The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XXVII. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1872. No. 1399

THE MICHIGAN ARGUS

Publishedevery Friday morning, in the third stor 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	2 00
3 squares	2 00	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00
1-5 column	3 50	4 00	4 50	6 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
1-4 column	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
1 3 column	5 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	38 00
1-2 column	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	55 00
1 column	10 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Cards in Directory, not to exceed four lines, $4.00 a year.

Advertisers to the extent of a quarter column *on a yearly contract*, will be entitled to have their cards in Directory without extra charge.

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing their advertisements three times. Additional changes will be charged for.

☞ 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.

ERASTUS THATCHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 5 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1386

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOAH W. CHEEVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW!

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

J. F. SCHAEBERLE,

Teacher of Music. Gives instruction on the

PIANO, VIOLIN AND GUITAR,

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

PIANO TUNING,

made a speciality and satisfaction guaranteed. 1324y1

CROCKERY

GLASSWARE & GROCERIES,

J. & P. Donnelly,

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

No. 12 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor.

1128tf J. & P. DONNELLY.

JOHN G. GALL,

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

LARD, SAUSAGES, Etc.,

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

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

J. F. BROSS,

Manufacturer of

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

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

N. ARKSEY,

Manufacturer of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

AND SLEIGHS, of every style, made of the best material, and warranted. Repairing done promptly and prices reasonable. Detroit Street, near R. R. Depot, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1384y1.

DR. C. A. LEITER

CONTINUES TO PUT UP AND FILL

Physicians Prescriptions,

At all hours, at No. 1 Gregory Block.

C. A. LEITER & CO.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 22d 1871. 1354

DR. C. B. PORTER,

DENTIST.

Office in the SAVINGS BANK BLOCK, Ann Arbor.

All Operations on the Natural Teeth *PERFORMED WITH CARE.*

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE

—IN—

SETTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

TO GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL;

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

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.

NEW FLANNELS.

Just Received, 20 Pieces more of those Canada Plaid Flannels, yard wide, and all wool. These goods are better style and quality than anything manufactured in the states.

1396 JOHN H. MAYNARD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME TABLE.

Passenger trains now leave the several stations, as follows:

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Day Exp.	Dexter Accom'n.	Eve'g Ex.	Kal. Acc.	Pac'e Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit, leave,	7 15	9 40	4 05	5 45	8 15	9 55
Ypsilanti,	8 45	10 47	5 38	7 12	9 48	11 07
Ann Arbor,	9 10	11 05	6 02	7 45	10 15	11 25
Dexter,	9 40	—	6 30	8 10	10 45	—
Chelsea,	9 58	—		8 30	11 05	—
Grass Lake,	10 25	—		9 00	11 35	A. M.
Jackson,	11 00	12 20		9 35	1 00	12 50
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	2 20	2 53		12 25	4 20	—
Chicago arrive,	8 45	8 00		6 30	10 20	6 00

GOING EAST.

	Atlantic Express.	Night Ex.	Dexter Accom'n.	Detroit Express.	Mail.	Day Exp.
	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	A. M.
Chicago, leave,	5 15	9 00			5 30	9 00
		A. M.		A. M.		P. M.
Kalamazoo,	—	2 20		5 00	11 30	2 05
	A. M.				P. M.	
Jackson.	12 40	4 45		8 05	2 55	4 40
Grass Lake,	—	—		8 32	3 25	—
Chelsea,	—	—	A. M.	8 57	3 52	—
Dexter,	—	—	6 25	9 15	4 10	—
Ann Arbor,	1 58	6 00	6 55	9 45	4 38	5 24
Ypsilanti,	2 22	6 20	7 20	10 10	5 02	5 43
Detroit, arrive,	3 35	7 25	8 45	11 30	6 20	6 45

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

Dated Oct. 27. 1872.

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.
Jackson,	7 15 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	4 40 P. M.
Hanover,	7 54	12 49	5 20
Jonesville,	8 25	1 20	5 50
Angola,	9 53	—	7 35
Waterloo,	10 33	—	8 15
Auburn,	10 47	—	8 29
Fort Wayne,	11 45	—	9 25
Indianapolis,	6 00 P. M.	—	10 30 A. M.
Cincinnati,	8 50	—	—
Louisville,	10 45	—	10 45 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	Angola Acc.	Express.	Mail.
Louisville,	9 10 A. M.	—	10 25 P. M.
Cincinnati,	—	—	7 10 A. M.
Indianapolis,	4 00 P. M.	—	10 10
Fort Wayne,	7 05 A. M.	—	4 25 P. M.
Auburn,	8 00	—	5 22
Waterloo,	8 13	—	5 37
Angola,	8 50	—	6 35
Jonesville,	10 18	3 05 P. M.	8 02
Hanover,	10 50	3 36	8 32
Jackson,	11 30	4 15	9 10

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.

July 25, 1872.

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 weaknesess 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.

1255-y1.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

For Preserving and Beautifying the Human Hair. To Prevent its Falling out and Turning Gray.

A well-preserved Head of Hair, in a person of middle age, at once bespeaks refinement, elegance, health and beauty. It may truly be called woman's crowning glory, while men are not insensible to its advantages and charms. Few things are more disgusting than thin, frizzly, harsh, untamed hair, with head and coat covered with dandruff. Visit a barber and you feel and look like a new man. This is what **Lyon's Kathairon** will do all the time. The charm which lies in well placed Hair, Glossy Curls, Luxuriant Tresses, and a Clean Head, is noticeable and irresistible.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores.

1356e3w1y

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

J. R. WEBSTER & CO.

NEW BOOK STORE

NEAR THE

"EXPRESS OFFICE."

LOOK TO YOUR

INTEREST AND CALL.

BOOKS.

ANN ARBOR

Mineral Springs House.

This beautiful resort for health-seekers is now open, with its

IRON, MAGNESIA, AND SULPHUR WATERS,

Commodious building heated by steam, and large and well-ventilated rooms.

WATER AND AIR BATHS,

Of all temperatures, also Shower, Vapor, Medicated and Electric Baths are employed with advantage in the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases and diseases of females. Special attention paid to diet.

With pleasant surroundings, and situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful cities in the country, it possesses attractions for invalids or for pleasure-seekers seldom found.

The analysis of the Springs will be furnished on application.

Persons desiring circulars to send to their friends can procure them at the office of the Proprietors on Huron street, or at the Springs.

Address all letters of inquiry to

MORRIS HALE, M. D., Supt.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Sutherland and Whedon, Prop's.

Ann Arbor, Mich. June, 11, 1872.

WATCHING.

When the hand of the artist Morning
Painted the skies a-gleam,
She turned on her cot; "He will come," she thought,
And wove it into her dream;
And her fair face flushed in her slumber
As she dreamed of a kiss love warm,
But while she slept, on the artist crept,
And painted the skies for storm.

She rose from her snow-white pillow,
And turned to the window-pane,
Where beat and beat, like fairies' feet,
The pattering drops of rain.
And the brow of the maid reflected
The clouds that hung heavy and gray,
And she covered her head "Alas!" she said,
"For he cannot come to-day."

But all through the murky morning,
And all through the lowering noon,
From her lattice-pane she watched the rain,
And said, "It will clear off soon!"
But the clouds dropped lower and lower,
And the rain fell hard and fast,
And her heart like lead sank down as she said,
"It will clear not, first or last."

The dusky rings of her tresses
Clustered and curled in the rain,
And fell like a vail o'er the cheek snow-pale,
And she spurned them in disdain.
"For what do I care to be plain or fair,
If his dark eyes do not see!"
She cried. "I will sigh till the day drags by,
For the world is a desert to me."

But scarce had she ceased her watching,
When her heart stands still at a sound.
Not the rain on the roofs, but a horse's hoofs,
Beating upon the ground,
And full in the face of the tempest
Her lover rides, swift and near,
And he draweth rein at her lattice-pane,
And his laugh rings loud and clear.

The coal-black wings of the raven
Would pale if his locks were nigh,
And a sweet unrest stirs the maiden's breast
At a glance of his sloe-black eye.
And she hides her face on his bosom,
Not heeding the drops of rain
And her cheeks flush over at the kiss of her lover,
And she weeps in her wild sweet pain.

Ho, ho to you! baffled Tempest!
You are cheated and outdone.
Ay! howl and clatter! what does it matter
To the hearts that beat as one!
Oh what to the steed that galloped
In the face of the wind and rain!—
For, housed and warm from the driving storm,
He is neighing in disdain.

Advice to Girls.

We have charity for fast girls. We have often found them generous and warm hearted, and are fully ready to believe that their disregard of conventionalities is often the boldness of innocence. For example, in some families the chamber of the sister is the resort of the brother in the first place, then of the cousin, who is almost a brother, and then of the brother's intimate friend, who is treated as one of the family. When this free style of living is transferred from the shadow of the family to the apartments of a crowded hotel or boarding house, it gives occasion for much free speaking and free thinking—for a style of judgment that often does the young girl great injustice.

We have said that our Americans had their faults. The want of conventional limits of propriety between the sexes is one of them. The young French girl is kept secluded and never suffered to see a gentleman unwatched. In America, from early childhood little girls and boys grow up together—and on the whole it is best they should. But, in order that this liberty should produce good effects, parents and guardians should incessantly teach certain limits of propriety. There are certain places, times and modes of intercourse, that are proper places, times and modes. There are certain other places, times and modes that are improper, and it ought to be a part of the early training of every girl to teach her this.

Every approach on the part of a young girl to any personal familiarity with a young man, such as she might most innocently take with another girl, exposes her to misconstruction which it was the duty of her mother to prevent by timely warning. A favorite author has said that such personal advances, on the part of women, were "immoralities of manner," even where the intention was innocent. So girls, take care; respect yourselves, respect your sex, and do not give the enemy cause to speak reproachfully. Listen, all of you, to what a man says. It is out of some old-fashioned "Father's Legacy," or some such antiquated book. He says, "A fine woman has a power over us which she very little dreams, but a little too near acquaintance often dissolves the illusion into a very ordinary girl."

Let a mother tell you, girls, that mothers, when they send their boys into the great world and its temptations, hope much for them from the influence of good women. Did you ever think of this, when you tell young men that you dote on smoking; when you urge wine upon them at parties? Some mother, some sister, may wish that you would lead her son or brother to nobler, purer conceptions of life. Ought not some higher motive govern your intercourse with the young men of your acquaintance than merely the desire to fasten their admiration on yourself, to please them at any and every hazard? Be sure that a young man who is pleased through his lower nature, beause you encourage his indolent and self indulgent habits, and take part with his least elevated impulses, will think of you by-and-by only as a part of something unworthy, which his better self will seek to outgrow.—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe.*

Courtesy.

Nowhere is well-bred courtesy, or the lack of it, more observable than in traveling. On the steamboat and in the cars the quiet observer easily detects those who have been educated under refined influances, or those who, without special cultivation, are posessed of native politeness. It is not education alone, not wealth, nor high social position, nor costly trappings, that makes one a pleasant traveling companion. There must exist a kindness of feeling towards strangers, a general recognition of equal rights in the comforts and conveniences provided for the public, and a quickened discernment for the needs of others. The gentleman who spreads out his luggage on a couple of seats in the cars, and persistently reads his newspaper, determinately unconscious that others who have paid as much as he has are looking in vain for a seat, is as truly ill-bred as the country girl who noisily eats her pint of peanuts, scattering shells on seats and floor, utterly regardless of the annoyance she gives her neighbors. In this democratic country we travel in public conveyances too much as if they were our own private carriages. How often the eleventh and twelfth passengers in a city omnibus, who know they have full claim to a seat, are discomfited by the outspread garments, the immovable attitudes and the blank faces of those who happen to have entered the stage before them! Common civility demands that a movement be made to give room until the complement is filled out; afterward courtesy and generosity will often prompt to attentions which justice may not require. It is surprising how much the comfort and pleasure of any journey, whether long or short, is enhanced by those little nameless courtesies which are offered instinctively and unofficiously to strangers by refined, well-bred travelers, and by persons in whom native tact and delicacy almost make up for the lack of the educating and refining influences of good society. Summer journeying in crowded boats and cars is a test both of patience and politeness.—Thrice happy those who pass nobly through it, for their own sake, for the comfort of companions, and for the reputation of poor human nature in general.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Castle Werdenfels--The King's Birthday--Bavarian Peasantry, their habits of life and Superstitions.

INNSBRUCK, IN TYROL, Austria, Sept. 21, 1872.

MY DEAR POND:

Partenkirchen, like nearly all the villages of the rivers and highlands of Germany, has its old castle, one of which has given its name, Werdenfels, to all the southern district of Bavaria. Seated high above the valley on the southeastern slope of the Kramerberg, it was plainly in view from the paths where we often took our strolls, and though in a condition of nearly complete ruin we made it the object of one of our rambles. The Loissach is a very rapid stream and the bridges have to be well made, but are not very frequent, so that we were obliged to cross the river at Garmish. From there the path leads down its left bank, and after proceeding somewhat over a mile we pass an extensive charcoal yard, where vast piles of wood covered with earth are by smouldering combustion, reduced to charcoal and then shipped to Munich and elsewhere, where fuel is less abundant. We callled on the way at a snug looking farm house, partly for refreshments and partly to see the inmates. Taking our seats in the summer-house outside, the good-natured peasant woman soon brought the milk in mugs with pewter lids—regular beer glasses. Learning from the conversation that we were from America, her amazement and curiosity were wonderful to behold. She would talk a little and then gaze with a look of profound intentness, ejaculating from time to time, "Aus America! yaw—yaw!" Before we left she presented each of our party with a feather for our hats, an act of such pronounced friendliness for our country that we could not refuse, and for that day we displayed those tokens of amicable intercourse after the Tyrolese mode. Just before reaching the ascent to the castle we arrived at a very extensive and pleasant looking mansion, with fine outbuildings and a large park neatly laid out with winding foot-paths and some small plats of flowers. It was the summer residence for the family of a wealthy merchant of Munich. Beautiful as the situation was, it seemed altogether too secluded and remote from congenial, social surroundings to promote even quiet family enjoyment unless frequently cheered by the presence of visitors and amusements imported from a distance.

Passing this experimental Arcadia, we soon came beneath the high bluff upon whose verge once frowned the castle. To reach it we pursued a path which was evidently identical with that used by the knights of former times—showing, by the removal of the obstructing rocks and by the manifest wear of long use on such as remained, and at the same time by the growth of large trees in its hollowed surface, that it was a very ancient construction. This path brought us along a winding ascent, directly to the very narrow projection left in front of the old entrance. Only two of the remaining walls are perfect enough to show the window and door openings and the arched passage ways of the lower story, but the debris and portions of walls were sufficient to prove that there once had stood upon the spot a resort and stronghold for some considerable band of predatory knights with their retainers. The outer walls enclosed an area of about an acre. Some portions appeared nearly perfect, being about twelve feet high and nearly three feet thick, of solid masonry laid up of the rough stone, gravel and cement obtained in the vicinity. From their secure retreat the occupants had a full view of the river, the narrow valley, and of the road over which passed the rich trains of merchandize interchanged between the Venetian traders and those of Southern Germany.

Soon after our arrival we were served with the grand and unexpected entertainment of a fine thunder shower. Our only protection from the rain was beneath one of the low arches in the wall, which, fortunately for us, was not less than four feet thick, and with the additional aid of our umbrellas furnished a nice shelter. And what incident could have been more timely and romantic? Our situation, beneath the archway of a castle of medieval times—on the beetling brow of a lofty precipice—in the lone solitude of a dense forest—four wanderers from a foreign land—surrounded by mountains hidden in a veil of cloud, but against whose rock-ribbed sides ever and anon the living thunder crashed and reverberated. What situation could have been more poetically harmonious! We could scarcely have wished it otherwise had the power been ours. And then it so soon passed by and the white canopy of clouds rolled up, disclosing one after another of the hidden mountain peaks, and at last the glorious sunlight bursting over all, it really seemed as if for a brief space some entchanter's wand had been summoning the wonders of nature into our presence. Of course we thought of Byron's thunder storm among the Alps, and admired more than ever his magnificent lines, but no measured verse, even the best, could rival the real experience of that brief hour. The walk to our rooms was accomplished in about two hours, and it is needless to add that the incidents of the day will long be remembered.

The anniversary of the King's birthday occurred during our stay at P., and on the morning of the 25th of August the early sound of guns and tramping feet announced the arrival of the welcome holiday. The peasants had donned their gayest clothes, an anvil high up the hillside was doing the duty of an improvised cannon, and manifestly the important fact that Ludwig II. was born that day 29 years ago was not to pass without notice. In fact, the peasant can make a holiday on very slight provocation, and cheap beer furnishes an inexhaustible supply of aid to its due observance. A somewhat more formal celebration was kept at Ober Grainau, four miles up the valley. During the night the noise of belated or befogged celebrants, shouting, singing, and jodeling, could be heard at all hours, and even the watchman's chant of the hours seemed to be somewhat confused and irregular. These holidays, whether secular or religious, are apt to be closed at night with a pretty general beer drinking and noise at the saloons and on the streets,—even the ordinary festival of Sunday forms no exception with many.

We find Partenkirchen to be a good place for the observation of peasant life, as the citizens are themselves peasants; and the number of strangers not being so large as to establish any new forms of society, their habits, dress, manners and superstitions have been changed but very little. They appear to be industrious, saving, honest and contented. But their industry and economy are of that small or what is sometimes called *piddling* kind which is ever busy with trifles. The wood is much of it picked up and carried home in baskets or by the piece—the hay and harvests on their little patches of one to five acres is much of it taken home on wheelbarrows or a sort of light dray with two wheels, drawn by the peasants. In their farming they will put a patch of potatoes or garden vegetables in the center of a meadow, and within the compass of an acre there is often seen growing a little oats, some wheat, some peas, potatoes, flax, grass for hay, and cabbages. Each one tries to raise all he needs of all kinds of crops, and hence labor, though industrious, is frittered away upon these petty and numerous subdivisions; and the tools are necessarily of the rudest kind, for no change or improvements can be afforded. This same narrow limit for their field labor causes the universal use around P. of a single cow as the substitute for a team, where a wagon and simple harness have been acquired. And then nothing is suffered to be thrown away; the offal is carefully gathered from the street and highway with broom and barrow; everything that can be decomposed is gathered for the manure heap, which is piled in squares very near to the front door often; the weeds along the road or in the field are pulled for feeding or compost, and such a thing as a rag, bit of paper, bark, old shoes, twigs, or garbage of any kind is seldom seen in the streets or highways. From this indomitable spirit of thrift comes that perseverance which year after year, for decades and centuries even, has so cleanly garnered every spire of grass that dares to raise itself six inches high, over all these thousands of acres of sloping mountain sides, up incredible angles and to incredible heights. Nor are these things easily avoidable. All these valleys where a peasant can live are filled to their utmost with a population patriotically devoted to their native hills, and happy only when fanned by their own mountain air. All must live and all has been parceled out minutely to this end, and as did their fathers so unquestioning do their descendants. And what is especially true of these mountain homes is to a large extent true of Germany as a whole. A system of husbandry developed upon very small tenantries may add to industry and thrift and careful cultivation, but it does not expand improvements, enlarge the mind, or diffuse wealth among the peasantry.

The manners, habits of life, dress, customs and superstitions are all qualified by this condition of things. Distinctions of sex are here almost lost sight of in their daily occupations. Indeed, it sometimes appears as if the outdoor work was more in the hands of the women than the men. Women are seen as often as men in most of the following avocations: mowing and doing all that is required to be done in the hay field, reaping the wheat, pulling the flax, hoeing the potatoes, planting, driving the cow team, cleaning the stable, sawing wood, tending mason, breaking flax, threshing, gathering wood, piling manure, tending mill, and we have seen them repairing the railroad. These employments in turn necessitate the short, full, heavy skirt, a low, close fitting bodice over a loose chemise with sleeves and buttoned at the neck, and heavy shoes, or oftener at this season none at all, and for the head, either a kerchief tied closely about with the ends hanging behind, or a hat like those worn by the men. And for holidays this simple garb is only modified by the use of better material, gayer colors and a profusion of silver coins and other ornaments which are often quite showy and even tasteful. Of course this sketch is calculated rather to describe the peasant young women or those in their active maturity, not the aged. And I should also remark that at P. and vicinity all grown females in Sunday and holiday attire wear a huge fur cap, of otter or other dark fur, divided at the top like the Pope's tiara, without frontlet, and looking much like those cumbrous caps worn by grenadiers on general training days. The costumes of the men are principally noticeable for their pointed hats of felt or fur, but about P. they are seldom over six inches high. In the band is universally seen a feather of some bird or fowl, or a sprig of the Alpine rose or the flower of the edelweis which is much prized. Silver gilt tassels are common with the youth of both sexes. Bright colored waistcoats and parti-colored suspenders, a leathern belt with wide slide and initials of the owner, short coat set with buttons formed of silver coins as numerously as possible,—such is the general garb of the active and younger of the peasantry. Sometimes the coin used as ornaments is from necessity again put in circulation and is readily recognized by the rough point in the center to which the eye was attached. It is the general practice to use but one horse to the smaller carriages and wagons, if a horse can be afforded at all, and instead of thills a single pole is almost invariably used, to which the horse is attached, presenting a most awkward spectacle, and when used for pleasure riding quite ludicrous. No fences are put around the possessions or crops here, but a stone set at each corner constitutes the acknowledged boundary line, and wisps of straw or hay tied to the lower branches of the shade trees along the road is a notice that the grass is not to be walked upon. This practice of setting out shade trees along all the highways is one which tends to beautify the country and deserves imitation everywhere. This absence of fences does not seem to be the occasion of any serious inconvenience, for in the mountain districts the animals at large are in the charge of the cowherds on the hillsides, and in more level portions are either kept up entirely or are sent to pasture in charge of a man and his shepherd dog whose sagacious assistance is a never-failing source of admiration whenever we see it. The peasants are an eating people and always have their plentiful lunch in the field.

Some of the usages and habits of the people seen from our stand-point seem to border closely upon the superstitious; but there is great difficulty in determining the proper boundary line between those practices and usages which are the proper impulse of a strong religious sentiment upon the daily life of a peasantry whose education is traditional and under priestly direction, and those which are the outgrowth of superstitious regard for what has a supposed constant and mysterious influence over their welfare and successive life. Without any attempt, therefore, to explain the causes, I note here a state of things everywhere prevalent through these Bavarian highlands and the Tyrol and can not be overlooked by the American traveler. From the first, we have noticed the great frequency of crucifixes,—they are everywhere, by the roadside, at all road crossings, along pathways through the vineyards and fields, at fountains and springs, on elevated places of resort, upon the house front, and in all the rooms of the house that are in use. In the villages, and often on the way, the dwellings are ornamented with statues or paintings of the Madonna and sacred subjects in fresco, and they are also seen in all public parks and gardens, on public buildings and school houses. Small shrines in brick enclosures are seen far from the villages, with all the appurtenances of the church altar, and not unfrequently are to be seen inside, votive tablets, waxen figures of arms and feet, and offerings. Near the villages stations will often be noticed leading up the winding pathway to some small chapel. Pilgrimage churches are seen which are resorted to for certain objects and upon certain festivals. No hamlet scarcely is so poor or so high among the hills as to be without its little church. Churchyards have stoups of holy water hung upon small hooks over many of the graves, and the passer by often steps to sprinkle it about. The peasants reverently bow when the priest passes and children run to kiss his hand. Twigs blessed in church are hung in the trees of the orchard and forest; seed for planting receives an increased vitality through a similar agency; the salt for family use during the year is, in like manner, consecrated; and at the festival of Mary's ascension we were greatly interested to ascertain what possessed all the little boys and girls who seemed to be running from house to house with bunches and sometimes with armfuls of weeds and flowers and grasses, including prodigious mullein and hollyhock stalks, when it proved to be a day for consecrating these things to be kept during the year for use in case of sickness, thunder showers, &c. And every Sabbath morning until the crops are all harvested, a procession of those peasants who are engaged in farming is to be seen going from the pilgrimage chapel to the church. Mention is not made of these things by way of ridicule, but simply as illustrative of the simple-hearted and trustful character of the peasantry in this secluded mountain valley.

The weather was not always of the best during our sojourn of three weeks in August, but the time passed swiftly and pleasantly by. There were delightful rambles along the mountain sides, winding up 500 or 1,000 feet if desired, to the Fauken fall and ravine and along the valley, and in all these places nice footpaths were constructed, with comfortable benches placed at eligible spots for fine views and grateful shade, and where we often spent our occasional spare hours, accompanied always by a supply of books and pears. On rainy days we could write our letters or watch the curious incidents at the public pump and water tank in the street fronting our window, for rain did not seem to impede out-door work unless very violent. Most of the visitors during our stay were either German or Russian, and very few English,—nor did they generally stay long, but "did" the place and its vicinity in two or three days and then forward. Several artists were always to be seen starting out in the morning and returning at night, with their stool, steel-pointed staff, umbrella, easel and portfolio. They were industrious, and from appearances were plying their art as a business.

At P., and indeed in all these Alpine villages, it is a most novel and interesting sight to witness the coming home of the herds of cows and goats from their pastures on the mountain slope. Our rooms were directly facing the Esterberg, and we had a full view of all the paths running along its side, as also of the principal street leading in that direction. About 5 P. M. the first goats could be seen walking and skipping along down the steep, alike sure-footed whether on the naked rock or the beaten track, and after them the long, irregular procession of fellow goats, with their tinkling little bells, numbering about one hundred and fifty, and all at length reaching the street come marching along, generally with great gravity, and each proceeding at once or led by the horns by small boys to their respective stables or kitchen doors. Being of various sizes and colors, each with her jingling bell and often uttering a plaintive cry when the wisp of grass was offered but withheld, their appearance was always a pleasant sight. Among them we noticed some with three horns, one with four, and several with no horns at all. Shortly after the nimble goats came the long cavalcade of sober cows, one after the other in single file, proceeding with more care down some of the narrow paths which years of use had worn into the side of the hill. They were nearly all of a dirty white color. It seemed a little curious to see how common, in fact almost universal throughout this part of the country, is this light color of all the cattle, while about Bremen and vicinity black or nearly black was equally general. It was impossible to see without interest nearly two hundred cows thus march down from their high pasture grounds into the busy streets with such regularity day after day—stopping at times to taste the water in one tank or to poke the ribs of some submissive anti-belligerent, but most of them going directly as possible to the snug stables and nice supper of green grass prepared by the loving hands of their kind peasant mistresses. Then again at six in the morning (a good hint to get up) the faithful herdsman would toot his unmusical ram's horn at the street corners, and forthwith the current of mingled goats and cows would begin to pour in from all directions and, disproving the ordinary laws of gravitation, flow steadily on, up the street and up the hill. This feature of life in the Tyrol continues uninterruptedly day after day from spring to the late fall.

Another of the entertainments which our fortunate locality afforded each day, came off at the public pump, beginning at early morn and continuing until nightfall. Hither came the peasant women from the four streets which centered before our windows, to perform that variety of duties which in our land would have fallen principally among the indoor subdivision. The clothes washing was incessant—a vigorous swashing from side to side, some hard pounding with a flat wooden spatula, a little soap and less rubbing served to complete the operation. Hither carrots, potatoes, turnips and onions were brought to undergo the preliminary cleansing for dinner; here the ponderous shoes received a scrubbing both inside and out, while the carriers of water in tubs, buckets and bottles were coming and going all the time—the buckets never having bails, but only a simple transverse immovable handle or a single stave prolonged upward about a foot, with a hole to insert the fingers near the proper top of the vessel. Kettles and frying pans, tin ware and earthen pots were here scoured and cleansed with the agency of a tuft of grass pulled from the wayside, and a little sand always lying around them, and as the day drew towards its close a series of naked feet received their needed ablution. The carnival of purification for the tank itself came off but once in each week.—These sights, which are not fanciful but real, were not merely entertaining for our idle hours, but good subjects of study to those who would note the habits of the people. It may be stated in this connection that it is a nearly universal practice in Germany, at public as well as private houses, to use glass bottles or decanters for water on the table and for washstands.

During our stay at P., from August 8th to the 26th, the cutting of hay, reaping of oats and wheat, and pulling of peas and flax were constantly progressing, and mainly under the management of the women. On the 22d of August, by concurrence or by a singular coincidence merely, a great and general pounding pervaded the air, which we soon discovered to be produced by a great and general flax-threshing, which continued for two or three days. This incident, it should be observed, derived its peculiar interest from the fact that in all the smaller villages of Germany the barn or stable occupies one end of the common dwellings, from which it is *sometimes* separated by a hall; so that these threshing floors which opened directly upon the street, made a very general distribution of this threshing mania. Of those who swung the flails, Tennyson's lines may be adopted as a sufficient description:

"Stronger than men,
Huge women, bronzed with health and wind and rain,
And labor."

Working generally two or three together and with a will, the rapid reiteration of the muffled thud, thud, thud, coming from all directions (our own house included), and modulated by its greater or less distance, was not entirely unmusical.

In all this seeming imposition of so much drudgery upon the women, no appearance of reluctant submission is manifested, but on the contrary a most cheerful acceptance of the position. This condition of things would seem to be a practical solution of the woman question so far as employments enter into it, yet few would care to introduce it generally into the usages of American life. The truth seems to be that here it finds a satisfactory cause in the condition of feudal society, which has entailed its practice upon succeeding ages, and has been perpetuated by the extremely small subdivisions into which the land is apportioned among the peasantry. The condition of the individual is generally consistent with the conditions surrounding him, here and everywhere.

But we are about to leave these highlands. Our stay has been long enough to enter permanently into the web of our future lives, and its charming scenery and the simple habits of the people, so wel fitted for the humble comforts of these narrow vales and measureless mountain sides, will long form a pleasing portion of our memories of European travel. It was here we made our first intimate acquaintance with the everlasting hills, and as we go farther among their haunts in the Tyrol, shall have no fear that our love of Nature, as she sports with the grand and the beautiful through all this Alpine region, will either weary or pall. You will hear of our trip to Innsbruck some other time.

Ever yours,

J. M. WHEELER.

Was It Chance.

I was in the habit of visiting a decent widow, as paralysis made it impossible for her to attend church. She was tended by a very beautiful daughter, who, working at a flax mill in the neighborhood, toiled hard, and contented herself with plain dress and simple fare that she might help her mother. Before leaving the cottage for her work, she was in the habit of heaping up the refuse of the mill in the grate and kindling it. She placed her helpless mother in a chair right before the fire, and as the fuel burned slowly away the old woman was kept comfortable till her return.

It happened one day that I left my manse, and skirting the walls of the old church-yard, and passing the corn mill, with its busy sound and flashing wheel, I took my way down the winding dell to the cottage of the old woman, which stood in its garden embowered among trees. But, having met a parishioner with whom I had some subject of interest to talk about, I called a halt, and sitting down on a bank of thyme, we entered into conversation. Ere the subject was half exhausted the widow arose to my recollection. I felt, somehow, that I must cut it short, and hasten away on my visit. But the idea was dismissed, and the conversation went on. However, it occurred again and again, till, with a feeling that I was neglecting a call of duty, as by an uncontrollable impulse I arose to my feet, and made haste to the cottage. Opening the door, a sight met my eye that for a moment nailed me to the spot!

The erection of mill refuse which had been built from the hearth some feet up the open, wide chimney, having its foundations eaten away, had fallen, and precipitating itself forward, surrounded the helpless paralytic with a circle of fire.—The accident took place some minutes before I entered. She had cried out, but no ear was there to hear, nor hand to help. Catching the loose refuse about her, on and on, nearer and nearer the flames crept. It was a terrible sight for the two Wigtown women—martyrs, staked far out on the sands of Solway Frith, to mark the sea-foam crawl nearer and nearer them; it was more terrible still for this lone woman, in her lone cottage, without any great cause to die for, to sit there and see the fire creeping closer, drawing nearer and nearer to her feet. By the time I had entered it had almost reached her, where she sat motionless, speechless, pale as death, looking down on the fire as it was about to seize her clothes and burn her to a cinder. Ere it caught, I had time, and no more, to make one bound from the door to the hearthstone, and seizing her, chair and all, in my arms, to pluck her from the jaws of a cruel, fiery death.

By what law of nature, when I lingered on the road, was I moved, without the remotest idea of her danger, to cut short, against all my inclinations, an interesting conversation, and hurry on to the house, which I reached just in the nick of time; one or two minutes later, the flames had caught her clothes, and I had found her in a blaze of fire. Be it mine to live and die in the belief of a present and presiding, as well as a personal God; in the faith which inspired my aged friend to thank Him for her wonderful deliverance, and the boy to explain his calm courage on the roaring deep, in these simple but grand words: "My father's at the helm."—*Dr. Guthrie.*

Self-Esteem.

In the training and education of the young this element of character should not be crushed, but encouraged and properly directed. If a child has a fair development of it, he should never be degraded nor underrated. If it be weak in him, it should be encouraged by an address to his honor and manliness. He may be early taught that some actions are in themselves mean and low, and therefore beneath the true dignity of human character, and he will instinctively despise and avoid them. Mothers sometimes call their children debasing names, such as *villain, scamp, simpleton, dolt.*—This practice not only serves to irritate and annoy the child, and thus deprave its disposition, but it has a direct tendency to lower the child in his own self-respect. If we tell the child he is a villain, and he has any respect for our opinion, it is the very way to make him one by blighting his sense of honor and giving him a craven spirit and a low estimation of himself.

While we dislike a haughty, supercilious character, we equally deprecate an undignified, craven spirit. Most persons, in the training of children, address approbativeness rather than self-esteem; they impress upon the child's mind the idea that his wrong doings will be unpopular, not that certain acts and dispositions are essentially mean and unworthy of him as a human being, whether the world knows it or not. A child can be induced to abandon a favorite pursuit, by arousing his self-esteem to regard it as debasing, mean, and undignified, and then though his friends and the world do not see his conduct, he will avoid improper conduct *per se* and for his own sake, not to avoid rebuke or public disgrace. His virtues can also be made strong when his sense of dignity and honor is combined with the dictates of reason and conscience.—*What to Do and Why.*

Remedy for Catarrh.

I had this distressing disease eight years or more. It made such a stench that my family could scarcely bear me in their presence. One day I decided to try to cure myself. This is the experiment and the result: I took a vial that would hold a gill and filled it nearly full of water: added to it a piece of alum the size of a common chestnut or hickory nut; to this I added fifteen or twenty drops of Baker's pain panacea, making it as strong as it could be borne. It would be as well to pulverize the alum before putting it in the vial. After the alum is dissolved turn out into the hand a teaspoonful or so of the mixture and snuff it up the nose two or three times. Get it well up the nose. If it runs into the throat it does no harm; spit it out. Repeat this operation two or three times a day. This simple remedy cured me in about eight weeks. It is some six or eight years since I tried this, but I am all right now. It was worth more to me than gold of India or Peru.—*Cor. Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Curing Pork.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* once upon a time, having eaten some delicious pork at a country inn, whose landlord was a farmer, requested "mine host" to tell him how the meat was preserved. This was the way he did it: "As soon as my hogs are dressed and cool enough to be cut, I pack the side pieces in a barrel or cask, with plenty of salt on all sides of each piece, and when my barrel is full I immediately roll it to my pump and pump in water until I can see the water cease to sink in the vessel, or to moisten the salt on the top of the cask. I then lay a flat stone, as large as the vessel will receive, on the contents, so as to keep the pork always under the salt or pickle. I put it in my cellar, covered so as to exclude the flies, and there it remains until a piece is wanted. Care must be taken to keep the meat under the pickle, otherwise it will rust."

Said correspondent has practiced this method for many years, and says it never fails to keep the meat solid and sweet. He is of the opinion that the boiling of pickle is useless if not a positive injury to the meat.

How to make Good Cider.

From the Concord (N. H.) People.

Although thousands upon thousands of barrels of cider are annually made by our farmers, comparatively little is fit to drink. Careful farmers who are scrupulously exact about everything else are oftentimes exceedingly careless when they come to the process of making cider. In the first place, select perfectly sound apples—*the best are good enough!* Avoid every speck of rot as you would a liquid pestilence. Put the apples through a grater mill. The old-fashioned nuts, when set up close, break the seed, which are intensely bitter, and impart a disagreeable flavor that cannot be easily eradicated. To heighten the color of the cider, let the pomace remain in the trough from ten to twenty-four hours, taking good care to stir it frequently in order to bring every part of it in contact with the air. Make in cool weather—never with the thermometer above 55° if you can help it—35° or 40° is much better. The last of November is a good time to make cider that will be fit to *keep*. Of course it will be understood that I am writing about making *good* cider, and not the miserable concoctions that are sometimes compounded of equal parts of rotten apples, worms and dirt. Many farmers will lose their courage as they see their pile grow steadily less as the season wears on, diminished by rot and the unavoidable waste of storage. To such I would say, that it is much better to sell five barrels of cider at $10 a barrel than to sell ten barrels at $3 or $4 a barrel. Even when apples are unusually plenty, as they are this year, there is always a demand for good cider. During the past ten years I have never known a year when, in the spring or early summer, extra nice cider would not bring from $10 to $18 a barrel. Viewed from a money standard alone, it is far more profitable to make less cider, and have it of a better quality. Having made the cider, the next and most important thing is to *keep* it. I am aware that on this point everybody has their pet theories. One puts in beets, another sulphate of lime, another turnip seed, another sweet oil, and so on to the end of the chapter. I would as soon put in a pair of old boots as either. People seem to entertain an erroneous idea of the process of fermentation, or "working," as it is more commonly called. It is the process of *purification*, or the successful effort to throw off substances detrimental to the liquid. Whenever you can lessen the amount of foreign matter or sediment, just in that ratio you diminish the fermentation. Therefore, I maintain that the process of "working" out a peck or two of nasty sediment from the bung-hole of every barrel is entirely needless. *Do not allow it to be put in!* An ounce of prevention in this respect is worth a good many pounds of cure.

Strain the cider through one or two thicknesses of good flannel cloth, the moment it runs from the press, and when you first put it in the cask. You cannot get out *all* the sediment, but you can stop a great deal of it. The advantages are, that it lessens the rapidity of fermentation, and diminishes the pressure upon the casks, and the consequent danger of bursting.

The quicker cider is "worked," the poorer it will be. Fermentation should be very slight, and continued for a considerable time in a cool temperature. If the weather grows warm, and the pressure upon the casks begins to endanger their safety, bore a gimlet hole and vent for an instant, two or three times a day. Under no circumstances leave the bung out. Here is the fatal mistake among farmers. By leaving the bung out, and hastening fermentation, every particle of that "life" that gives it a delicious "sparkle" evaporates in the air, and leaves an insipid liquid that can never be fully restored to what it "might have been." Bung the casks perfectly tight and never vent them except to save them from bursting, which under ordinary circumstances is not very likely to occur. Always use fresh casks. A poor or musty cask will spoil cider in a very few hours. As to the kind of casks, opinions differ. I prefer a wine cask, or Santa Cruz rum cask, brandy next, and whisky last.

After the cider has remained two or three weeks in the cask, rack off, and strain again through flannel, put it into another fresh cask, or the same one cleansed from the quart or two of fine sediment that may be found in it. Fill the cask full, and bung up perfectly air-tight. Put nothing in it but sugar, which will soften it and give it a fine sparkle and delicious flavor a little sooner than if left to itself. Bottle any time from March to May. If found to be a trifle too hard to suit the taste, a table-spoonful of granulated sugar to a quart bottle will soon bring it all right. Select corks considerably too large for the bottle, and press them in a "squeezer" made for that purpose, drive them in with a small wooden mallet, wire them securely place the bottles in a cool, dark cellar, and lay them on the side for the first two or three weeks. By examining the corks you can tell if the pressure is likely to become too great, and if so, stand the bottles up for a few days, and after the pressure is somewhat relieved lay them down again. Cider made and cared for in this way is always in demand at high prices, and is alike satisfactory to the consumer and remunerative to the producer.

A little care and considerable common sense is better than all the quack nostrums for keeping cider.

This is "what I know about making cider." I am aware that I differ somewhat from the old theories, but I have found mine to be a *practical* one, which is, after all, the surest test.

Yours truly,

G. H. JENNESS.

RYE, N. H., Oct., 1872.

Mountain Railroads.

From the Omaha Herald.

The western division of the Colorado Central Railroad (narrow gauge) has been completed from Golden, a distance of sixteen miles, to a point within three miles of Black Hawk. It is now open for business, and has been in running order for the last six weeks. Three locomotives, formerly in use on the east approach to the Missouri River bridge, are now used on this division, and find constant employment in the transportation of freight and passengers.

In some respects this railroad is the most remarkable that has ever been used for passenger transportation. The line follows the canyon of Clear Creek, which is extremely narrow, in some cases contracted to a width of 40 feet. It has precipitous sides, from 800 to 1,000 feet high. Through this canyon the railroad finds its way, following closely to the side of the stream, but built upon rock foundation and beyond the reach of high water. The descent of the creek for sixteen miles is one hundred feet per mile, but it is extremely irregular, in many places moving along with very low velocity and at other points plunging over falls from fifteen to forty feet in height. The steepest grade used is 175 feet per mile, and the shortest curve is 180 feet radius.

All the cars used are fitted with one loose wheel on each axle, by which expedient the friction of the curvature is eliminated and the locomotives are enabled to draw trains with ease which it would be impossible to move if the cars were supplied with wheels of the ordinary construction.

The average speed on the road is eight miles per hour. The operation of a road with these peculiar characteristics being in some degree an experiment, the speed has been reduced to a limit which is perfectly safe. It is anticipated that a higher speed may hereafter be used with entire safety.

During the construction of this road many doubts were expressed as to the practicability of its operation, but the large amount of business which is now being transacted over it and the freedom from accident which has attended its operation have rendered it a matter of certainty that with proper care roads of this character, and often with grades exceeding 200 feet to the mile, may be advantageously used.

The grading of the road between Golden and Julesburg, a distance of 215 miles, was commenced on the 15 of September, and is being prosecuted with a strong force. Forty miles of the road are graded, and it is expected that the force now engaged on the road will be able to grade two miles per day during favorable weather.

The Horse Disease in Detroit.

From the Free Press, Nov. 6.

Standing on the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues at one o'clock yesterday, only three horses were in sight. Standing on the Campus Martius at the same hour, not a horse was in sight on any of the avenues or streets centering there. Not a street car was running, and had it not been election day, not a hack or carriage would have appeared on the streets. A more gloomy, disagreeable day has seldom been seen in Detroit.—The rain which commenced Saturday continued Sunday, Monday and yesterday, and the horse distemper has now reached a point which will begin to tell upon business. Horses which were working Monday morning and had no symptoms of the disease, or only first symptoms, were yesterday scarcely able to stand. Livery stable men have quit the business altogether, and not a horse could be obtained yesterday. There was scarcely a carriage at any of the trains, and those in use by politicians were so bad with the disease that the horses could not be whipped off a walk. There are probably not fifty of the ten or fifteen thousand horses in Detroit which are not down with the disease.

So far as could be learned from hackmen, they do not intend to expose their animals any further until there is less danger that a few hours' work will produce fatal results. The Omnibus Company will be able to send out one or two 'busses this morning. There were only half a dozen trucks working yesterday and these could not be more than half loaded. The dray stands did not exhibit a single vehicle, and the city express wagons were all missing from the depots. If to-day be pleasant some of the street car lines may run a few cars. The Fort street line has about a dozen horses which can work yet, and the Grand River route has horses enough for two cars. The Express company will not bring out their horses for some days to come, but will continue to use man-power to haul their goods. Some of the merchants sent goods to the depots on wagons drawn by men, and this method will have to be put in practice by others.

The Florida Fisheries.

The returns of the Florida sponge fisheries amount to from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds annually, furnishing employment to many men and boats. The sponge is gathered by means of a long pole, with two and sometimes three hooks upon the end. This is thrust down into the sponge, which can be distinctly seen in the clear water at the depth of thirty feet. As the fisherman must see the sponge he can successfully work only in clear and smooth water. They obviate the roughness by throwing upon the surface oil made from the sharks that abound in these waters, or by a contrivance made of a pane of glass set into a box or basket; this they place on the surface and use as a spy-glass. The large schooners come to anchor and send out small boats to fish, but when the wind is not too strong the small craft sail around, with a man on the fore-part on the look-out for the sponge; they also have their small boats. The sponge, after it is gathered, is allowed to remain in the sun for two or three days to die. The gelatinous matter that is in them decays, and they are very offensive at this stage. They are then placed in pens (made by driving poles into the water) near the shore to wash; there they remain a week and are then ready to be bleached in the sun, cut into shape, and baled for the market. There are five kinds gathered in these waters. The most valuable is called the sheep's wool, for which the fishermen get one dollar a pound when cleaned and dry. Then there are the boat and yellow sponges. Of the former not much is found. For these they get twenty-five cents a pound. Besides these there is the glove sponge, which ranks about the same as the common grass sponge, which only brings them ten cents a pound.—*Hearth and Home.*

New York Wool Market.

There has been unmistakable symptoms of returning animation in this branch of business during the past week, and while the market is rather firmer for all grades, it is fully 1a2c higher on fine Western domestic fleeces, and 2a3c on fine ungraded Texas, at least, with a tendency toward hardening rates. Demand and supply are now getting in closer contact, and as the latter is found to be inadequate to the wants of consumers and the trade, it is evidently certain that prices have touched bottom, and that from now to the close of the year prices are likely to favor the seller.

In the line of fine native fleeces there is very little here offering that is really enticing. Dealers generally have no stocks of moment they can call their own. They hold a little fine wools on commission, it is true, but these cost the owners early in the season prices that can hardly be realized as yet, and hence the owners as a rule, are not over anxious to press this class of wools to sale until they are enabled to realize a price that would afford them some profit on their investment.

For months past the market has been gradually softening, or rather giving away in price, for reasons which are quite familiar to our readers. But the near approach of cold weather, and with the prospect of a better demand for woolens, coupled with the light stocks of wools held in the hands of manufacturers, give assurance that with a return of ease in monetary circles prices of this staple will enhance in value.

"It is an ill wind that blows no good to anybody" is an old and true saying, but we find it beautifully exemplified in the wool trade this week. The horse epidemic has stimulated the demand for horse blankets to an extraordinary extent and this in return has caused an active inquiry for blanket wools. Hence low grades of Texas wools from Corpus Christi and New Mexico, which have been almost unsalable all the season, have been in animated demand for consumption, at prices ranging about 22c, and averaging 24½c per lb., with sales of some twenty-seven hundred bags.

The wool market is now all agog with excitement, and the bears have changed their ideas just as we expected they would all along on the eve of election. Truly this is a high compliment to the verification of our reports all through the season. We never doubted for one moment but the supply of wool was inadequate to the wants of the woolen machinery of the country if this machinery was to be run on any decent class of woolen fabrics. The manufacturers, frightened at the high prices prevalent for the raw material, have run their looms on rubbish, on woolen cottonades, on Union cloths until they have run the trade completely in the ground, and gentlemen are forced to go beyond the seas with all the Flora McFlimsies of Madison square for some decent cloth to cover their nakedness from the winter's blast.

Sales for the week include 25,000 lbs XX Ohio fleece at 62½c; 10,000 lbs XX do do at 60c; 5,000 lbs X and above Ohio at 60c; 5,000 lbs Michigan at 57c; 6,000 lbs Western fleece at 58½c; 25,000 lbs Michigan do at 53½a56½c; 8,000 unwashed fleece at 42c; 10,000 lbs fine do do, on private terms, and 11,000 lbs tub washed at 65c, and a large quantity of pulled, lamb, California and Texas wools.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, Nov. 1st.*

—The triangular fight for mayor in New York City resulted in the election of Havemeyer, the "Reform"-Republican-Custom-House candidate.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING. NOV. 8, 1872

THE ELECTION--THE RESULT.

We need hardly tell the ARGUS readers that the election on Tuesday, in this County, State, and throughout the country, resulted in a general defeat and rout of the Democratic-Liberal forces. As the sensational writer puts it when a ship is wrecked and passengers and crew are lost, "not a soul is left to tell the harrowing tale," or if here and there a solitary monument is left he may well exclaim in the language of one of the messengers sent to console (?) Job, "I alone am escaped to tell you."

Without wearying our mathematical editor or testing the endurance of the reader we may say that the following States are claimed for GREELEY and BROWN:

Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Tennessee; 58 electoral votes.

Alabama and Arkansas were in doubt on latest returns, both parties claiming. Texas only ceased voting yesterday, but may probably be counted for GREELEY.

GRANT bags the rest of the States, 284 electoral votes, and can take the 24 doubtful or undecided ones for what we care, it being scarcely any object to save the pieces.

Majorities are not yet figured up, but are claimed all the way from 611 in Delaware to 125,000 in Pennsylvania. The reader can wait until next week for more definiteness or fill a hat with miscellaneous figures and another with the names of the States and "draw for it," gift enterprise or charity fair like. It is "immaticular" to us, as the colored orator put it. Thus much for the general result.

Coming to this State "a short horse is soon curried." The Republicans claim from 40,000 to 60,000 for GRANT and WILSON. Call it the higher figure without any higgling or hair-splitting. They elect the 11 members of Congress—majorities not yet counted up; the 32 State Senators; 94 of the 100 Representatives, with a chance at three of the other six. "Glory enough for one day" they ought to say and be thankful, and not cry, as they will, horse leech like, for more.

In this county it is equally a short story. A Republican Senator, three Republican Representatives—the first clean Legislative sweep the party has ever made, and the entire County ticket, save Sheriff. The reported majorities are:

For Grant Electors,	1061
" Bagley, Governor,	977
" Waldron, Congress,	1046
" Childs, Senator,	649
" Cheever, Judge of Probate,	712
" FLEMING, Sheriff,	72
" Stevens, Clerk,	657
" Schaffer, Register,	243
" Fairchild, Treasurer,	1843
" Allen, Prosecuting Attorney,	1264
" Circuit Court Commissioners, Lawrence claims somewhere about 1700 over Morris, but as the two highest are elected without regard to opponents, one running against the field, a full canvass is necessary to determine exact majorities.	
" Grant, Representative, 1st dist.,	598
" Noyes, " 2d "	171
" Cook, " 3d "	404

FLEMING is the Job-like messenger, whose painful duty it is to "carry the news to Horace"—the one grain of consolation, the seed for the next crop. He made a "bully run," as the boys say.

This is the plain statement of results. Now "why is this thusly?" It is easy for any dogan to lock the stable after the horse is stolen, for a would be prophet to predict results after they are chronicled, or to say "I told you so." Nevertheless we have an opinion or two which we will venture to record.

The first blunder and a terrible one was made when the wire-pullers were permitted to capture the Cincinnati Convention and over-ride the honest and genuine Reformers who had united in calling it. The nomination of HORACE GREELEY was in total violation of the object and designs of the men who originated that convention, and was one not fit to be made. Based on the pretence that he alone could carry the Southern States and disrupt the Republican party throughout the North, rather than on personal qualifications or principles sought to be advanced, it was a delusion from the first, and at the last the rock on which the ship Reform split and went to pieces.

Blunder number two was made when the Cincinnati Reformers did not within an hour after the nomination of GREELEY repudiate it, convene anew and nominate a candidate truly representing their tariff and revenue reform principles. That done the first blunder might have been overcome.

Blunder number three was made by the Democratic leaders all through the country in not turning their backs instantly upon GREELEY and BROWN, going to Baltimore, and nominating the best two men in the party and calling upon the defeated Cincinnati Revenue Reformers to enlist under their banner. GREELEY could have been driven from the field with ADAMS and GROESBECK, GROESBECK and HANCOCK, or any other good combination, success deserved if not commanded and secured, and party unity and strength preserved for future contests. It was never possible to carry the Democratic party to GREELEY bodily, and that we foresaw this, witness the following sentence from the ARGUS of June 21st. Speaking for the Democracy of Washtenaw County, we wrote: "Many of them have registered a pledge that they *will not* vote for GREELEY *even if nominated at Baltimore*, and this pledge we have fears that they will keep, or at least that the number keeping it will exceed as five to one the number of GREELEY Republicans." The pledge was kept and our fears were realized. The non-voting Democrats in this county out number largely the Republican majority obtained on Tuesday, while the number of Republicans voting for GREELEY was a mere bagatelle. It was useless to talk to these anti-Greeley Democrats of the "least of the evils." They were asked to vote for the arch-enemy of their party, and not even a converted enemy, and do it they could not and would not.

Blunder number four was made in nominating BLAIR, when a sterling Democrat should have been placed at the head of the State ticket, one who could have aided in calling out the disaffected Democrats; and blunder number five in selecting Congressional candidates in this and several other districts, but these latter blunders are subordinate to those of Baltimore and Cincinnati.

No allegiance being recognized to the head of the ticket, the Democratic voters stayed away from the polls, or when they went to the polls cut right and left into one of the best county tickets ever put in the field. It was "every one for himself and the devil take care of the hindmost," with the result we have stated: and what is true of this county is true of other counties and other States.

We may sum up in a few words: Seeing no other way to beat GRANT and break up the semi-military government or ring installed at Washington, the leaders, so-called, accepted GREELEY. It was a matter of reason, not of heart or enthusiasm; the masses could not or would not look through the eyes of those they had been accustomed to follow, and all have gone down together before the "tidal wave which was to have overwhelmed the Radicals.

But what of the future? Of that not now.

MICHAEL FLEMING, Sheriff elect, is probably the only Democratic county officer elected in the whole Lower Peninsula.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

— Democrats may console themselves for the defeat of Greeley and Brown by the story of the rabbit which the boy tried to sell. Praising his fatness and being told that very fat rabbits were not the best, he ingenuously declared "it is n't such a d—d fat rabbit after all." Greeley wasn't much of a Democrat after all, and it might have been harder to make his a Democratic administration than to make a whistle out of a pig's tail.

— According to the *Tribune* the Democrats have n't elected a single Senator and only five Representatives. Well, the Democracy will have no responsibility for any of the legislation of the next two years, and unless it averages better than that for several past years that will be some consolation.

— The Toledo *Commercial* says that the result of the election on Tuesday "is a vindication of the intelligence and virtue of the people," which is a very singular way of putting it, and very suggestive of a fertile imagination.

— One of the brothers-in-law Dent, the hanger-on at the White House, is now charged with selling "his influence with the British Government" to the attorney of a claim agent. The "rogues have fallen out," hence the expose.

— "Panic of the Radicals in Ohio." That was the heading of an article in the N. Y. *World* for Monday. It was n't exactly the kind of a panic on Tuesday predicted by the article, which was from the Cincinnati *Commercial.*

— Vicky Woodhull and Col. Claflin, both Grant women, being occupants of Ludlow street jail on election day, were unable to perpetrate the farce of a year ago by riding in state to the polls and offering to vote.

— At Rochester, N. Y., the election officers were so anxious to swell the Grant majority that they permitted Susan B. Anthony and fifteen other strong-minded women to violate the election laws and vote.

— Judging by the aggregate Greeley vote Liberal Republicans were "scase as hens' teeth" on Tuesday or large numbers of obstinate Democrats held back in the breeching, which? Perhaps both.

— Grant carried Bourbon County, Kentucky, by 108 majority. Now let the Republicans dry up about "the Bourbons," we always knew that they were co-workers in the Radical cause.

— The so-called election on Tuesday was only what the schoolboys nowadays call a "trial examination." The real contest is yet to come,—say when Ulysses is trotted out for the first heat.

— Horace Greeley has published a card withdrawing from politics and resuming the editorship of the *Tribune.* He says the *Tribune* will never more be an organ nor a partisan journal.

— The President is satisfied with the result of Tuesday's elections, and especially "gratified that the people have vindicated his private character." A big day's work, that.

— Two women voted in the third ward of Toledo on Tuesday,—one for Grant and the other for Greeley. The *Commercial* pronounces it illegal voting and censures the officers.

— Old convention goers are familiar with the phrase "informal ballot." That was what took place on Tuesday. Wait until a "formal ballot" is ordered, and then.

— It was the horse disease which kept so many Democrats away from the polls on Tuesday. If not, what was it?

— A Connecticut woman was refused registration and appealed to the courts for aid, which was refused.

— Geo. Francis Train tried to go bail for Mrs. Woodhull and Col. Claflin, but was rejected.

— The President's horses are down with the prevailing distemper.

Terrible Sufferings of a Shipwrecked Crew.

The schooner Seriole sailed from Liverpool, N. S., on the 8th of August for Demerara, and soon after getting to sea encountered a severe hurricane, during which the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, necessitating the cutting away of her masts, when she righted. The vessel became unmanageable, the sea breaking over her fore and aft. All hands lashed themselves to the wreck, where they were exposed to the waves, which constantly washed over them, and also to the imminent danger of starvation, as no water or food could be had. On the 31st of August the gale abated, and on the following day the men succeeded in breaking a hole through the deck sufficiently large to admit of the arm of a seaman, who reached down and drew forth a small quantity of flour from an open barrel. The flour on being moistened furnished the only food that they had taken since the vessel was disabled. The captain and a seaman named Lewis W. Leathen were too much reduced to eat the flour. On the 2d of September they caught some small fish and ate them raw, first sucking the blood from them to quench their intolerable thirst. They could obtain only one or two after fishing all day. On the 5th a turtle coming alongside was captured and the blood and flesh of the animal was divided among the famished mariners. The captain, the cook, and Leathen were in the meanwhile fast sinking under their sufferings, being now reduced to the last extremity. On the 6th two quarts of rain water was caught by spreading oil cloths on deck, and this served to moisten their lips and tongues. On Sunday morning Leathen died, and the captain becoming delirious continued in that condition until the 11th, when he expired. The survivors remained on the wreck until the 15th of September, enduring all the agonies of death, when they were taken off by Capt. Sears, of the Eliza Stevens, from Boston, and carried to Martinique. The cook died after being transferred to the brig, but the rest recovered through the careful treatment received at the hands of Captain Sears.

The Election---Comments of the Press.

The *Herald's* election estimates give to Grant twenty-eight States and to Greeley eight, or 268 electoral votes for Grant to 90 for Greeley. The popular majority for Grant is placed at 350,000. The *Herald* editorially says that, whether the result will be accounted for by the popular strength of General Grant on the one hand, or the weakness of Greeley and the feebleness of the Liberal Republicans combined with the Democrats both on the otherhand, it is in many respects the most remarkable of any Presidential election in the history of the country.

The *Tribune* gives Grant 260 electoral votes at the lowest, and 82 for Greeley, with the rest doubtful. There is scarcely a parallel, it says, in the completeness of the rout and triumph. It agrees that Liberalism could not withstand the enormous outlays of money expended by the Republicans in the canvass.

The *Sun* says the Liberal Republicans have been faithful to their pledges, but that the Democrats have beaten Greeley by not coming out to vote.

The *Tribune* adds that the Liberal movement was at one time formidable, and had prospects of success, and had not millions been expended to arrest its progress in the State elections of the last three months it might have swept the country. The Liberal Republican strength in North Carolina, Vermont and Maine was nearly neutralized by Democrats who would not eat crow when they could get from five to twenty dollars each for not eating it. There was nothing purchasable in the Keystone State that was not bought.

Grant has now four years more of power, with a heavy Congressional majority, and in whatever reform he may seek to effect he will have the aid of the *Tribune*

The *World* places Grant's majority at 300,000. It says the defeat is due to the Democracy surrendering to Greeley, and that the demoralization consequent upon the New York Ring peculation of a year or two ago disheartened the party and caused the nomination at Baltimore.—That the party had not recovered in time from the Tammany trial to do anything until it was too late.

The London Press on the Election.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The result of the American Presidential election is published this morning. The *Telegraph* believes that Grant deserves re-election. The *Standard* makes a violent attack upon the Republican party, which, it says, has done nationally what Tammany and Fisk did locally. Grant and Greeley were both unfit for President, but of two evils the lesser was chosen.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The *Standard* upholds the principles upon which the Southern States seceded from the Union, and is opposed to Republicanism, which it denounces as the deification of the passions of a temporary majority, and as identified with personal and political corruption. In consequence of a supremacy of the Republican party the States are loaded with enormous debts, and the foreign holders of their securities receive nothing. The Republicans are responsible, also, for the insurrection in Cuba, anarchy in Mexico, and murderer of Emperor Maximilian. The Democrats, however, are not any better.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The *Daily Telegraph*, in referring to the re election of General Grant, says no one deserves better of his country or is worthier of a place among the illustrious and wise men who have twice held the Presidential office. England has had cause to complain of many things, but President Grant's policy towards her has never been wilfully petulant or hostile.

The *Telegram* hopes the United States will now take care of Mexico and Cuba. It believes the West, not the East, demands their attention.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The GERMAN FARMER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Washtenaw County, Mich., will hold their annual meeting in the School House, in Scio, near the German Church, on the first Monday of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., to elect new officers and propose other things.

Ann Arbor, November 7th, 1872.

1399w3 LEWIS FRITZ, Sec'y.

THE BRIGHT SIDE AND FAMILY CIRCLE

will be published *weekly* in 1873, better and prettier than ever, at only $1.60 per year, and a beautiful Chromo. "The Calla Lilies," will be given to every subscriber. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions. Splendid Premiums. Subscribe now. Get up a club. BRIGHT SIDE CO., 1399w13 Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE.

The good and substantial Brick House and two lots, beautifully situated on State Street, south; also Stuccoed House and two lots, No. 43 University Place; also Building and lot on Pear Street; also Building and lot on Pontiac Street; also lots on Pear, Pontiac, Peach, Traver and Plum Streets. The above lots are very accessible to water and in the most healthy part of the city.

1399 Apply to A. H. PARTRIDGE.

HILL'S OPERA HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13th.

First appearance in Ann Arbor in three years of the Celebrated Original

BERGER FAMILY

VOCAL & INST'AL CONCERT TROUPE

—AND—

Swiss Bell Ringers! Young Ladies' Silver Cornet Band! Parlor Orchestra! Vocalists, Harpists, Violinists.

MISS ANNA BERGER, Violinist, and Gold Cornet Soloist.

MISS HENRIETTA BERGER, Staff Bell Soloist and performer upon the CRYSTAL CHIMES.

MISS NELLIE E. KNAPP, (of Boston,) Soprano Vocalist.

MISS AMY SCHMITT, Violoncello and Tenor horn.

MISS BELLE BOISDOR, Alto horn, Vocalist, and general instrumental performer.

ERNEST THIELE, the distinguished Flutist and Violin *Virtuoso*

SIDNEY FRANKS, the great London Mimic and Character Vocalist.

FRED G. BERGER, Solo Harpist, Leader of Cornet Band and General Director.

HENRY BERGER, Flute, Piccolo and Tuba.

The Most Elegant and Popular Musical Organization in America. A carefully arrayed programme replete with musical gems will be presented.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance commences at 8. Admission 50 and 75 cents. Seats can be secured in advance at Gilmore & Fiske's Book Store.

1399 W. W. FOWLER, Bus. Manager.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Fourth Judicial Circuit In Chancery.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, wherein Mary A. Robertson is complainant, and Alexander Robertson is defendant, at Ann Arbor, this 21st day of October, 1872.

On reading and filing due proof by affidavit that the above named defendant, Alexander Robertson, resides out of this state, and resides at Oak Park, in Cook County, Illinois, and on motion of Frank Hinckley, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that said defendant cause his appearance to be entered in said cause within three months from the date of this order and in default thereof that the bill of complaint in said cause be taken as confessed by said defendant; and it is further ordered that within twenty days said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, and that said publication be continued once in each week for six successive weeks.

Dated, October 21st, 1872.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Circuit Court Com. Washtenaw Co. Mich.

FRANK HINCKLEY, Compl'ts Solicitor.

1399w6

NEW GROCERY STORE!

THE undersigned has opened in McMAHON'S BLOCK, north side of Court House Square, a full stock of

Groceries and Provisions,

Which will be sold at the lowest prices.

The highest price paid for Country Produce.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 17th, 1872.

1396-2m GEORGE MOE.

THE NEW YORK

EVENING POST.

SAFE, SURE AND STEADFAST.

A JOURNAL FOR ALL TRUE REPUBLICANS, FOR ALL TRUE LIBERALS, AND ALL TRUE DEMOCRATS.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST

Edited by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and PARKE GODWIN, assisted by the strongest talent that can be engaged, has for more than half a century maintained the same principles of Freedom and Progress, through all changes of parties and policies.

IT STANDS FOR EQUAL RIGHTS; for the Distribution of Power; for Honesty and Economy; for the security of the glorious results of Emancipation and Enfranchisement won by the war; and for all practicable Reforms.

IT IS OPPOSED TO INJUSTICE AND SPOLIATION, disguised under the name of protection; and to all corrupt party combinations which sacrifice principle to mere success.

THE EVENING POST is equal to any other as a newspaper, and is complete in its Political, its Literary, its Scientific, its Agricultural, and its Commercial Departments.

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Those subscribing now for one year will receive the paper until January 1, 1874.

Or we will send the following periodicals to subscribers in connection with the EVENING POST, at the prices named:

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Harper's Weekly,	$4 50	$6 00
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Harper's Magazine,	4 50	6 00
Every Saturday,	5 00	6 50
Atlantic Monthly,	4 00	5 50
Our Young Folks,	3 00	4 50
Scribner's Monthly,	4 50	6 00
Old and New,	4 50	6 00
The Galaxy,	4 00	5 50
Phrenological Journal,	3 50	5 00
The Agriculturist,	2 50	4 00
Hearth and Home,	3 75	5 25
Littell's Living Age,	8 00	9 50
Appleton's Journal,	4 50	6 00
Wood's Household Magazine,	2 00	3 50
Home Journal,	3 50	5 00
The Christian Intelligencer with Chromo,	3 75	5 25

To each subscriber to the EVENING POST and *Christian Intelligencer* will be sent the beautiful Chromo, THE GLEANERS.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

For 25 cents we will send the WEEKLY EVENING POST for two months, or for 50 cents we will send the SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST for the same time.

SPECIMEN NUMBERS SENT FREE.

ADDRESS,

WILLIAM C. BRYANT & CO.,

1399w3 NEW YORK.

Estate of John Wortley.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the second day of November, 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 Wortley, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John A. Wortley, praying that Cyrus Raymond or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the second day of December 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

1399

Estate of Seth Smith.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Seth Smith, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Amelia B. Smith, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that she and Lyman S. Wood may be appointed Executors thereof.

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

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

1399

Estate of Brokaw-minors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the second day of November, 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 A. Brokaw, Ann E. Brokaw and Alfaretta C. Brokaw, minors. John Brokaw, guardian of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his first account as such guardian.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the next of kin of said minors, 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 guardian 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.

1399

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 Joseph Harris, 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 First National Bank, in the city of Ypsilanti, in said county, on Saturday, the eleventh day of January, and on Friday, the second day of May next, at at two o'clock P. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, November 2d, A. D. 1872.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, FRANCIS P. BOGARDUS, Commissioners.

1399w4*

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 Rachel McCormick, 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 John Harle, Salem, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of November, and Monday, the twenty-fourth day of March next, at ten at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, September 23d, A. D. 1872.

WILLIAM GEER, EDWIN CURTIS, Commissioners.

1399w4*

GREAT ARRIVAL AND SALE

OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS!

We have just returned from the East with a VERY large stock of Goods, bought extraordinarily cheap since the great decline, and we respectfully invite every one to examine our stock.

This is not merely inserted as an advertisement, but to inform those wanting to purchase DRY GOODS CHEAP that we are selling our goods, without doubt, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

MACK & SCHMID.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY!

A Serial Story By DR. HOLLAND.

New Story By SAXE HOLM.

A Long Story From Bret Harte.

BRILLIANT ARRAY OF CONTRIBUTORS.

CLARENCE COOK On Furniture and Decorations.

R. H. STODDARD On Authors.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

500 Pages for $1.00! &c., &c.

The Publishers of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, in their Prospectus just issued, promise for the ensuing year a more brilliant array of contributors, and an increase in the variety and beauty of its illustrations, already conceded by the critics to be "finer than any which have hitherto appeared in any American magazine."

DR. HOLLAND, the Editor, will write the serial story of the year, which will be autobiographical in form, and will be illustrated by Miss Hallock. It is entitled ARTHUR BONNICASTLE, and will deal with some of the most difficult problems of American Life. It will be commenced in the November Number.

There will be a new story by SAXE HOLM, THE ONE LEGGED DANCERS.

BRET HARTE the best writer of short stories now living, will contribute a characteristic story, entitled THE EPIC OF FIDDLETOWN, which will be illustrated by Sheppard.

R. H. STODDARD will write a series of entertaining papers about AUTHORS, THEIR PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, HOME LIFE, FAMILIES, FRIENDS, WHIMS, AND WAYS. A series of PORTRAITS OF LIVING AMERICAN WRITERS, is also promised.

CLARENCE COOK will write about FURNITURE, AND THE DECORATION OF AMERICAN HOMES. These papers will be eminently practical as well as artistic, and will be illustrated with designs and sketches by numerous artists in addition to those which the writer himself will furnish.

Among those who will contribute are:

HANS ANDERSON, BRYANT, BUSHNELL, EGGLESTON, FROUDE, HIGGINSON, BISHOP HUNTINGTON, BRET HARTE, JOHN HAY, H. H., MACDONALD, MITCHELL, Miss PHELPS, STEDMAN, STOCKTON, STODDARD, CELIA THAXTER, WARNER, WILKINSON, Mrs. WHITNEY, besides a host of others.

The editorial control and direction of the Magazine will remain in the hands of Dr. HOLLAND, who will continue to write "THE TOPICS OF THE TIME," which the New York *Independent* says "are more widely quoted than any similar papers in any American magazine."

WATSON GILDER will write "THE OLD CABINET;" as hitherto. Prof. JOHN C. DRAPER conducts the Department of "NATURE AND SCIENCE." The departments of "HOME AND SOCIETY" and "CULTURE AND PROGRESS," will engage the contributions of more than a score of pens on both sides of the Atlantic. *The Watchman and Reflector* says: "Scribner's Monthly for September is better than usual, which indicates a needless waste of editorial brains and Publisher's money, for the Magazine was good enough before!" *AND YET THE PUBLISHERS PROMISE TO MAKE IT STILL BETTER FOR THE COMING YEAR!!*

The Subscription price is $4.00 a year, with special rates to Clergymen, Teachers and Postmasters.

The following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

are offered to new subscribers:

For $5.50 the Publishers will send, or any Book seller or Newsdealer will supply, the Magazine for one year, and the twelve numbers of Vols. III and IV, containing the beginning of Mrs. Oliphant's Serial, "At His Gates:" for $7.50, the Magazine for one year, and the 24 back numbers *bound* (4 vols.) charges on bound vols paid. This will give nearly 5000 pages of the choicest reading, with the finest illustrations, for $10.50, or nearly 500 pages for a dollar! and will enable every subscriber to obtain the series from the first.

Special Terms to Dealers, Clergymen and Teachers.

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y.

TEN REASONS WHY

No Family should be without a bottle of WHITTLESEY in the house.

1st.—It will relieve the worst case of Billous Cholic or Cholera Morbus in 15 minutes.

2d.—It will cure the most obstinate case of Dyspepsia and Indigestion in a few weeks.

3d.—It is the best remedy in the world for Sick Headache, as thousands can testify, if taken when the first symptoms appear.

4th.—It is the best diuretic ever put before the public; curing those distressing complaints, Diabetes and Gravel and other Urinary difficulties.

5th.—It is a most excellent Emmenagogue, and to the Young Girls, middle aged Women, and at the Turn of Life, this remedy is of incalculable value.

6th.—It will remove wind from the bowels, and hence a few drops in some sweetened water given to a babe is better than a dozen cordials to Relieve and make it Sleep. Containing no anodyne.

7th.—It is a sure relief for adults and children affected with Worms and Pin Worms. It will bring away the worms.

8th.—It will cure the Piles and Hemorrhodial difficulties.

9th.—It will cure Constipation and keep the bowels regular. It will also cure the worst case of Summer Complaint and Dysentery.

10th.—It will cure Sour Stomach, Stimulate the Liver to healthy action, Relieve Heart-Burn and act as a general Regulator of the system.

When taken dilute the dose with Sugar and Water to a Wine-Glass full and you have a pleasant tonic.

Whittlesey (Dysyepsia Cure) $1.00 per bottle.

Whittlesey Ague Cure 50c. per bottle.

Whittlesey Cough Granules 25c. per bottle.

Sold by all druggists and warranted.

Whittlesey Prop. Med. Co., Toledo, O.

WANTED.

500 Cords of Hickory Wood.

500 Cords of Hard Maple.

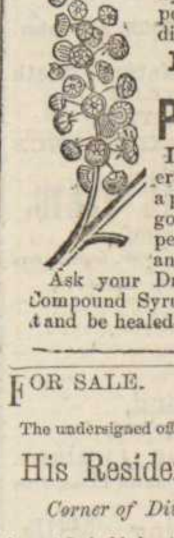
500 Cords of White Oak.

Half seasoned and half green, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

Inquire at the Wood Yard, Corner of Huron and Fifth Streets.

Ann Arbor, October 30th, 1872.

1398tf A. H. HOLMES.



For Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

Any disease or eruption of the Skin, disease of the Liver, Rheumatism, Pimples, Old Sores, Ulcers, Broken-down Constitutions, Syphilis, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, try

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

It has the medicinal property of Poke combined with a preparation of Iron which goes at once into the blood, performing the most rapid and wonderful cures.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root—take it and be healed.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, on reasonable terms

His Residence in this City,

Corner of Division and William Sts.

A most desirable location, and one of the best properties in the city.

Enquire on the Premises.

Dated Ann Arbor, October 9th, 1872.

DAVID HENNING.

1395tf

JUST RECEIVED AT THE FARMERS' STORE A very large stock of Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, New Styles and Cheap.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1872.

Local Brevities.

— All quiet on the Huron.

— The Board of Supervisors resumed business yesterday.

— The Board of County Canvassers will meet on Tuesday next.

— A few cords of seasoned hickory wood wanted at this office immediately.

— The weather is not the most lovely as we go to press—Thursday evening.

— Our rooster isn't exactly sick but has a fit of the sulks and refuses to crow over the result of the elect'on on Tuesday.

— N. M. SCHOFF, of this city, reports one of his hens dying with the horse disease, or if not that something nearly akin to it.

— We give a very interesting letter from our foreign correspondent this week. Its descriptions of peasant life and customs are well worth reading.

— It snowed finely for an hour or two yesterday morning, and snow shovels were in demand for awhile, but the walks were dry again before night.

— Now that election is over we shall be able to give less space to politics and more to general reading and local affairs. It is just the time to subscribe.

— The Berger Family appear at the Opera House next Wednesday evening. This troupe has no superior in its line, and with bells and horns and voice will discourse good music.

— MACK & SCHMID are just getting in their second fall stock of goods, bought at reduced prices and for sale correspondingly low. See their new advertisement and go and see them.

— Get your Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, Cards, Circulars, &c., printed at the ARGUS office. We can't print for nothing or less than cost, but will give good stock and work at the lowest living prices.

— As an inducement to new subscribers the ARGUS will be furnished from this date until December 31st, 1873, *fourteen months*, for $2. If you are reading this item in a borrowed number of the ARGUS don't sponge any longer but subscribe for it.

— Election day was anything but a pleasant day, overhead or underfoot, and owing to the horse distemper having reached our city and vicinity in "swinging around the circle," it was a difficult job to get out the sick and lame and lazy voters.

— The Jackson journals write in a very complimentary strain of Manager STEVENSON and his company, and especially of his star, Miss LILLIE ELDRIDGE. The season opens at Jackson on the 12th inst., and soon after that date in this city.

— In the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors will be found a proposition looking to the building of a new Court House. To adopt it would call upon this city to pay a very small fraction less than half the cost or about $47,000. We are not ready to vote yes just yet.

STUDENTS' LECTURE ASSOCIATION.—Next Monday evening, November 11th, the popular Barnabee Concert Troupe will give an entertainment before the Association. For the better accommodation of the public the Opera House has been secured for this concert. This troupe having appeared in the Association course for two successive seasons the music loving public are posted as to the strong points of the members composing it.

We invite attention to the prospectus of the New York *Evening Post*, to be found in another column. It is an excellent journal for the business man and the family.

THANKSGIVING.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, The revolution of another year has again brought the time when it is usual to look back upon the past, and publicly thank the Almighty for his mercies and his blessings;

And whereas, If any one people has more occasion than another for such thankfulness, it is the citizens of the United States, whose government is their creature, subject to their behest, who have reserved to themselves ample civil and religious freedom and equality before the law, who, during the last twelve months, have enjoyed exemption from any grievous or general calamity, and to whom prosperity in agriculture, manufactures and commerce has been vouchsafed;

Therefore, Upon these considerations, I recommend that on Thursday, the 28th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, and there make their acknowledgment to God for his kindness and bounty.

In witness thereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1872, and of the Independence of the United States the 97th.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

In devout acknowledgment of our dependence upon Almighty God, and in compliance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, I hereby appoint and do recommend the people of this State to observe Thursday, the 28th day of November next as a Day of Public Thanksgiving. With one heart and one voice let us unite in Thanksgiving and Praise to the Giver of life and the Author of all good, for the rich blessings of the past year. Let us remember the sick and the needy. "To do good and to distribute forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this thirtieth day of October, in the year [L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

HENRY P. BALDWIN.

By the Governor:
DANIEL STRIKER, Secretary of State.

The Indian Policy.

The New York *Tribune*, urging a policy of dealing with the Indians which shall be really humane, says:

"It is very much the other way now. We have alternate seasons of feasting and fighting the same Indians. Vincent Colyer coddles them awhile, and then Gen. Crook opens fire upon them. There is always some peace commissioner interfering to stop any military movement that should effectually awe them into order; and always some army officer coming on the scene to hinder the work of the peace commissioners, and leave us forever in doubt as to whether they could really have secured the peace if they had been let alone. But between them we have perpetual butchery by the Indians or butchery by the whites, with pillage perpetual on both sides.

"What we do want, then, is a humane policy with the Indians. At present we have none at all, or rather too many, which, coming in conflict, are worse than none."

Dancing and Deportment.

PROF. G. W. FOWLE'S school for the above art opened at Agricultural Hall on Friday last, with very flattering success. The class for Juveniles will meet on Fridays at 4½ P. M., Ladies at 7 P. M., Gentlemen at 8½ P. M. Prof. F. will take extra pains with the juveniles, both in round and square dancing. Tuition in either class $5 00 for term of twelve lessons. 1399

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Annual Session.

TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1872.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the Chairman. Roll called, quorum present.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr Wynkup offered the following:

WHEREAS, The order of the Board of Supervisors for the year 1871 requiring the Supervisor of the township of Northfield to levy a ditch tax on certain taxable property in said township, was not obeyed nor said tax collected, therefore,

Resolved, That our Prosecuting Attorney be and is hereby requested to state to this Board what, in his opinion, are the duties of said Board (if any) in relation to the above named ditch tax.

Resolved, That our Clerk is hereby requested to furnish the said Prosecuting Attorney with a copy of the above preamble and resolution.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Cook moved that the report of the Committee on Rejected Taxes be referred back to said committee for corrections.

Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Shurtleff, the Board adjourned until half-past one P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the Chairman. Roll called, quorum present.

Mr. Tuomy, from Committee on Civil Claims, presented the following and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	All'd.
108 Conrad Krapf, repairs on C't House	4 50	4 50
109 J. C. Watson, stationery,	7 50	7 50
110 R. C. Traver, repairs on locks,	1 45	1 45
111 George Struve, key for court house,	1 00	1 00
112 J. A. Polhemus, conveyance of Board to Co. House,	8 00	7 00
113 F. Sorg, painting and glazing for Co.	9 17	9 17
114 L. C. Risdon, blacking stoves for Probate Office,	1 25	1 25
115 E. B. Pond, printing for Sheriff,	18 60	18 60
116 S. Sondheim, clothing for prisoners at jail,	2 00	2 00
117 R. A. Beal, printing for Supt. of Schools,	20 75	20 75
118 O. Thatcher, justice of the peace,	1 50	1 50
119 Dr J. Kapp, med. services at jail,	1 50	1 50
120 Wicks & McIntyre, sundries for Court House,	6 30	6 30

On motion of Mr. Renwick, the report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Krapf moved that the report of the County Drain Commissioner be referred to him, with instructions to itemize his report so as to show the number of days actually spent on each ditch.

Which motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Yeckley, the County Treasurer made the following report:

CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE, October 29, 1872.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN—I would report to your Honorable body that the amounts of fine money received at this office from October 30, 1871, to date, are as follows:

Nov. 1, 1871,	from	P. Fleming,	$1 60
April 22, 1872,	"	Watson Barr,	4 00
July 6,	" "	Ezra Jones,	25 00
Sept. 17,	" "	George C. Page,	25 00
Oct. 17,	" "	J. Q. A. Sessions,	30 00
" 22,	" "	M. Warner,	25 00
" 23,	" "	W. F. Hatch,	25 00
" 28,	" "	" "	5 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.
STEPHEN FAIRCHILD,
County Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Renwick, the report was accepted and ordered spread upon the journal.

Mr. Cook offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Our County of Washtenaw in wealth and population has outgrown our Court House and county offices; and

Whereas, Our Court House and County offices do not afford anything like good or sufficient room or accommodations for the Court, jurors, and parties litigant doing business therein; and,

Whereas, The health, comfort and well being of the Court, jurors, and parties at law and members of the bar and county officers absolutely require better accommodations; and,

Whereas, The dilapidated condition of the Court House and county offices is an inducement to incendiarism and crime; and,

Whereas, By a fire in said offices the county would suffer not only a larger amount of loss in dollars and cents than it would cost to build a good fire-proof building, but would also suffer an irreparable loss in books, papers and records that never could be returned; and,

Whereas, Our county is abundantly able to build the necessary fire-proof building, being wholly and entirely out of debt; therefore,

Resolved, That we the Board of Supervisors of said county will take the necessary steps to provide means to erect a building, to be built in the center of the Court House square, sufficient for all necessary purposes, at a cost to the whole county not to exceed $99,000, provided the city of Ann Arbor, besides paying her share of the general expenses, shall also appropriate and raise the sum of $33,000, being one-third of the above amount, for that purpose, thereby leaving for the whole county, including the city of Ann Arbor, $66,000, and for the city of Ann Arbor, $33,000.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board of Supervisors that the county and city should issue bonds for those two several amounts, viz.: County bonds for $36,000, and city bonds for $33,000, bearing interest at seven per cent.

Resolved, That the Board appoint a Building Committee of three citizens of the county whose immediate duty it shall be to procure plans and estimates of the cost of the necessary buildings—provided the city accept and agree to the foregoing.

On motion of Mr. Shurtleff, the resolutions were accepted and ordered entered on the journal.

On motion of Mr. Shurtleff, the Clerk of the Board was excused from further attendance on the Board until Friday morning.

On motion of Mr. Renwick, the Board adjourned until half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

A Card From Horace Greeley.

The *Tribune* yesterday published the following:

The undersigned resumes the editorship of the *Tribune*, which he relinquished on embarking in another business six months ago. Henceforth it shall be his endeavor to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor, but courting the favor and deprecating the wrath of no one. If he can hereafter say anything that will tend to heartily unite the whole American people on the broad platform of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage he will gladly do so. For the present, however, he can best commend that consummation by silence and forbearance. The victors in our late struggle can hardly fail to take the whole subject of Southern rights and wrongs into early and earnest consideration, and to them for the present he remits it. Since he will never be a candidate for any office, and is not in full accord with either of the great parties which have hitherto divided the country, he will be able and will endeavor to give a wider and steadier regard to progress and science, industry and the useful arts than a partisan journal can do, and he will not be provoked to indulgence in those bitter personalities which are the recognized bane of journalism. Sustained by a generous public he will do his best to make the *Tribune* a power in the broader field it contemplates, as when human freedom was in peril it was in the area of political partisanship.

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.
NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1872.

Our Commercial Relations with France.

The report that the State Department at Washington is preparing to issue a proclamation imposing a discriminating duty of ten per cent. on goods imported into the United States in French vessels from countries other than France, seems likely to cause a temporary hitch in our commercial relations with that country. There is nothing, however, in the action of the department which can be construed as unfriendly, it being simply a compliance with the requirements of law. The French Government has imposed discriminating duties on merchandise imported into France from countries other than those to which the vessel carrying the merchandise belongs; and by the act of Congress of June 30, 1864, it is made the duty of the President to impose upon merchandise other than French, carried in French vessels, the same duties as the Government of France imposes upon foreign goods carried in the vessels of the United States.

The announcement by Secretary Fish of the President's intention to carry out the provisions of the law has already had the effect to crowd the sea-ports of France with vessels whose owners will not let them sail on account of the increase in the duty. The result will probably be to call the serious attention of the French Government to the subject, and in all probability to insure in the future more free and unrestrained commercial intercourse between the two countries than ever before. Such a result will be of incalculable benefit to both France and the United States, and will more than atone for the temporary inconvenience which assures it.—*Free Press.*

The Diamond Fields.

The San Francisco *Alta California* reviews at length the explorations and work of the various diamond mining companies, and is well satisfied that there are in this new enterprise immense fortunes for the lucky holders of "claims." It says: "It is time now that all doubt as to the existence of these diamond fields and the prevalence of precious stones should be removed. The diamond region has been closely examined, and the stones received tested and found to be genuine. Three large diamonds were forwarded to London, England, by one of the companies, where they were tested and pronounced diamonds of the purest kind.—It is not claimed that the precious stones are so profusely scattered around as to be picked up everywhere and by every one. But that they can be found in larger quantities in those fields than in any other diamond field in the world is probably true. The companies are making preparations to carry on "diamond mining" on an extensive scale, and much the same way as in gold and silver mining. The Pacific Diamond and Ruby mining Company have water facilities about fifty miles from the diamond region, and they are already preparing to build sluices for mining operations or the separation of the precious stones from the deposits in which they are found. They will employ Indians to pick up the stones at a small remuneration, and experts who will be able to pick out the precious stones.

Mrs. C. M. STONE

Is giving instructions in Oil Painting at 26 South Fifth street. Any desiring lessons are invited to call and examine her paintings. 1396

You Lie, Villain.

Any physician who now says that Rheumatism can not be cured, simply lies. The wonderful effects of the Centaur Liniment for all flesh, bone and muscle ailments upon man and beast, are too well known to admit of question. It destroys swellings,—softens stiff joints, soothes pain, makes the lame walk, and the bedridden leap for joy. It is selling as no article ever did sell; and it sells because it does its work every time.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. 1399w2

VEGETINE.—"The life of all flesh is the blood thereof." And no one can possibly be healthy when the blood is diseased. VEGETINE is composed of substances identical with healthy blood; and when taken into the system for the cure of disease, it is absorbed, and replaces the deficiency which caused the disease.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which every one should have truthfully answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R.," running from Chicago through Galesburg to Burlington, has achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Route to the West. At Burlington it connects with the great Burlington Route which runs directly through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories: and passengers starting from Washtenaw County, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the C. B. & Q. and Burlington Route.

This line has published a pamphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained *free of charge* by addressing the General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. Burlington Iowa.

Deshler's Fever and Ague Pills.

is no new remedy, but one that has stood the test of *twenty years'* use. They contain no *mercury, arsenic*, or *quinine*, and instead of reducing the system, strengthen and invigorate it and leave the patient in a healthy and sound condition. From a multitude of letters we insert the following:

JAMAICA, L. I., June 8th, 1871.

"I take pleasure in bearing witness to the efficacy of Deshler's Fever and Ague Pills, having used them in my family with complete success for the last ten years, and cheerfully recommend them to any one afflicted with Fever and Ague.

S. B. CROSSMAN."

For Sale by R. W. ELLIS & CO., and EBERBACH & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, 1872.

APPLES—40c per bus.
BUTTER—22c.
BEANS—$1.70@2.00 per bus.
CORN—Brings 40@45c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 9c.
EGGS—Command 22c.
HAY—$12@15 per ton, according to quality.
HONEY—In cap, 20@25c.
LARD—The market stands at 8@9c.
OATS—Old, 30@33c.; new, 25@28c.
NEW POTATOES—70@80c.
TURKEYS—12c.
WHEAT—We quote White at $1.50@1.60; amber, 1.35@1.40.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET.

Latest quotation for leading articles of country produce—November 7th, are as follows:

WHEAT—white, $1.30@1.58; amber, $1.40.
BARLEY—$1.30@1.60 per cental.
RYE—65@70c per bu.
CORN—47@50c.
OATS—33@35c.
POTATOES—80@$1.00.
ONIONS—50@60c.
HAY—$16@$21.
BUTTER—16@20c.
EGGS—17@23c.
LARD—7@8c.
HONEY—15@18c.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

From the Detroit Free Press.

KING'S YARDS, Monday, Nov. 4.

The arrivals this week amount to 647 head of cattle and 74 sheep.

There is no material change in the market. Prices remain about the same as last week. Some two loads were bought to ship East. Most of the stock was taken for the city by butchers to supply the home trade. There does not seem to be any improvement in quality. But few hogs were in. They seem to be on the decline.

BEEVES.

First quality	$4 00@4 40
Second quality	3 00@3 50
Third quality	2 25@2 75

SHEEP.

There were but few in, and they were mostly sold by the head. The demand is good at about last week's prices.

WAL. WHERE ARE YOU GOING? DOWN TO the Farmers' Store where they have just received such lots of New Goods; why they are so cheap you can get as much for 50 cents in these Goods there as you can get for $1.00 at any other store in this county.

IN FACT, IF YOU WISH TO GET ANY GOODS and get the worth of your money, you must go to the Farmers' Store where they sell all goods cheaper this Fall than ever before.
G. W. HAYS, Superintendent.

A

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

I AM NOW OPENING

100 CASES

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Boots and Shoes!

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

These goods have just been purchased of first hands, and as I have no expense of RENT, and give my entire personal attention to the business, I hope to

Compete Successfully

with all engaged in the

SHOE TRADE.

A. D. SEYLER,

No. 6 North Main St.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 8, 1872. 1386m3

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

Fall and Winter

OUTFITS UNTIL YOU

GIVE HIM A CALL.

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

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 cause.

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

THE "LIGHT RUNNING" "DOMESTIC"

"BEST TO USE." "Easiest TO SELL."

S. M. Agents: it don't pay you to fight the best machine. Prove our claims. Get the agency for the "Domestic." Address

"Domestic" S. M. Co, 96 Chambers St. N. Y., or 214 Jefferson Ave. Detroit, Mich. 1395m3

JUST RECEIVED at the Farmers' Store Ann Arbor, FIFTY DOZEN of Ladies' Wrappers and Drawers, FIFTY DOZEN Mens' Wrappers and Drawers, and a Splendid Line of NEW GOODS. Come and See Them, they must be sold.

1396w4 G. W. HAYS, Supt.

JAMES McMAHON,

Justice of the Peace,

Office in new block, North of Court House

Money collected and promptly paid over.

INSURANCE AGENT.

Triumph,	assets,	$727,008.11
North Missouri,	"	645,417.91
Hibernia,	"	350,000.00

REAL ESTATE.

I have 80 acres of land ¼ of a mile from the city limits, finely located for fruit or garden purposes.

Also 40 acres.

Also 10 acres, with house and barn, and a lively stream of water running through the barn yard.

60 acres, a mile out.

I will sell any or all the above cheap, or exchange for city property.

1374 JAMES McMAHON.

THE GOODYEAR FARM FOR SALE.

HENRY GOODYEAR, of Sharon, having assigned all his property to us for the benefit of his creditors, we now offer the property for sale in parcels to suit purchasers. The lands are first class—none better in the State. Over one thousand acres of improved land in a body. Persons buying can assume mortgages for a part of the purchase money. All having claims against the said Goodyear are requested to present them to the assignees.

Dated, September 26th, 1872.

R. S. SMITH.
W. H. CALKIN.
JOS. McMAHON.

1393

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

SPECTACLES.

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

C. Bliss & Sons,

No. 11 South Main St.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE NAMED GOODS.

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS,

A fine stock of Ladies' Watches and Chains,

Fine Gold and Plated Sets, Rings, &c.

CALL AND SEE US. OUR PRICES ARE AS LOW AS ANY IN THIS COUNTRY.

REPAIRING

OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Executed Neatly and Promptly.

29

29! 29! who will explain this simple sign,
And what will it pay to call at the big 29?
What mean those mystic letters three
Over that bran new grocery—C. O. D.?

C for Credit? and D for a dun?
That's the way business is often done;
But that's *not* the way to read the sign
Of L. COLBY, who sells groceries at 29.

C is for CASH: for the goods he sells so cheap,
'Tis better to buy them there your money to keep.
C. O. D.—*Cash on Delivery*—this is the way
He is able to sell so low and make it pay.
He has no bad debts to make him cross,
Or tax *you* more to make up *his* loss.
So that's the place to buy your food,
He will sell it cheap, and you will find it good.

At the C. O. D Grocery you will always find
The best of Coffee and Teas of all kinds,
With sugar, too, and fresh, ripe fruit,
Or canned, or dried, all tastes to suit;
Oranges, Lemons Figs and Italian Pears,
All the spices that tree or shrub of tropic bears,
Nuts, raisins and various kinds of Candy,
That children love and mothers find so handy,
To keep on hand a hidden store,
A "stick" of this will move them more
Than the old-fashioned "rod" our fathers used,
When children were plenty and often abused.

He has all kinds of Provisions the palate to please,
Fish, bacon, flour, bread, butter and cheese.
Cookies and crackers, cherries, chocolate and cake,
Things to boil, fry, roast, stew, steam or bake.
He has pecans peanuts, prunes and pickle.
To coax the appetite, so capricious and fickle.

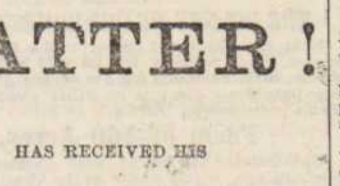
He has glassware, crockery, and vessels of stone,
French Lustral Soap—the best ever known;
Tobacco and cigars, both for chewing and smoking
And never will frown if you should be joking.
And many other things too numerous to mention,
All of which to sell *cheap for cash* is his intention.

Then come, good people, one and all,
And give the C. O. D. grocery a call.
Come try our prices and try our wares,
For in our profits the buyer shares.
You pay the cash for what you get,
With no tariff on losses to make you fret;
Don't ask for credit, though your a millionaire,
But buy your groceries for cash at prices fair.

Come from the country and the town,
Prepared to buy and pay *cash down*,
Come, rich and poor, come black and white.
You will find provisions plenty and prices right,
Come, friends of Grant and friends of Greeley,
Shake hands at 29 and trade C. O. D. freely.

E. J. JOHNSON,

"THE"



HATTER!

HAS RECEIVED HIS

FALL & WINTER STOCK

OF

Hats and Caps,

IN LATEST STYLES,

LADIES' FURS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

WHICH HE PROPOSES TO SELL AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

7 South Main St., Ann Arbor.

BACH & ABEL

26 MAIN STREET,

Buy largely of Manufacturers and Importers, and exclusively for cash, and invite the inspection of the closest cash tade.

OUR STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

Will be found large and attractive, embracing many new styles—Black Silks and Lyons Poplins at very Low Prices.

BACH & ABEL.

FIFTY PIECES

BLACK ALPACAS

Just received. We shall make a SPECIALTY of these goods, and will make prices lower than ever offered before in this city.

BACH & ABEL.

50 Pieces Wamsutta Bleach. Cottons
50 " Lonsdale " "
50 " Hill's Sem. Idem " "
At lower prices than they have been sold for in the city in ten years.

BACH & ABEL.

Our Cloth Department

Is very complete, consisting of English, French, and German Coatings and Suitings, with many of the best American brands. We give especial attention to this branch of our business and invite an inspection of the goods. BACH & ABEL.

25 DOZEN

Felt and Embossed Skirts.

We have the Celebrated "Ponson" Cloak, and Cloth, (the Best Imported) BACH & ABEL.

We are agents in this city for the celebrated

HARRIS' SEAMLESS KID GLOVES,

And have in store a Full Assortment. BACH & ABEL.

The Cheapest and Best Fire Department in the World.

Over One Thousand Actual Fires Put Out

WITH IT, AND MORE THAN

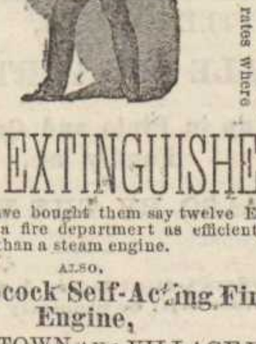
$8,000,000.00

Worth of Property Saved From the Flames.

—THE—

BABCOCK

All Fire Departments in the principal cities use them. Government Inspectors require them on all steamboats.



The Government has adopted it. Forty-six Railroads use them. Insurance Companies reduce rates where it is introduced.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Towns that have bought them say twelve Extinguishers make a fire department as efficient and more available than a steam engine.

ALSO,

The Babcock Self-Acting Fire Engine,

FOR CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE USE

It is more effective than the Steam Fire Engine because it is instantaneously ready and throws a powerful stream of carbonic acid gas and water for any length of time.

It is the best and cheapest Fire Engine in the world, and comes within the financial abilities of every place.

It does not require an expensive system of water works, and is never out of repair. Send for their record.

Every town in the State should have them before the dry weather sets in, and prevent conflagrations.

E. T. BARNUM, Gen. Agent,
118 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

Manufacturer of Iron, Brass and Copper Wire, Wire Cloth, Wire Railing and Fencing, Copper Weather Vanes, and Wire Work generally.

1393 1yr

C. L. PACK

Keeps on hand a first class stock

OF

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, SNUFF

And all smokers articles

AT THE OLD STAND

2 doors west of Cook's Hotel

at the sign of the BIG INJUN.

1382m6

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of the United States of America.

JULY 31st, 1872.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and Trust Companies,	$ 21,171.18
United States Bonds (market value)	531,550.00
Dominion of Canada Bonds, (market value)	68,452.51
State and Municipal Bonds, " "	57,574.00
Loans secured by First Mortgage (property worth more than double the loan)	628,688.44
Loans on Collaterals (Collaterals worth $1,191,849)	841,749.41
Office Furniture, (50 per cent. of value)	4,771.07
Accrued Interest	32,405.65
Deferred Premiums on Policies in force	86,355.36
Premiums in course of collection, and all other Assets,	40,451.07
Assets, August 1st, 1872,	$2,313,168.6
Increase of Assets during the year,	$ 358,551.45

LIABILITIES.

Total present value of Policies in force, or amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, less the present value of the reinsured Policies,	$1,194,609.00
Losses reported but not due,	28,527.35
Total Liabilities, Aug. 1st, 1872,	$1,223,136.35
Surplus, being Security in addition to the Reinsurance Fund,	1,090,032.34

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities, 189 to 100.

For every $100 of Liability the Company has $189 of valuable and available Assets with which to meet it.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000,—FULLY PAID.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS—A STRONG STOCK COMPANY.

SPECIAL FEATURES—Security, Low Rates, No Dividend Delusions.

OFFICERS—E. A. ROLLINS, PRESIDENT.
JAY COOKE, CHAIRMAN FINANCE AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
H. D. COOKE, Washington, VICE-PRESIDENT.
E. W. PEET, Philadelphia, VICE-PRESIDENT AND ACTUARY.
JOHN M. BUTLER, SECRETARY.
F. G. SMITH, M. D., MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

Branch Office, Philadelphia, Pa., where business of the Co. is transacted.

W. W. Whedon, Agent, Ann Arbor.

FOR LOCAL AGENCIES APPLY TO

GEO. W. SNOVER, Gen. Agt., 156 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.
1398tf

1872. NEW GOODS. 1872.

FARMERS' STORE,

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR

NEW STOCK OF FALL GOODS,

WHICH HAS BEEN BOUGHT VERY CHEAP. WE NOW OFFER IN ADDITION TO OUR

LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED DRY GOODS

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC COTTONS

SHEETING AT LAST FALL PRICES,

SILKS, IRISH POPLINS FINE GOODS

WOOLEN FLANNELS, HOSIERY,

KID GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE CURTAINS,

VELVETS, UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

LINENS, WHITE GOODS, THREADS, BUTTONS,

LARGE STOCK OF LATEST STYLES OF SAHWLS,

LACES AND RIBBONS, ENGLISH CRAPES, GIMPS, FRINGES, GINGHAMS, DELAINES, UMBRELLAS, CORSETS, THE BEST ASSORTMENTS OF

CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

IN THE CITY OF ANN ARBOR. A FULL LINE OF

WATER PROOF CLOTHS,

IN NEW MIXTURES. FULL LINE OF BEAVERS AND BROADCLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. TWEEDS FOR MEN AND BOYS WEAR, at Less Prices than for years past. WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF ZEPHYR AND BERLIN YARNS.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

MERINOS. EMPRESS CLOTHS. SATTINES,

THAT WAS EVER OPENED IN THE CITY OF ANN ARBOR BEFORE.

EASTERN SALT ON HAND AT ALL TIMES.

Which we will sell Cheaper than ever before. Please call and see our Goods and Prices before making your purchases elsewhere, as we are bound to sell the Goods.

ANN ARBOR, September 26th, 1872.

G. W. HAYS, Supt.

1393

The Michigan Argus

Distemper in Horses.

EDITOR WESTERN RURAL: — Many horses around here are having the distemper, our own among them. Can you tell me how to cure it? C. C.

Sumner, Iowa.

— The proper treatment for distemper or strangles is upon the first symptoms, to keep the animal warmly clothed, and the water given it should have the chill taken off; thin gruel also should be allowed, to keep the bowels open.

As the glands (*parotid*) beneath the ear swell, and tumors form, a poultice of slippery elm, linseed, lobelia, and poplar bark, equal parts, moistened with vinegar and water, should be used. This may be placed between cloths and bound around the throat, applying it to as large a surface as possible. Relief may also be given to the passages of the head by pouring four ounces of tincture of lobelia and a pint of vinegar slowly upon a red-hot brick or flat stone, and causing the animal to inhale the steam. As the disease progresses there will be more or less discharge from the nostrils, the saliva will flow from the mouth, and the poor brute will sometimes suffer great agony.

If the bowels become inactive, relief may be obtained from an injection composed of four drams powdered aloes, one dram common salt, and two quarts of hot rain water.

When the tumors are ripe, which may be known by their having a soft place where the matter is formed, they should be lanced, and relief will generally follow. In using the knife, do so fearlessly, taking care not to cut too deep. If the animal has refused food before, he will now usually drink gruel, which may be freely given. The discharge of pus may be increased by bandaging the tumors moderately tight.

The parts should now be sponged with a cold infusion of bayberry bark. As the patient begins to improve, use the following embrocation: One pint neatsfoot oil, four ounces spirits camphor, and three ounces pyroligneous acid, to be applied to the glands night and morning.

Give in the food, at the same time, the following powders: Two ounces powdered gentian, one ounce golden seal, one ounce pleurisy root, and one ounce licorice root; and divide into six parts.

As the animal continues to improve, gentle exercise should be given, and the gland may receive, if necessary, occasional applications of any slightly stimulating liniment until a perfect cure is effected.

Liquid Food for Sick Horses.

In many instances the throat of a horse is so inflamed from some cause that it is exceedingly difficult for him to swallow food even in a liquid state. At such times there is another grave difficulty with horses that have never been accustomed to liquid food, or to water that has flour mingled with it. In cases where the animal is possessed of an unusually fastidious taste, let the eyes be blindfolded so that the brute cannot see the liquid that is offered. Then allow him to taste of water as the pail is held up to his nose and have another pail containing hay tea, which should be of the same temperature as the water. A horse can often be deceived by this stratagem, and thus be induced to drink a gallon or so of the liquid.

In many instances a horse can be induced to swallow thick gruel when he will not drink hay tea or tea of linseed meal. Wheat flour can sometimes be mingled with water so that he will swallow all that it may be desirable for him to take. Tea made of linseed meal, or oil-meal, or even cotton seed meal, may be employed to make an excellent liquid for a horse that cannot swallow food.—Let a quart of the meal be put into a tin pail, with about two gallons or more of hot water, and let it be stirred rapidly as the meal is put in. Then allow the mess to stand for half an hour in the pail, covered closely. Dilute with cold water, and hold the pail up to the animal's nose.—If a horse ever refuses to drink the liquid let his eyes be blindfolded. If horses have been accustomed to eat linseed meal they will usually drink such liquid with avidity.

When a horse is suffering from distemper or sore throat from any cause, so that the organs of deglutition are so much inflamed as to incapacitate the beast from swallowing solid food, the strength may be maintained entirely by preparing liquid food. For a change, hay tea may be prepared quite strong and given in lieu of water. When a horse refuses a certain kind of liquid food, let another be prepared. Beets, carrots or other roots may be reduced to a pulp in extreme cases for animals that cannot masticate and swallow rough feed. Let the roots be boiled, worked through a colander, some wheat flour or oat meal mingled with the mass, and water added to render it of proper consistence for the animal to drink. A little fresh grass may also be cut fine with sheep-shears and mingled with the drink. A horse that has never tasted liquid food, by judicious management may be induced to drink all the nourishment he may require.

Heating Sick-Rooms.

Where the entire dwelling is heated by a furnace, or by steam, it will probably be unnecessary to have other means of warming the sick-room; but the fireplace should be *always* open, and kept ready for a wood or coal fire whenever the patient shall express a desire for one. The fireplaces are excellent ventilating flues even without a fire, but are nearly perfect when supplied with a wood fire, the brisk blaze of which creates a strong ascending current, and continually carries off the ever-accumulating exhalations of the sick-room.

If there is no fireplace, a window opened a short distance from the bottom, in the room in which the patient is lying, and one let down from the top in the other large room, with the doors opened between the two, will form an effectual draught during any but the warm days of summer, and will not be too strong for the most delicate patient who is protected from the direct draught by the high head-board of the bed. In cold weather the window opened from the bottom will often be found sufficient. On very cold days we may trust to an entire change of air several times each day, effected by raising all the windows for a few moments at a time, during which the patient must be thoroughly protected by extra blankets, and a shawl about the head.

If stoves are the only means of heating the apartments, a "perpetual burner" (coal) may be used in one room to keep both at an even temperature, during day and night, but the sleeping-room should be provided with a wood stove, the brisk blaze in this answering to some extent the purpose of a fire in an open fireplace.

Many lives have been cut short by exaggerated notions in regard to fresh air. Air must be pure, but it should also be *warm*. To effect this there should be, day and night, a steady but gentle heat in the room of an invalid, accompanied by an equally steady and gentle current of fresh air.—*Home and Society, in Scribner's for November.*

SEND CHRIS.—An Ohio Teuton, found guilty of selling liquor contrary to law, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days, protests as follows: "Chail! go to chail! Me go to chail! But I can't go! Dere's my pizness—my pakery! Who pakes my proat when I ben gone?" Then, casting his eyes about the court room appealingly, they fell on the good-natured face of jolly Chris. Ellwaner, a fellow countryman who had no "pizness;" forthwith a brilliant idea occurred to him. Turning to the court, he said, in sober earnest: "Dere's Chris. Ellwaner? He's got notings to do; send him!"

Painter's epitaph: "He died and made no sign."

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

ALT. EXT. OR

Golden Medical Discovery

CURES DISEASES OF THE

THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD.

In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above pointed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined *in harmony* more of Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs**, and the early stages of **Consumption**, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood**. By its great and thorough blood purifying properties it cures all **Humors**, from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple** or **Eruption**. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin**, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have low color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of **Habitual Constipation** of the bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise.

The proprietor offers $1,000 reward for a medicine that will equal it for the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended.

Sold by druggists at $1 per bottle. Prepared by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Sole Proprietor, at his Chemical Laboratory, 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y. Send your address for a pamphlet.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE!

At No. 8 South Main Street.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he has opened a new business place, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

And everything in that line,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS POSSIBLE.

Repairing Done Neatly and Promptly.

☞ Please give me a call.

L. GRUNER.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1872. 1383tf

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.

WHITMORE LAKE.

Having recently refitted and furnished the

CLIFTON HOUSE!

I am now prepared to receive and entertain pleasure, fishing and dancing parties, at one of the most attractive, pleasant and healthy watering places in the West.

My boats are new, large and commodious, and well adapted for the use of pleasure-seekers.

Anglers will find a full and complete equipment always on hand.

Special attention given to the wants and comfort of those who wish to spend a few weeks in recreation during the warm summer months.

No pains will be spared to make WHITMORE LAKE, in the future as in the past, a favorite summer resort.

D. F. SMITH.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS

FIRST QUALITY,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

BACH & ABEL,

HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE NICE DRESS GOODS at the Farmers' Store? If not go and see them.

THE

FIRST NEW GOODS

IN MARKET,

AT

FINLEY & LEWIS'

THE

Finest, Largest and Most Complete tock of Fine Goods for Ladies, Misses and Children, at

FINLEY and LEWIS'

Burt's Fine Calf Boots at Finley & Lewis, and at NO OTHER Place in Town.

The Best Kip and Stoga Boots in Town at FINLEY & LEWIS'. The Best Boys' Boots at FINLEY & LEWIS'.

The Stock which is bought for CASH can be sold at better prices than those bought ON TIME.

Finley & Lewis

BUY

FOR CASH!

and can sell their goods at **FAIR PRICES.**

1386tf.

WM. WAGNER

IS NOW

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE

Having Received a Large Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

INCLUDING

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, &C.

of the BEST STYLES and QUALITIES

WHICH HE WILL

MANUFACTURE

on terms to suit. Also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

Gents' FURNISHING Goods.

BEST STYLE,

ALSO LADIES' AND GENTS'

MOROCCO SATCHELS

No. 21 South Main Street,—East Side:

CALL AND SEE THEM.

WILLIAM WAGNER.

Ann Arbor, October 1st, 1872.

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

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

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

GO TO THE FARMERS' STORE AND BUY YOUR Carpets, Oil Cloths and Rugs cheap for cash.

☞ NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

IN LOOKING FOR

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

BE SURE AND

GO TO COHEN'S and save Twenty Per Cent.

DRESS GOODS,	COTTON GOODS,	WOOLEN GOODS,	SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,	CALICOS,	FLANNELS,	CORSETS,
WHITE GOODS,	HOOP SKIRTS,	HOSIERY,	GLOVES,
TOWELS,	TOWELINGS,	TABLE LINEN,	SKIRTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,	LACES, HOODS,	SHAWLS, NUBIAS,	&c.

A Complete Stock of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, now on hand,

And all the New Styles added as soon as out.

1394 H. COHEN, 33 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

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.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 YEARS

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PUBLIC TEST

Has proved

Dr. Crook's

WINE

OF

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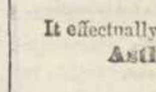

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

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.

Real Estate for Sale

THE VOLNEY CHAPIN HOMESTEAD,

Near the north-east corner of the Court House square. This property will be sold at reasonable prices, in lots suitable for a residence, or for business purposes. Also lots on Miller Avenue east of Toms' green house. Also a

Farm of 160 Acres,

Well watered and fenced, with good orchard and fair buildings, within a mile of the Court House in St. Johns, Michigan, and several hundred acres of pine and oak timbered lands in Saginaw County, Michigan.

Inquire of N. W. CHEEVER, or C. A. CHAPIN.

1390m6

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

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.

GREAT OPENING

OF

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

The Largest Stock in the City,

AND AS LOW AS ANY ONE.

I bought my Goods for Cash at Low Prices and I will give the Public the benefit of it.

ALSO, A LARGE LINE OF

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERE VESTINGS,

Which I will make up to order Second to No Man,

AND A GOOD FIT WARRANTED.

ALSO A LARGE LINE OF GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

S. SONDHEIM.

No. 9 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

1871tf

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.

FIRE! FIRE!

ARE YOU INSURED?

Don't wait for a Fire, but secure protection by procuring a Policy in one of the following First Class Companies:

Home Ins. Co., New York,

ASSETS, - - - $5,000,000.

Continental Ins. Co. New York,

ASSETS, - - - $2,000,000.

Girard Ins. Co. Philadelphia,

ASSETS, - - - $650,000.

Orient Ins. Co. Hartford,

ASSETS, - - - $600,000.

These Companies adjust and pay losses promptly.

C. H. MILLEN, No. 4, S. Main St., ANN ARBOR, MICH.

1392—m3

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain indenture of mortgage made and executed by Charles G. Clark, in his life time, and Mary E. Clark, his wife, to H. Louisa Sacket, bearing date the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County and State of Michigan, in Liber 36, of Mortgages, on page 235, on the 4th day of December, 1866, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage having become operative by reason of such default—and the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars, being claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, beside the sum of thirty dollars stipulated therein as a reasonable attorney fee for the foreclosure thereof—and no suit or proceedings at law, nor in chancery 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, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the premises described in the mortgage and hereinafter also described and set forth, or some part thereof, will be sold by me at public auction, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said mortgage and costs, on Saturday, the 4th day of January 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 building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw is held—the mortgaged premises are described as follows, to-wit: Lot number three in block number one south of Huron street, and range eleven east, in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, according to the recorded plat of the Ann Arbor Land Company Addition.

Dated Ann Arbor, October 8th, 1872.

H. LOUISA SACKET, Mortgagee.

E. C. SEAMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. 1395td

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Nelson M. Schoff and Elizabeth Schoff to Comstock F. Hill, bearing date the first day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, Michigan, in Liber forty-three of mortgages, on page four hundred and twenty-five, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one, at ten and one-fourth 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 eight hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents being claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, and the bond accompanying the same, also an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the same 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 so much thereof as will be necessary to satisfy said amount, on Saturday, the seventh day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw; the said premises to be sold by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage are described in said mortgage as follows: All of the east part of lot number ten (10), being four (4) rods wide by nine (9) rods deep, in block number five (5) south of range number six (6) east, in the Ann Arbor Land Company's addition to the city of Ann Arbor (formerly village), Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Dated Ann Arbor, Sept. 11, 1872.

COMSTOCK F. HILL, Mortgagee.

D. CRAMER, Att'y for Mortgagee. 1391td.

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 William Anderson, 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 Wines & Worden, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of January, and Saturday, the nineteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, October 19th, A. D 1872.

WILLIAM W. WINES,
CHARLES H. WORDEN,
Commissioners.

1397w4*

IN FACT, IF YOU WISH TO GET ANY GOODS and get the worth of your money, you must go to the Farmers' Store where they sell all goods cheaper this Fall than ever before.

G. W. HAYS, Superintendent.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage executed by Henry Goodyear and Elizabeth Goodyear, his wife, to the undersigned, Frederick Huson, bearing date the first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, in the State of Michigan, in Liber 36 of Mortgages, on page 581, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1867, 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 four thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents principal and interest, and also the sum of fifty 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 27th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw. The premises so to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All of the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five, east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, and the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven all in Township three south in Range three east. Also the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section nineteen in Township three south of Range four east; all in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan.

Dated Ann Arbor, Michigan, November 1st, 1872.

FREDERICK HUSON, Mortgagee.

FELCH & GRANT, Attorneys for Mortgagee. 1398td

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Amanda Burbank to Densmore Cramer, bearing date the thirteenth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, in Liber forty-five (45) of Mortgages, on page one hundred and seventeen (117) at six and one-fourth P. M., and the power of sale in said mortgage having become operative by reason of said default, and the sum of one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-two cents being claimed to be due on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same at the date of this notice; also an attorney's fee of forty dollars as provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the same 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 so much thereof as will be necessary to satisfy said amount, on Saturday, the twenty-first day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw. The said premises to be sold by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage are described in said mortgage as follows: All those tracts or parcels of land known and described as Lots number Two, (2,) Three, (3,) and Four, (4,) in J D. Baldwin's Eastern Addition to the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan.

Dated, Ann Arbor, Sept. 23, 1872.

DENSMORE CRAMER, Mortgagee.

1393td

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Christopher Lange, 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 fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1872, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the tenth day of December, 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), and also subject to the right of dower of his widow therein, the following described real estate, to wit: Being on section seventeen in township two south of range six, east, in said State, described as commencing at the southwest corner of Clark's farm, on the north side of the north road running from the Ann Arbor and Whitmore Lake road to McMahon's Mill, and running thence westerly on the north line of said road ten rods, thence northeasterly parallel with said Clarke's west line to McMahon's north line, thence easterly on the line between said McMahon and Clark ten rods, thence southerly on the line between McMahon and Clark to the place of beginning, being ten rods in width from the road to said McMahon's north line, and containing about four and a half acres, more or less, being the same land conveyed by deed from James McMahon to said deceased, and recorded in Liber 65 of deeds, in the office of Register of Deeds, in said County, on page 359.

Dated October 14, 1872.

1397 FREDERICK KAPP, Administrator.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Eber M. Munroe, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Executrix of the estate of said deceased by the Hon Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-first day of October, A. D., 1872, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the tenth day of December, 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 part of section five in township one south of range six east, in said State, commencing at the northwest corner of a piece of land heretofore deeded by Joseph Pray to A. B. Close, and in the centre of the highway running from Ann Arbor to Whitmore Lake, thence easterly along said Close's north line about twenty-five rods to a stake in the quarter line at the northeast corner of said Close's land, thence northerly on said quarter line about eighteen rods to a stake, thence westerly parallel with the first above described boundary line about twenty-five rods to the centre of the highway, thence southerly in the centre of said highway to the place of beginning, containing three acres of land, more or less.

Dated October 21st, 1872.

1397 LUCY A. MUNROE, Executrix.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR BOOKS NEEDED BY ALL

FARMERS.

The best books published on the **Horse** and the **Cow.** Liberal terms. *money made rapidly* by Agents selling these books. *Send for circulars.*

PORTER & COATES, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Ansel A. Holcomb, 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 second day of September, A. D. 1872, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Thursday the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower of his widow therein), the undivided half of the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing at a stone planted for the corner, at a point bearing south sixteen degrees west, twenty-nine and a half links from a red oak tree thirty inches in diameter being in the west half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-eight in township four south of range six east in said State, and running thence south one degree west along the west side of the highway five chains and thirty-one links, thence south twenty-eight degrees west two chains, thence south eighty-eight degrees west two chains and ten links, thence north twelve and a half degrees west four chains and sixty-two links, thence north fifty eight degrees east five chains and seven links to the place of beginning, containing two acres, and including also all between the closing line in whole parcel and the center of the Saline river.

Dated, October 23d, A. D. 1872.

MARY L. HOLCOMB,
JAMES LAWRENCE,
Administrators.

1397

Chancery Sale.

THE Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, In Chancery.

Gouverneur Drake, Complainant, vs. John A. Volz, Administrator of John George Volz, deceased, and Anna Maria Volz, widow of said deceased, and Anna Maria Volz, Dorothy Volz, Frederick Volz, Louisa Volz, John George Volz, Sophia Volz, Caroline Volz, Emma Volz, and John Adam Volz, children of said John George Volz, deceased, Defendants.

In pursuance of a decretal order of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, made in the above cause, there will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, and County of Washtenaw, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of November next, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following described piece or parcel of land viz: The east half of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section number ten, in Township number three south, in Range number five east, containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said decree, with interest and costs.

Dated October 16th, 1872.

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

TRACY W. ROOT, Solicitor for Complainant. 1396

Drain Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Drain Commissioner of Washtenaw County will be at the house of Gotlieb Kalembach, in the Township of Freedom, in said county, on the 12th day of November, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to meet parties to contract for the excavation and construction of a drain to be known as "The Yager Lake Drain," commencing in the outlet of Yager Lake and running thence in an easterly and northeasterly direction, and finding an outlet in what is known as Mill Creek, and in its course running across the southeast quarter of section thirty-four, the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, across the east half of southwest quarter of section thirty-five and west half of northeast quarter of section thirty-five in the Township of Lima, being town 2 south 4 east. I will also be at the house of Gotlieb Kalembach, in the Township of Freedom, on Saturday the 9th day of November, at one 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 sub-division of the above proposed drain by me apportioned to the owner of each description of land to construct, and to hear reasons, if any are offered, why such apportionment should be revised and corrected.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 14th, 1872.

DAVID M. FINLEY,

1397w3 Drain Commissioner of Washtenaw Co.

Estate of William Buckingham.

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-second day of October, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William Buckingham, 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-second day of April next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the fourth day of January, and on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, October 22d, A. D. 1872.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

1397w4

Estate of Charles Gyer.

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

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

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

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

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November 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.

1398

Estate of Matthew Schaible.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twenty-first day of October, 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 Schaible, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John G. Feldkamp, administrator, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds of such sale among his heirs at law.

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

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

1398

Estate of James Stewart.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of James Stewart, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Sarah A. Stewart, praying that Amariah Conklin, or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November 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.

1398

Estate of John Diehl.

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 thirtieth day of October, 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 Diehl, deceased.

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

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

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

1398

Estate of Henry Fairchild.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

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

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Joel Fairchild, praying that William S. Crane may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighteenth day of November 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.

1397

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR NEW STYLES OF Dress Trimmings, is at the Farmers' Store.

Estate of Jacob Beutler.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

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

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

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

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

1396

Estate of Joseph Crane.

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 nineteenth day of October, 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 Crane, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William E. Crane, praying that he and David Depue may be appointed administrators of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighteenth day of November 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 petitioners should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petitions, 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.

1397

Estate of Daniel S. Birch.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Daniel S. Birch, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Daniel T. Birch praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed sole executor thereof.

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

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

1397

Estate of Charles Burden.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Burden, deceased, Horace Leek, Administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

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

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

1396*

Estate of Anthony Ely.

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

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Anthony Ely, deceased, Hiram Day, Administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

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

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

1396

Estate of Carrie Taylor—minor.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Carrie C. Taylor, minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth M. Nichols, Guardian, praying that she may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minor.

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

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

1396

Estate of Volney Chapin, Jr.

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 sixteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Volney Chapin, Jr., deceased.

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

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

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

1396

Estate of John G. Ottmar.

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 eleventh day of October 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 G. Ottmar, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Christina Ottmar and Magdalena Ottmar, praying that Christian Saley or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eleventh day of November 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.

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NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of the Secretary of said Company, in the city of Detroit, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to take under consideration, and act upon and approve, or disapprove, an agreement to consolidate said Company with the Ionia, Stanton and Northern Railroad Company; which said agreement made between the Board of Directors of said Companies and duly executed, will then and there be placed before the stockholders of the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad Company for their approval or disapproval.

Dated Detroit, Mich., October 9th 1872.

H. H. SMITH, President.

GEO. L. PRATT, Secretary. 1395td