accept figures as they are at closing rates: Extra $1.92; No. 1 white, $1.86; Treadwell, $1 85; amber, $1 80

Corn is steady at 52c. Oats are very plenty; nobody wants them. No. 1 has declined to 41c. Butter is down to 16@17c for best. Badly mixed (Dolly Varden) and oversalted, are going into cellar, being unsaleable. The receipts are enormous and the export trifling. Eggs scarce and trim at 14c. Potatoes very dull: mixed, 45@55c; peachblows, 65@70c in car loads. Maple sugar, 10@13c. Seed buckwheat, $1.75; clover, $5@5.25; peas, $1.20 for white, and $1 70 for blue; tallow, 8c. Money getting easy: rate, 8@10 per cent

NEW YORK, June 4, 1872.

The financial situation continues to improve. Money is abundant on call at 4@5 per cent. Gold is firm at $1.14¼ and sterling at $1.09¼. The live stock market has been very strong all week. Cattle sold at ½c. advance. Although the receipts were heavier than last week, everything sold out; average price for good western stock, 12@13. Sheep were in light supply and the market was strong at 6½@7½c for sheared. Hogs plenty—sold at 5½@5¾c.

Breadstuffs continue sickly. Flour is gradually working to a low level, and wheat goes up 1c and 2c. White western is quoted at $2@2.05, but as wheat is sold here by sample, quotations are not very definite. Corn is easier at 63@67c, in store and afloat. Oats heavy; Mich., 56@57c.

Provisions are unsettled; mess pork down to $18 95. The large receipts of live hogs at the West has a depressing influence on prices. Either the reports are exaggerated, or the statement made last fall that there were no hogs in the country is going to prove erroneous Perhaps pork speculators are trying to depress the market in order that they may buy to advantage. Lard is steady; steam, 8¾@9¼c; kettle, 9¾. Butter declining daily: Western, 11@22. Eggs firm at 14@16c.

Coffee is in fair request: Rio. 15¼@18½c, gold. Sugar is again dull; soft refined, 11@11¼c.

Raw cotton has advanced to 27½c. Manufactured goods however fail to respond, which may or may not indicate that the movement in the staple is a speculative one only. The fall is expected to bring better prices Woolens dull, and wool lower.

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 14@18c.
BEANS—$1.75 per bu. is paid for good quality.
CORN—Brings 40@45c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 12½c.
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—15@17c.
OATS—32@35c.
POTATOES—55@75c.
TURKEYS—14c.
WHEAT— We quote White at $1.75@1.80; amber, 1.65@1.70; red $1 5½@1 65.

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 20	4 00	5 50	9 30
Ypsilanti,	8 28	10 25	5 30	7 17	10 40
Ann Arbor,	8 52	10 42	6 00	7 50	11 00
Dexter,	9 20	—	6 30	8 13	—
Chelsea,	9 40	—		8 32	—
Grass Lake,	10 07			9 00	A. M.
Jackson,	10 40	11 55		9 35	12 15
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	1 55	2 28		12 25	—
Chicago arrive,	8 20	7 30		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 30
		A. M.			P. M.
Kalamazoo,	—	2 15		12 00	2 28
	A. M.			P. M.	
Jackson,	12 35	4 35		3 20	4 40
Grass Lake,	—	5 00		3 47	—
Chelsea,	—	5 25	A. M.	4 13	—
Dexter,	—	5 40	6 25	4 30	—
Ann Arbor,	1 58	6 00	6 55	4 57	5 40
Ypsilanti,	2 22	6 20	7 20	5 20	6 00
Detroit, arrive,	3 35	7 25	8 45	6 35	7 00

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 June 1d. 1872.

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

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

29, 29! WHAT DOES IT MEAN!

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

BARNABY'S CROW,

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

No, 29 SOUTH MAIN ST.,

between the fashionable Dry Goods Store of Henion & 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

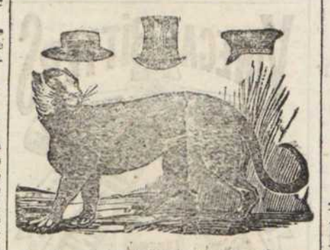
SHOW YOU AROUND,

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



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.

1291-tf.

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.

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

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 and be healed.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!

R. W. ELLIS & CO.

ANN ARBOR

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 3.00.
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,	$737,903.11
North Missouri,	"	645,417.01
Hibernia,	"	350,000.09

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 new Phaeton Buggy and a second hand Carriage, for 1 or 2 horses, in good condition. Inquire of SILAS H. DOUGLASS.

Ann Arbor, May 23d, 1872. 1375tf

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

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.

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.

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.

FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE.

Cleans Cloths, Cleans Clothing, Cleans Ribbons, Cleans Silks, Cleans Laces, Cleans Carpets, Curtains, Cushions, or any article soiled with Grease, Tar, Paint etc.

MRS. GLASIER, Agent,

1375w4 Corner of Thompson and William Sts.

Finest Assortment of Toilet Goods in the City, 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.

No. 9 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

1372tf

(ANTI RUST LINED TOPS.)

REASONS WHY!

HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD BUY NONE BUT THE

PROTECTOR FRUIT JAR

1. They are 25 per cent. less in price
2. They can be closed many times more rapidly.
3. They can be opened more readily.
4. The covers are lined to prevent rust, and may be used many times.
5. They are **Warranted Reliable.**
6. Thousands of families have used, and prefer them.

Special Agents Wanted in Every Place.

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

HURRY UP!

PARTIES wishing Wall Paper, Cloth and 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.

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

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

Geological Talk About Niagara.

From the Lockport Union.

Before the lecture began on Teusday evening last, Professor Gunning gave his audience a little talk about Niagara.

Ten years ago, he said, he had stood on Prospect Point and looked searchingly at the American fall. Within a few days he stood there again, but what he saw did not answer to the image his mind had carried for ten years. The rim of the precipice is more indented. Here and there a mass of rock has fallen, leaving a notch, the beginnings of a little horseshoe. The great horseshoe itself has changed. At the point of deepest water and deepest green the curve is deeply notched. Any observer whose knowledge of the falls covers only a few years will see that they are receding.

The recession has been very slow, the speaker thought not more than six inches a year. At this rate of recession it would have taken 75,000 years to cut the channel from Lewiston, to the present site of the horseshoe. The speaker drew a section of the river bank from Lewiston upwards, and showed that seven groups of strata come to the surface between Lewiston and the falls. The rate of recession would depend on the character of the rock at the base of the falls. At the whirlpool a very hard flinted sand stone appears on the water's edge. Through this the fall would cut its way slowly. Here for ages the cataract was almost stationary.

About the new suspension bridge the Clinton group dips to the water's edge. These rocks are compact, and here the falls make another halt. Seventy thousand years are not enough. We can only approximate, but perhaps 150,000 would be a closer approximation to the age of the channel than 75,000 years.

This is not all. We find an old river bed, filled with drift, between the whirlpool and St. David's. The fall began not at Lewiston, but at St. David's. Perhaps 200,000 years for the entire history of the fall would not be above the demand. We think of this as long and our wonder is that the falls are so old. But he who looks with a geologic eye thinks of the time as short, and his wonder is that the falls are so young. The upper lakes are old. Geologically, the lake era is very old. It was dry land long before the Alleghany mountains were lifted up. The river which drains it should be old. And yet the Niagara, perhaps, is only 200,000 years old! Howshall we account for the drainage of the lakes through so many millions of years not registered in the channel of Niagara?

The speaker drew a section of the upper lakes, and showed that the Niagara river at the head of the rapids is only 30 feet higher than the face of Lake Michigan. A barrier more than 30 feet high across the Niagara plateau, would throw the waters of Lake Erie back on Lake Michigan, and the drainage would be through the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Western geologists have found an old river channel from the lakes to the Illinois, and the speaker drew sections of a great barrier which once stretched across the plateau. The old river bed in Illinois and the broken ridge across the Niagara plateau account for the extreme youth of the falls.

The Striped Cucumber Beetle.

A. L., of Bowling Green, Ky, writes: "If you can give me a sure remedy for keeping the striped cucumber beetle off my melon vines, I shall be very thankful," etc.

There are numerous published remedies for this pest, but, so far as we know, there is only one that it would be safe to consider sure, and that is Paris green. Sprinkled upon the plants it will entirely protect them, which is more than can be said of anything else we have ever tried, and the tests made by us, ere we obtained this secret, were by no means few.

Paris green is a paint. We use it dry, of course. It can be had at almost any paint shop or drug store, at a trifling expense, and before applying it you must mix it with dry ashes, or slacked lime, or flour, in the proportion of about one part Paris green to twelve parts of the other article used. This is to weaken it—if not so mixed it will be too strong for the plants, and they will be injured. Dust the mixture on very thin—in the morning while the plants are damp with the dew is the best time, as that will cause it to stick.

Paris green is a poison, hence one must be a little careful how he handles it, and particularly careful not to inhale it into the lungs. In cases where much is to be applied, an oyster can, fixed upon a handle three or four feet long, and having a few small holes punched through the bottom on the plan of a pepper-box top, makes a very safe and convenient arrangement with which to sift the mixture on to the plants. The operator holds the can from him by the handle, keeps to windward of the rows, and is out of all danger.

Plants do not seem to absorb any portion of this poison into the circulation as no traces of it have yet been found in fruits growing upon any thus treated. It is considered entirely safe, and is now being used as a remedy against various other insects. The blister bleetles, which sometimes make bad work in our Irish potatoe patches, readily succumb to it, and at the North, where the "Colorado potato bug" has of late grown very troublesome, it is regarded as the only effectual remedy.

The striped cucumber beetle, scientifically named *Diabrotica vitatta*, is too well known to farmers and gardeners to need any formal introduction from us. It is a small black-and-yellow striped beetle, or "bug," as we sometimes say, scarcely one-fourth of an inch in length, feeding on various garden plants, but most generally on vines, as cucumbers, squashes, melons and the like. It comes early, and has several broods in the course of the course of the year, all of which do us more or less harm, but the brood coming earliest, while the plants are young, is the one from which we sustain the greatest injury.

When the time for propogating a new generation has arrived, the striped cucumber beetle deposits eggs, generally at the base of the plant, (sometimes on the fruit,) and in a few days these eggs hatch out minute white worms with black heads, which at once bore into the stalk, (or into the fruit, if the eggs were deposited there.) Here they remain cutting and growing until they are about half an inch in length (full grown,) and until in many cases, the vine has wilted and died; they then come forth, dig into the ground, transform themselves into what entomologists term the *pupæ* state, and rest inactive about two weeks; they then shed their skins, crawl out new cucumber beetles, and fall to work upon the leaves of the plants. It is hard telling which is the most injurious in the long run, the beetle or the borer, of which it is the parent. But the Paris green will destroy or drive away the beetle, and then, as you must know, the borer will not come.—*Mobile Register.*

The Germantown *Telegraph* has the following:

"Every gardener knows that this is a most destructive insect among melon, cucumber and other young vines, sometimes damaging the crop seriously. Many remedies have been suggested, some of them, no doubt, good in their way, but troublesome. Now we have tried for several years a remedy which has proved, with us, a complete success. Instead of aiming to drive away the insect with soot, ashes, we pet it, or rather furnish it with food better than the young melon and cucumber plants. We sow around each hill, at the time of each planting, a few radish seed, and, coming up about the same time, the tops supply pasture for the bugs, which they much prefer to the vines. Lettuce will also answer, but the radish is rather liked the best. While our vines are untouched by making this little provision for it, the young radish tops are completely perforated.

"Should this fail—which is seldom the case, and has never been so with us—sprinkle the vines with a solution of whale-oil soap and water. No insect but the curculio can stand this. Where this preparation is not attainable, a weak solution of carbolic disinfectant soap will answer as well."

Butter Factories.

Butter factories have proved a great success, and are destined to multiply until every farming district shall boast of one or more of these desirable co-operative concerns. It is a rare thing to obtain good assistance in dairy matters, and when wives are forced to be their own dairymaids and housekeepers also, it is no wonder that so many farmers are now living with their second or third wives. Twelve cows have been the death of many a woman, and when she is dead the husband will say: "Well, well, I suppose it's Providence! Betsey always did work hard. Help's scarce, and costs a power of money; but I never thought she'd go off so quick after she gave up. Now, what I'm to do with all these cows on my hands is too big a sum for me to cipher." Perhaps a butter or cheese factory comes to his rescue. If not, he does not remain a widower long; ere the weed on his hat is rusty, he has persuaded some girl or widow to take Betsey's place in his heart and kitchen. The true verdict over many a woman's coffin should be, "Done to death by butter and cheese"

Did the labor of a dairy fall upon men—were *they* compelled to skim milk and wash a hundred pans or more every morning and night, to work and salt the butter, and put it down—butter factories would have been built by the hundreds long ere this. For men usually avail themselves of all labor-saving machinery. They know the toil of mowing, reaping, threshing, etc., and when they can buy or hire the machines, they do it; but they do not comprehend the daily work of the dairy. Many of them imagine it is mere play to stand and skim milk and make butter in a cool, shady, pleasant room, never thinking of the endless routine of work demanded of the housekeeper—the maid of all work—and how her overtaxed muscles and nerves swell, throb, and ache under all these occupations.—*Mrs. S. O. J. in Country Gentleman.*

Plant the Chestnut and Pine.

The rapid consumption of chestnut timber in this country has made the demand greater than the supply, and causes us to inquire whether it is not best to commence planting the chestnut. It grows very rapidly and needs no replanting. Much of the worn-out land which is now worth only a dollar or two per acre can be made to be worth, in 12 to 20 years, $50 to $100 an acre, without any expense further than to plant the chestnuts. The best land for the chestnut is a warm, dry soil, and if it is stony it is no objection. Plant the nuts in the fall before they become too dry. Plant them five or six feet apart each way and cover three or fuor inches deep with leaf mold. Put two or three in a hill so as to be sure of one. But they all may grow till large enough for posts. Or, perhaps, better still, plant them about three feet apart each way at first, and when they grow large enough, cut out every alternate one for posts, and when larger still, take out every alternate one again, and so on.

A similar method may be pursued with the white pine, with the advantage that the latter will flourish where the chestnut would not. It matters little how the pine is transplanted, so that only the rootlets be not permitted to become dry. We are presented with an example of forest rotation in the old, worn-out hills and valleys of New England, where the pine is springing up luxuriantly.

Besides lumber, we get from the chestnut very valuable nuts, and from the pine a balsamic atmosphere which is pleasant and healthful to all persons.

Pawing Horses.

I bought a horse the first of last winter which appeared to be all right—in good condition, hair looking nice, limbs all smooth—harnessed him to a sleigh and rode away. As often as I stopped and hitched he would paw with his fore feet and also with his hind feet; sometimes he would lift his hind feet so high as to get over the traces. Rode home and put him in the stable. Soon heard him pawing lustily. When I went into the stable he rushed up into the stall as far as he could—snotrted, trembled and looked back at me as though he was frightened. This told me plain as any language could, that he had been whipped for pawing. Here I found a trouble worse than the pawing. There are few more dangerous faults in a horse than to be frightened when you come near him. I first went to work to cure this fault by petting him, feeding him from my hand and in the stall with apples, pears, gingerbread popped corn and everything I thought would please him. Finally made him understand that we never use whips in our stable. I watched him to ascertain the cause ot his pawing; found he was inclined to rub his sides and neck, and his mane was mostly rubbed off. On close examination found small patches of eruption on the skin; also found just below the lower end of the short ribs, a soft wart an inch long and half an inch thick; this yielded to ashes, and was well in less than two weeks.

I concluded that pawing was caused by parasites, such as lice or itch, or by a humor on the skin, sulphur would be the thing; gave a large spoonful every day in his meal. Turned him out half an hour three times a week to prance and roll, and decided if this course was not effectual, my next would be to give him more work and less grain; but he is cured. I never saw a better horse in the stable or hitched at a post. He has worms, which I shall treat with an injecction of brine.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Pruning in June.

I have been engaged in cultivating fruit trees for the past twenty years, and have pruned apple and pear trees in every month of the year. If I could always have the time to spare, I would prefer to prune in the month of June, for the following reasons: First, the wound made by the removal of a branch at this season will heal sooner than one made at any other season of the year. Second, very few water sprouts will grow after pruning, and the fruit that remains will be much larger in consequence. Any person who is at all acquainted with the management of fruit trees knows that if a tree is barked in June the wound will heal in a very short time. To prune in June persons should wear rubbers, or other soft shoes, to prevent barking the branches. My reasons for not pruning in the spring are, we generally have high winds and copious showers, the winds dry and crack the new wounds, and the rain enters and blackens it, which it does not do in June. Water sprouts will also grow, which will have to be trimmed off every season. You suggest covering the wound with paint or wax: but every farmer does not always have these materials at hand, and in June he does not need them.—*Cor. N. Y. Sun.*

Soap suds should never be wasted. It is well to have grape vines planted so that the waste liquids from the house can be used to fertilize them. If there is any food the vine especially loves, it is the soapy liquids which accumulate on washing days in families. Vines drenched every week with these liquids will flourish astonishingly, and extend themselves so as to cover large buildings, every branch bearing fruit. A distinguished Ohio horticulturist says that his family of ten persons eat a ton of grapes, fresh and canned, during the year, and he thinks that not only does it pay in the matter of health, but also in the saving of grocers' bills through the diminished desire for pastries and other rich food.

California papers speak enthusiastically of the growing crops. At least double the average production is expected from the agricultural region this year.

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.
eW have constantly on hand, of our own make, a fine assortment of
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIE .
Which we can sell LOW GOR 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

BOOKS!
J. M. ARNOLD & CO supply Public Libraries, Sabbath Schools and Book Buyers generally, at low rates. Our stock is choice and large.
189 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

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. 10 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.
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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. I. Fowler, Esq. 1370m3

MONEY WANTED.
Five or six thousand dollars, or more, on a mortgage of unincumbered real estate worth three times the amount. Enquire of
1366 E. W. MORGAN.

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.

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, GLASS, NAILS, &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.

Goto 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

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.
MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.
FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.
They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.
Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents. San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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 thi 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.

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) eleventh day of June, 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 Dexter to construct on account of such drain benefiting the highway, and to hear reasons, if any are offered, why such apportionment should be revised and corrected.

Ann Arbor, May 27th, 1872.

DAVID M. FINLEY,
Drain Commissioner of Washtenaw County.
1376w3.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of George D. Hill, I did on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1872, seize and levy upon all the right, title and interest George D. Hill has in the following described lands, situate in the township of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, Michigan, beginning at a point in the west line of section thirty-three, in township two south in range six east, seventy-five rods south from the northwest corner of said section, thence south on said section line twelve chains and fifty-two links, thence east parallel to the north line of said section, seven chains and forty-one links, thence north parallel to the west line of said section twelve chains and fifty-two links, thence east parallel to the north line of said section to the north and south quarter line of said section, thence north to the quarter post of said section upon the north line of said section to the northwest corner of said section, thence south on the west line of said section to the place of beginning, containing ninety-five acres of land, more or less, excepting therefrom the lands of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society; also the south part of the east half of the northeast quarter of said section as above described, being all of said half quarter section which lies south of the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti road, (so called), excepting ten acres of land sold by George Prurin to Jacob Weaver, and containing thirty acres of land, more or less; also the following described lands to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section nineteen, and the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter section twenty, in township two south in range six east, in said county and State; also all the following described lands, situated in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, to wit: Lots number five, six and seven, in block one north, in range three east, together with the Opera House and other buildings thereon; which real estate above described I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1872, at 11 o,clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, April 8th, A. D. 1872.

MYRON WEBB. Sheriff.
1368 By JORTIN FORBES, Under-Sheriff.

The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, June eleventh, at the same place and time of day.

Dated, May 28th, 1872.

MYRON WEBB. Sheriff
By JORTIN FORBES, Under-Sheriff.

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,
1372 FREDERICK SCHMID,
THOMAS NINDE, Attorney. Mortgagees.

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

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

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

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,
1373 Administratrix.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Cornelius Laughlin, deceased: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Washtenaw, on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1872, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased) the following described real estate to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three, in township one south of range six east, containing eighty acres more or less, in said State.

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

1365 WILLIAM BURKE, Administrator.

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.

1376td WILLIAM BURKE, Administrator.

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 she 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,
1371 Executor.

Estate of Ruby A. Hoskins.

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 seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Ruby A. Hoskins, 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 eighteenth 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 Monday the eighteenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

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

HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1376w4 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Richard C. Dillon.

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-fourth day of May, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Richard C. Dillon, 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-fifth 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 Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 24th, 1872.

HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1376w4 Judge of Probate.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of David Lewick, 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,
1375w4* Commissioners.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of 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,
1375w4 Commissioners.

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,
1375w4* Judge of Probate.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Charles D. Stitt, 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,
1374w4* Commissioners.

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

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,
1374w4* 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.

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 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,
1375 Judge of Probate.

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,
1374 Judge of Probate.

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,
1374 Judge of Probate.