The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XXVIII. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1873. No. 1442

GENERAL LIBRARY University of MICHIGAN

THE MICHIGAN ARGUS.

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

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, $2.00 a Year in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

[12 lines or less considered a square.]

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	6 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year.
1 square	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50	$2 75	$4 00	$6 00	$ 9 00
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3 squares	2 00	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00
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JOB PRINTING.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CRAMER & GRANGER, Attorneys at Law, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FRAZER, HARRIMAN & HAMILTON Attorneys at Law. Office Nos. 7 and 9 South Main street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

N. B. COLE, Dealer in Coal. Office with FELCH & GRANT, over Slawson & Sons Store, Cor., Fourth and Huron St.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

NOAH W. CHEEVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW!

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

CHARLES M. WOODRUFF,

Attorney at Law and

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office, Arcade Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Collections made and promptly remitted. All legal business faithfully attended to. 1426

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

DR. C. A. LEITER

CONTINUES TO PUT UP AND FILL

Physicians Prescriptions,

At all hours, at No. 1 Gregory Block.

C. A. LEITER & CO

Ann Arbor, Dec. 22d 1871. 1354

DR. C. B. PORTER,

DENTIST.

Office in the Savings Bank Block, Ann Arbor.

All Operations on the Natural Teeth Performed with Care.

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES

AND EXPERIENCE

—IN—

SETTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

TO GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL,

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

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.

W. A. LOVEJOY,

TOBACCONIST!

Deals in both

FINE CUT AND SMOKING

TOBACCO,

Snuff, Pipes, &c.,

AT NO. 7 EAST HURON STREET,

Next to the Express Office,

1345tf ANN ARBOR, MICH.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE

A large and very well built brick house, with two or more lots. Two large framed houses. Also a good sized brick house and framed house; and a small frame house on a good lot, intended for adding a front, for sale on fair terms and a reasonable credit.

Also other buildings, lots, and property.

MONEY WANTED.—So many wishing to borrow money apply to me that I can readily obtain for lenders good satisfactory investments at ten per cent. interest.

E. W. MORGAN.

Ann Arbor, April 23, 1873. 1423tf

$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

JUST AFTER THE RAIN.

M. A. HOFFMAN.

The clouds are winged with a golden hue,
The grass is wet, as with drops of dew,
And through the forest and o'er the plain
The soft air plays with a muical strain,
O, isn't it pleasant just after the rain!

The flowers, with cups of crimson and gold,
The rain drops close to their hearts doth hold,
And on their breasts how calmly they've lain,
To be kissed by the zephyrs again and again,
O, isn't it lovely, just after the rain!

The chirp of the cricket and the frog is heard,
And sweet is the song of the evening bird;
The fire-fly starts from where it has lain,
To go on a journey with its lightning train!
And isn't it beautiful just after the rain!

Thus, even in life, the clouds will arise
To darken awhile the blue of our skies;
Soon the clouds burst, and after the rain
The sun shines forth and we often exclaim,
O, isn't it bright just after the rain!

FATE AND I.

BY HELEN J. ANGELL.

Fate and I have met and kissed;
She is fairer than I thought her,
Patient faith the years have taught her;
She hath found no place for hate,
Though she walketh desolate.

God is love: His will is fate,
Therefore Fate is love's fulfilling,
Her I follow gladly willing,
Since where'er her path may be,
God himself shall walk with me.

So we struggle, Fate and I,
Up the steeps of stern endeavor,
Through the night-storm turning ever
Toward the east, whose dawning blest
Shall reveal the gates of rest.

TEN DOLLARS.

BY HERO STRONG.

"I am telling you the truth, sir; you can do as you like," said a tall, spectral-faced young man, with one arm in a sling, to the somewhat blustering conductor of a train on a railway, one stormy day in the winter of '63.

A soldier's shabby overcoat hung loosely about his attenuated form—a soldier's dingy cap covered the brown curls above his pale forehead. His history can be told in a few words. Just released from prison—wounded—sick—furloughed—and going home.

Government had provided him with a pass to New York, but this he had been so unfortunate as too lose in Baltimore, and of course he had no money. This smart young official did not credit a word of his story, however. He had seen too many humbugs of that kind to be taken in easily, as he confidentially told an acquaintance near by, but in a tone loud enough for the soldier to hear distinctly.

Ralph Moreton's cheek flushed, but he was silent.

"Orders are positive, sir," said the man of authority "You must either pay your fare or we will put you off at next stopping place."

"Very well, sir," returned Moreton, quietly, though an involuntary shiver ran over his bloodless frame as he glanced through the window at the storm of blinding sleet without.

"Conductor," said a young girl of fourteen or fifteen, with a satchel of school books on her arm, "What is that about putting somebody off?"

She was occupying the next seat behind Moreton, and had heard something of the conversation between him and the conductor.

The conductor touched his cap to her deferentially. Evidently he knew who she was.

"Beg your pardon, Miss Vanderwort, but here is a fellow pretending to be a soldier, and he says he has lost his pass, and has no money to pay his fare. And I'm under the necessity of putting him off."

"You'r under no such necessity at all!" said the young lady, imperiously. "How much is the fare?"

"Four dollars."

The bright eyes of the girl took in with a half-saucy, half-pitying glance the thin face turned toward her, and then she took out of her pocket a dainty little gold-clasped portemonnaie, and drew forth a crisp new bank note. Leaning over, she touched Ralph Moreton on the shoulder.

"See here, Mr. Soldier!" said she, "Papa gave me this money to buy a lace collar. I can do with as I please. I am going to give it to you to pay your way home—and so—"

"Glenwood!" sung out the conductor, and before Moreton could utter a word of thanks the girl had gone out with the crowd. But the ten dollar bill was in his hand, and the touch of her breath yet fragrant on his cheek.

The young soldier's cheek crimsoned at the thought of the child's frank kindness, and he would have given a great deal if he could have kept the identical note as a *souvenir*, but that eagle eyed conductor was waiting to make the change.

"Really," said he, "quite an episode!" Lucky for you, my man, for the storm is furious."

Moreton made no reply. He took the change in silence, but his trembling hand dropped some of it on the floor, and in stooping to pick it up he saw a knot of pink ribbon which had fallen from the young lady's hair. He had noticed it among the glossy braids, and thought how lovely was the contrast between it and the beautiful curling chestnut hair which defied brain and net to keep it quite in place.

He pounced upon the bit of ribbon eagerly, and hid it in the breast pocket of his shabby overcoat. He might never see her bright young face again, but at all events he had something which had been hers

Then he pulled his cap over his face, and sunk back in his corner, and spoke to no one until the train rushed into the bustling depot at the end of his journey.

His lady mother, and his sister Rosa were there to meet him, and he was kissed, and caressed, and pitied, and tended until he almost felt himself a little boy again, and not a bearded hero home from the war.

And when seated by his own luxurious fireside, Ralph Moreton told the story of his destitution, and of the little girl's generosity, both Rosa and Mrs. Moreton declared he must search the world over for her, and give her no end of lace collars.

A brief furlough until his wound was well, and the Captain Moreton rejoined his regiment. Not, however, without making some inquiries relative to Miss Vanderwort—inquiries which bore no fruit, and left him quite as ignorant of her whereabouts as he had been at first.

So he went back to the army, and fought the war through, but he always carried that knot of pink ribbon about him, and never quite gave up the hope of finding his little benefactress.

At the end of the war Colonel Moreton returned to New York, and entered largely into business, and became a successful and prosperous importer. He was a favorite in society, and fair young belles fished perseveringly for him, and mammas with daughters on their hands courted him assiduously, but without material successs. He was thirty-three now, and people called him a very cold, unimpassioned sort of man, and perhaps he was, for at thirty-three the heart of an unmarried man is generally pretty much gone to seed.

But Ralph Moreton kept himself pure in heart and life, and such a man ought to be respected in these degenerate days.

At the close of a wintry afternoon of mist and drizzle, Ralph Moreton was putting on his fur overcoat to go home from his place of business.

Some one wrapped timidly at the door of his handsome counting-room, and a woman's soft voice asked for Mr. Dixon, the head clerk. Dixon, smilling and plausible, stepped to the door. Whatever the lady's request was, it was preferred in a low voice.

"Well, really, Miss," said Mr. Dixon, "I am sorry we can do nothing for you. Very sorry! Times dull—money hard—work scarce! Everything at ruinous prices!"

"I have been told so a great many times during the past three weeks," said the sweet, sad voice which stirred so strangely some half-forgotten memory in the breast of Ralph Moreton. "Indeed, I would not urge you, but I must have food for my father! He is ill and very old and helpless."

"Sorry——" began Dixon; but Ralph stepped quietly before him, and motioned him back to his desk.

"I am Mr. Moreton," he said kindly; "tell me what you desire."

Before she spoke he had time to observe her fully. A tall, slight figure, in mourning; a pale face, lighted by brown eyes framed in curling chestnut hair. The face of a woman who had known much sorrow; but, after all, the face of the careless, happy school-girl he had met five years ago.

But no flush of recognition glowed on her cheek, and Ralph suffered a pang to think that she whom he remembered so long had forgotten him.

She stated her business, tremblingly. He knew she was just on the brink of tears, poor child! she had been so many times repulsed that hope had almost failed in her breast.

She would copy papers or keep books, but she must take work home, because of her father. Ralph unlocked his private desk; and took out a pile of papers at random, nearly all of them worthless—old letters, bills of exchange, invoices, etc; but he assumed the gravest of business airs as he made them in a package and handed them to her, "to be carefully copied at her earliest cnveniece." And then he gave her ten dollars as her first week's salary.

How her white face light up at sight of the money—it would do so much good for her poor old father! She thanked him quietly and hurried away.

"Deuce take it!" said Dixon, round-eyed with wonder, "that's a queer way to do business! you didn't even look at her handwriting, or ask her name!"

Moreton smiled in a curious way, but gave his officious clerk no information on the subject.

The papers were all brought back, neatly copied, in less than a week, and Moreton saw with delight that the girl's eyes were brighter and her cheeks rosier; indeed she was quite like the little beauty with the satchel of books.

Moreton was alone in the office when she came, and after looking over the work he took a seat beside her.

"Miss Vanderwort," said he "I am sorry that your memory is less faithful than mine."

"I do not understand you!" she said, with a slight shade of haughtiness.

"No. But I ask you to recall one stormy winter's day, five years ago; the scene a crowded railway car; the characters a self important conductor, a forlorn, wounded, penniless soldier, and a bright-faced young school-girl in a plaid dress, with pink ribbons on her hair. See, here is one of the very knots which tied her brown braids," and he held up the pink ribbon to her astonished eyes.

She remembered it all then, and the contrast between the happy life she had known and the dreary present was too much! She tried hard to restrain herself, but the effort was vain, and down went her head on the table before her, and she sobbed like a child.

Ralph Moreton lifted her up, and smoothed back the hair from her forehead.

"My little girl," said he, "I loved you then, I love you now. Surely five years of devotion will give me an excuse for speaking. I do not ask any answer now, —you shall take weeks to think of it in and meanwhile I will make the acquaintance of your father.

He walked home with her that evening, and learned the whole sad history of fallen fortune. Nothing new—only the old story of speculations, loss and ruin; afterwards Mrs. Vanderwort's death; and then her husband was stricken with partial paralysis, which unfitted him for any kind of labor or business. Then everything fell upon Maud's young shoulders, and many and many a time the girl had suffered for bread.

She was not to suffer for anything longer. It was a delightfully easy task for her to learn to love Ralph Moreton, and and not three months after he found his little "help in time of need," he carried her home to his handsome house, his wife.

The Laws of the Rail.

A list of decisions has lately been published by a paper devoted to railroad subjects, which may be of interest to those who travel by rail.

The legal definition of a passenger is "a person who undertakes, with the consent of the carrier, to travel in the conveyance provided by the latter, otherwise in the service of the carrier as such."

Railway companies are bound to carry all who offer themselves, unless they are offensive in person or conduct, or the cars are already full.

Waiting at the depot with the intention to take the train, is sufficient to constitute the relation of passenger and carrier.

"Good for this day only," printed upon a ticket, has been decided by the courts to be of no effect. The passenger has paid his money and is entitled to transportation.

It has also been decided by a New York court that a ticket between any two points is good either way, but the decision is a doubtful one.

Any injury to the person of the passenger through the negligence of the agents of the railway, subjects the latter to damages, and any loss of baggage—it must be only such as is necessary to the comfort of a traveler—can be recovered by civil process, and the contents of a trunk can be proved by the oath of the plaintiff.

A gentleman who takes a business view of most things, when recently asked respecting a person of quite a poetic temperament, replied: "Oh, he is one of those men who have soarings after the infinite and divings after the unfathomable, but who never pay cash."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

In and Around Geneva—Mont Blanc—The Cathedral and Russian Church—Voltaire's Chateau—Coppet and the Chateau of Madame de Stael—Lausanne.

PARIS, May 10, 1873.

FRIEND POND:

But what did we see in Geneva? Among the *very* noticeable sights, the stranger will scarcely fail to notice the singular display made by its chimneys. The place is noted for its constant winds, and in order to meet this contingency the chimneys are not only made very massive, but numerous, and from the top of each, running up and out at all angles, are iron pipes varying in number from one to ten, and in length from three feet to fifteen. This arrangement is so prevalent and conspicuous that it gives to the city a very bristling and peculiar appearance, quite as singular as the heavy stones with which in the Bavarian highlands the shingles are laden as an antidote against the winds.

Of course we did not fail upon the first, and nearly only clear day we had, to take a good long look at the distant but readily distinguishable Mont Blanc Range, lying back far southward and covered with snow; but like all remote objects, seen between the apparently higher mountains much nearer, its vast superiority of elevation was comparatively lost. It takes a long time to educate the eye to this deceptive impression in regard to altitudes in mountain scenery; but the difficulty is very much lessened when we have the assistance of the snow line, always so distinctly traceable among this Alpine scenery, and indeed on all the mountains which reach above the plains sufficiently, and the nearer and seemingly higher mountain, if bare to the summit, is at once set down as below the height of another in the background, seen at a smaller angle, but whose top is whitened with snow. The king of European mountains is one the Lions of Geneva and is seen to best advantage toward evening, when the skies are propitious, which is not always or often the case. As a substitute for the real Mont Blanc upon foggy days the visitor is at liberty to see, for a trifling consideration, a relief of the whole group upon a grand scale made of lime wood, 24 feet in length and ten feet in width. But though curious as a work of patient labor and study we cannot recommend it as a satisfactory method of getting an acquaintance with the mountain itself.

The Cathedral is really quite a fine edifice of the 11th century, and the interior, with its lofty arched nave and aisles makes a very pleasing impression, notwithstanding its barrenness of adornment. Some of the stained glass windows were excellent and the stalls worth inspection, but the monuments, with but few exceptions, were extremely rude and unattractive. The black marble sarcophagus, resting upon lions surmounted by a sitting statue of the Duke of Rohan, a leader of the Protestants who fell at Rheinfelden, in 1630, is the best. A chair formerly used by Calvin is placed in the pulpit. We had a natural desire to see at least the exterior of the house of the great Reformer whose name gives appellation to one of the leading systems of Protestant Theology, and as we left the Cathedral, and quite near the spot too, strangely enough we made several inquiries for the place in vain. At length we got the proper information and saw the modest dwelling in which he lived for about 20 years prior to his death, in 1564. The grave of Calvin in the old cemetery of Plain Palais has become completely undistinguishable and cannot now be identified.

Pursuing our national instincts we continued our way to the Hotel de Ville, now famous as the place where the great Tribunal of Arbitration sat and allowed for damages by the Alabama and other vessels a sum nearly double the amount that there are any proper claimants for. The building is used by the municipal authorities, and after long waiting and much talk we were finally informed that it was impossible to see the room, but were told that we could see the Arsenal opposite—a piece of information for which we had no use. It was an unfailing amusement, as well as a very characteristic spectacle along the river, to see the floating batteries in which all the appurtenances for clothes-washing were duly arranged, each literally crowded by hundreds of the ever busy washerwomen —a space of about three feet being assigned to each. This department of domestic work appeared to be under public guardianship or, at least, public regulation, and manifestly was a popular institution.

The Russian Church, situated on an eminence in the suburbs not far from the Observatory, presented to us a novel and interesting sight, with its glittering mosque-like domes, peculiar to the architecture of the Greek churches. There are always a goodly number of Russians resident at Geneva, and, indeed, in all the cities of Southern Europe, and they are frequently to be met, especially at the watering places and other popular resorts. Several agreeable lodgers at our Pension were from that cold country, but like most of that people who travel spoke French and German with fluency. Speaking of Pensions recalls another of the institutions of this city, and of the whole lake borders. If a person intends staying for several days at any of these places along this lake, it is the common and advisable practice to take lodgings at once in one of these private boarding houses, which are more numerous than hotels and much less expensive, with accommodations suitable for the taste of all, and patronized by the respectable class of travelers. During our stay in Geneva, as well as at the upper end of the lake, we found every comfort and excellent companionship at the Pensions.

Our rooms overlooked the place and quay in which stands the monument which was erected to commemorate the union of the city with the Swiss Confederation. It consists of two female figures, in bronze, of noble form and feature, standing with one arm of each thrown gracefully around the other, and being on an elevated pedestal constitutes the finest work of the kind in the city. We took a view of the five eagles which belong to the city and feed at the public expense, as we passed down the quay one day, but do not think they thrive as well at the public crib as some of the featherless bipeds do in some countries. The eagle forms the armorial emblem of the Canton. We had a very pleasant excursion down the Rhone to the junction of the "swift-shooting Arve," and for some distance along the latter in the direction of the Saleve, a precipitous mountain which was still quite white at its top with the winter's snow. There is much in the surroundings of this city which give it many attractions not visible in its more compact limits. The hills and their smiling villas were really charming with the early budding promises of spring in their shrubbery and well clipped hedges, and the views of the lake and city with its far extending suburbs and the grand mountains in the background were as beautiful as they have been claimed to be.

Another of our excursions was to Terney—where Voltaire resided and made himself the very Prince of Atheism. His chateau and the large adjoining grounds are very attractively located on an eminence just above the struggling village, and we spent a very agreeable hour in their examination and in picking the wild flowers with which the forest park was filled. We were shown many things, personal mementoes of the noted man. His own portrait in advanced life; one of Frederick the Great, who so long entertained him and gave him this very red-faced, life-sized portrait; also a full length portrait of the Empress of Russia, likewise a gift from herself, and several other pictures; his bed table, chairs, etc. Among the prints upon the wall was one of our Minister to France at that time—Franklin. Just at the left and nearly in front of the chateau stands the celebrated church (as it has been called) bearing the oft-quoted inscription "*Deo Erexit Voltaire.*" It is, in fact, but a small stone structure, about 14x18 feet in size, built in some resemblance to a church, and at the present time, as far as we could see, filled with hay and farm products and presenting an appearance of utter neglect, except that quite recently several ivy vines have been set about its front. But we are indebted to Voltaire for a vasy pleasant excursion and we owe him nothing more as we look at things Theologically.

Of course we did not fail to notice the very ample and excellent buildings erected for educational purposes. In this respect Geneva takes a high position, and a very considerable number of foreign patrons send thither their children, while many families from abroad make it a point to tarry there on this account. But strange to say, notwithstanding its high position as one of the leading cities in Europe in the cause of education and Protestantism, it was our misfortune to see several persons in the more advanced stages of drunkenness—more, in fact, in one short week than in the eleven months spent in various places through Central and Eastern Europe. How or why this should be we do not pretend to explain. We wished to visit the upper end of the lake, and in order to vary the route and stop at Coppet and Lausanne we took the north shore railroad. The road does not attain any considerable elevation above the lake, but keeps so closely along its margin that the views are exceedingly fine at times, embracing the entire southern shore, and through the intervals affording glimpses beyond into the Mont Blanc group, while the intermediate expanse of the azure lake, with here and there its bird-like craft skimming along under their two lattern sails, and an occasional steamer or small boat was almost constantly to be seen. The northern shore and hill slopes being also quite beautiful and under excellent cultivation —the vineyards becoming quite frequent as we got further among the mountain eastward. Coppet was reached in little over an hour, and at the small uninviting station we got off to pay our respects to the memory of one of the most notable women of France or, indeed, of any land —Madame de Stael. In 1790 her father retired from Paris and became the proprietor of the chateau or castle, as it is variously termed, and the adjoining land, and in 1810, an exile by decree of Napoleon who feared her influence, she too followed, and this little, unattractive village became the gathering point for hundreds of the most distinguished men and women of the time. We were politely, but with some little reserve on the part of the elderly female custodian, shown through several rooms upon the first floor and the one below. The study above was a fine room of perhaps 20 feet square and arranged in the manner the distinguished authoress preferred—her table with its many conveniences for writing, with her easy chair before it, stood centrally in the room. Upon the walls were hung various historical and others engravings, among which was one of the signers of our own Declaration of Independence, beneath which were the signatures which are usually attached in prints of the Declaration itself. Everything appeared commodious and simple. In the reception saloon adjoining were the portraits of Madame de Stael herself, by David, a very truthful likeness evidently, and of her father, mother, daughter, and son-in-law, Duke de Broglie, the present owner of the property. Adjoining this was the billiard room, and several other tables with complicated games, for the exercise and amusement of guests who desired such. Below upon the ground floor was the library, a room of considerable size with book-cases upon all the walls, said to be filled with books but hidden from view by an inner curtain. A table and huge pile of folios occupied the center. Busts of Neckar and a few pictures were the only adornments. The adjoining room was her own private apartment and bed room, the bed still standing in its place by the wall, and here, too, was a well arranged study table ready for use. A few religious pictures, in which one of the Popes was a leading figure, hung upon the walls. And this was one of the places where doubtless much of her labor was also done. We looked in vain for portraits of her great friend and admirer, Madame Recamier, and of others associated with her history. The extended park adjoining the chateau was not laid out with any great expense in artificial adjuncts, but the paths led through the native wood and along a small rivulet, and we spent an hour in gathering the flowers which were abundant, and in roving over woods at large most agreeably. Leaving this portion of the property we crossed the street to get access to the small grave enclosed with a high stone wall, in which stands the small burial chapel of Neckar, his celebrated daughter, and other members of the family, but did not succeed. We were told that the remains of the celebrated woman are preserved in a glass case in spirits annually renewed—a mode of sepulture not common to say the least. In the little village church were various tokens of the former residence of this family here. We shall long recall with pleasure the three hours spent by us at Coppet, and they will invest Corinne with a double fascination. We reached Lausanne that afternoon about 6 o'clock, having passed over some most beautiful country tilled with that careful culture which characterizes this people, whether in the open field or the terraced vineyards upon the steep mountain sides. The villages, too, were interesting. both in appearance and generally from association. At Nyon, Carnot, and Joseph Bonaparte formerly resided for a time At Rolle the General La Harpe was born and a beautiful obelisk to his memory is picturesquely located upon a small island in the lake. At Morgues is the ancient castle of Vufflens, constructed by the good Queen Bertha, and through an opening in the opposite mountains is had one of the best views of Mont Blanc in its majestic altitude. Lausanne is loftily located upon the hill somewhat back from the lake shore and depot and presents a fine appearnce when seen from a distance. It is a well built city but has very little level ground to boast of, some of the inequalities being very great, in one place such as to require the construction of a very extensive bridge called the "Grand Pont," and in another instance we recollect being quite near the Cathedral, but in order to reach it without descending a long plane and ascending another, we had to go down about 150 wooden steps to the market place and then at once climb again up 164 more. This irregular surface gives great variety of scenery, and sometimes features of real beauty to the place. Such is the Terrace, a long ridge of no great breadth which overlooks the lake, once a church yard but now converted into a most delightful promenade, near which is the garden where Gibbon wrote the last lines of his history; and such also is the romantic ravine into and along which we passed on returning from an excursion to the "Signal." By the way, this last named elevation is over 200 feet above the level of the lake, and when attained affords one of the most splendid prospects it has been our fortune to see, though greatly marred in our case by the threatening weather, but the path we followed in returning, which descended into the profound valley referred to, was of its kind, one of the most wildly, charming and interesting which is to be found anywhere. The Cathedral is an edifice of no great exterior beauty, though one of the most interesting historically in Switzerland, dating from the 13th century, but is made quite effective within by the the lofty height of the aisles, the graceful, clustered columns, and the light arcade which encircles the nave and transepts. There are several interesting old monuments, though with a single exception of no artistic excellence. That erected to the wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, 1808, is of more than usual merit in execution as well as in novelty of design, the small bas-reliefs on the pedestals supporting the statue of the deceased being quite classical and resembling the Archaic reliefs seen upon ancient monuments. Another older monument to Otto of Grandson, A. D. 1399, is noticeable because the reclining figure, representing a Knight in full armor and well executed in marble, is finished without any hands. The Sacristan's explanation may be mythical but seemed not unreasonable, that as the deceased fell in a duel he had to some extent forfeited his rights of sepulture in a Christian church, and this peculiar memorial in, which the hands which he sought to imbue in a fellow being's blood were cut off, was in perpetual expiation of his offense and a condition upon his interment. The Cathedral had in early times been used for Roman Catholic worship, and our attention was called to four deeply worn cavities in the solid stone pavement beneath the dome where, as it is said, a Madonna formerly stood, the cavities being thus formed by the constant kneeling at the same spot for centuries of credulous devotion. It seemed incredible, yet the facts of these places being worn from two to three inches deep was palpable and inexplicable without some such aid. Our stay in the pleasant city was necessarily quite brief, but we enjoyed it much. Letters of a kind friend at Ann Arbor brought us very agreeable interviews with the Burgomeister, the great man of these Swiss cities, whom we called upon at the old Episcopal castle, and with his brother, one of the most eminent physicians of the place, both conversed with considerable fluency in English. This city is strongly Protestant, but the manner in which the people observe Good Friday is in strong contrast even to our own regard for the Holy Sabbath. There was a universal closing of all places of business for the entire day, and a very general attendance upon the places of worship.

Ever yours,

J. M. WHEELER.

Colorado Parks.

The park itself is 9,842 feet above the sea-level, or half as high again as Mount Washington. The surrounding rim is some 2,000 feet higher, while in the distance, north, south, and west, may be seen the snowy summits, 14,000 feet high, of Gray's Peak, Pike's Peak, Mount Lincoln, and

Other Titans, without muse or name.

The South Park is 60 miles long and 30 wide, with a surface like a rolling prairie, and contains hills, groves, lakes and streams in beautiful variety. It formerly abounded with buffalo and other game, and was a favorite hunting-ground of the Indians and the white trappers, but since the great influx of miners the buffalo have mostly disappeared. Such, however, is the excellence of the pasture that great herds of cattle are driven up here to feed during the summer. Several towns and villages have sprung up around the mines in this vicinity, such as Hamilton, Fairplay, and Tarryall, to which a stage-coach runs three times a week from Denver.

In our old atlases 40 years ago, we used to see the Rocky Mountains laid down as a great central chain or backbone of the continent; but they are rather a congeries of groups scattered over an area of 600 miles in width and 1,000 miles long; among them are hundreds of these parks, from a few acres in extent to the size of the State of Massachusetts. These mountains differ so entirely from those usually described by travelers, the Alps, the Scottish Highlands, and the White Mountains, that one can scarcely believe this warm air and rich vegetation exist 10,000 feet above the sea.

In climate the Colorado mountains approach more nearly to the Andes, where the snow-line varies from 12,000 to 17,000 feet. Here snow begins at 12,000 feet, and increases in quantity to the extreme height of the tallest peaks, about 14,250 feet, though even these are often bare in August.

In these parks the cattle live without shelter in winter, and the timber is large and plentiful at 11,000 feet elevation. Glaciers are wanting, but instead we have the rich vegetation, the wide range of mountains, the pure, dry, and balmy atmosphere, and a variety, a depth, and a softness of color which can hardly be equaled on earth.—*Lippincott's Magazine for September.*

Good Manners a Duty.

Men often speak of good manners as an accomplishment. I speak of them as a duty. What, then, are good manners? Such manners as the usages of society have recognized as being agreeable to men. Such manners as take away rudeness and remit to the brute creation all coarseness. There are a great many who feel that good manners are effeminate. They have a feeling that rude bluntness is a great deal more manly than good manners. It is a great deal more beastly. But when men are crowded into communities, the art of living together is no small art. How to diminish friction; how to promote ease of intercourse; how to make every part of a man's life contribute to the welfare and satisfaction of those around him; how to keep down offensive pride; how to banish the raspings of selfishness from the intercourse of men; how to move among men inspired by various and conflictive motives, and yet not have collisions—this is the function of good manners.

It is not effeminate to be refined. And in this land no man should plead inability. There may be a peasantry in other countries; there may be a class in foreign lands who have no opportunities; there may be those whose toil is so continuous, whose opportunities for knowing what constitutes good manners are so few and whose ignorance is so gross that they are excusable; but this is not the case with any within the sound of my voice.

I affirm for every American citizen the right to be not simply a man, but a good-mannered man.

Not only is the violation of good manners inexcusable on ordinary grounds, but it is sinful. When, therefore, parents and guardians and teachers would inspire the young with a desire for the manners of good society, it is not to be thought that they are accomplishments which may be accepted or rejected. Every man is bound to observe the laws of politeness. It is the expression of good-will and kindness. It promotes both beauty in the man who possesses it, and happiness in those who are about him. It is a religious duty, and should be part of religious training.

Interpretation of a Will.

A very rich merchant, who had an only son, made his will by which he left all his property, amounting to three hundred thousand francs, to some monks, who were to give the son such a sum as they wished after the death of the merchant. The monks took possession of all the money without offering any of it to the son, who, being displeased at this, brought the monks before the viceroy. Having read the will he asked them what sum of money they wished to give the son. They answered:

"Six thousand francs."

"And what, then, do you wish to do with what remains?" asked the viceroy.

"We wish to keep that," they said, "because it is ours by right."

"But you do not understand the will properly," said the viceroy, "for it says you are to give the son the sum you wish to have. The six thousand francs are therefore yours, and the rest belongs to the son."

With this decision the monks had to be satisfied; for, in trying to get all, they lost nearly all. There was no release from the viceroy's decision. Crying was of no use; they had to submit.

AN ANECDOTE OF COX AND TWAIN.—Sunset Cox tells a good story of his first meeting with Mark Twain. Mark called on Mr. Cox at the Capitol in Washington and sent in his card as Samuel L. Clemens. Mr. Cox, being totally unacquainted with the name, left his seat to see what the stranger wanted of him, supposing, of course, that the call was a business one. Mr. Clemens began by saying, "I called upon you on my wife's account." Mr. Cox said "Ah," in an unenlightened manner. "She told me she had sat on your knee." "On my knee?" exclaimed Mr. Cox. "Really, sir," he said, "your language is incomprehensible." "Yes," resumed Mr. Clemens; "she used to sit on your knee; she was a little girl then, and I was not there so, I'm not jealous; don't take the trouble to apologize." Here the laugh came in, explanations followed, and a pleasant acquaintance was formed on both sides.

Spitting.

It is a curious thing to consider how many people there are in the world whose daily habits are very little superior to those of the beasts of the field. They do not understand the use of the bath. They are guilty of all sorts of dirty practices, and it is one of their peculiarities that they care nothing whatever for the annoyance or discomfort they inflict upon others. They are half unconscious that their own habits are very objectionable, and consequently they do not always reflect that they give great offense to others. They live like pigs themselves, and naturally fancy that the manners and customs of the sty are universally popular and agreeable. Consequently they go about the world a nuisance to everybody, and are utterly incapable of learning anything from the example of better people around them.

The spitters are among the most offensive of this numerous class. They have no respect for man, woman, or child. You see their tracks in every thoroughfare and every public building. They would as soon make their mark on your best carpet as on the roadway. Half the people to be met with in the streets are dangerous to pass, for just as you get up to them they discharge a volley which you are likely to receive full on dress or coat, without hope of "dodging" it. Ladies, of course, suffer the most. They cannot get out of the way. And the chewers care little for their feelings in the matter. They regard the world as a huge spit-box, and would resent any suggestion as to the filthiness of their actions as an infringement of personal liberty.

In cars, the nuisance is almost worse than in the streets. The driver very likely chews, and his contribution to the universal spittoon are carried through the car, to the great delight of the passengers. Or a man will seat himself by the window at the upper end of the car and begin scattering his favors on all sides of him—on the mat, out of windows, to the right, left, or any side he may momentarily fancy. The wind may be ahead, and thus diffuse the shower in a spray through the car. Remonstrance is useless. "A man has a right to spit, hasn't he?" And if you don't like it, you can get out of the car and walk.

These persons are what a famous lecturer calls "beasts way down." The language sounds strong, notwithstanding its obscurity, but the Amherst young men probably understand it. At any rate, there can be but one opinion among decent people with regard to this foul habit of spitting. It is a thing to be checked, if possible. But if anybody asks us how it is possible to do it, we shall be obliged to say that we do not know. This is one of those evils which we can only describe without professing to be able to supply a remedy.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Tricky Atmosphere.

Much has been written about the frauds that Colorado's clear atmosphere plays upon strangers, and the delusions into which it leads them. The story of a man who started from a Denver hotel to walk to the mountains, some fifteen miles distant, before breakfast, has doubtless been repeated by every correspondent who has written from the Territory. But there is a better one of an older date. Before the days of railroads the stages used to stop at Church's Tavern, about eight miles north of Denver and ten northwest of Golden. One day there left the stage at this tavern two passengers bound for the latter city, one an old settler, the other a new-comer. The latter inquired where Golden was, and, after the mountain peaks immediately overhanging that little city had been pointed out to him, asked how far off it was. When the answer, "Ten miles," came, he bestowed upon his informant a look which plainly told that he lamented his deranged judgment and demented condition generally, and then immediately started off at the pace a man naturally takes when he has only a mile to walk, and is in a hurry to reach his destination. The other Golden-bound traveler followed at a slower and more judicious pace, and, at the end of the fourth mile, came upon his impatient fellow-traveler seated on a stone, taking a rest. The latter made no comment upon the information that he had six more miles to walk, but meekly and sorrowfully resumed his way at the slower pace of the experienced Colorado pedestrian. Soon the two came to a ditch about five feet wide. The old settler jumped across, and, on turning around, and seeing his companion, with boots off and trowsers rolled up, carefully wading through, naturally inquired why he "didn't jump over." The quick reply came, in no dulcet tones, "How did I know the thing wasn't forty feet across?"

The Last of an Old Man-of-War.

The old unfinished ship of the line, Virginia, at the Charleston Navy Yard, is to be at once demolished. She has been on the stocks in one of the ship houses in the lower part of the yard for half a century, her keel having been laid in 1821. Her keel is 196 feet long, her spar deck 210 feet, and her extreme breadth 54 feet. She is built of live oak. She was intended to be a first class ship, and to carry 94 guns and 1,000 men.

The ship house which she occupies was built for her, but is now wanted as a place for the construction of one of the frigates recently ordered by Congress. The old ship was to be built under an appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy, which was made soon after the cessation of hostillities in 1812. The Vermont, the Cumberland, sunk by the rebel ram Merrimac during the rebellion, the Sabine and Potomac, sister ships of Virginia, were built under the same appropriation. The Virginia s isound in every respect and is copper bolted up to the water mark. There is no document at the navy yard showing her cost. The estimated cost of putting her in readiness to launch is $50,000. The estimated cost of her demolition is $80,000. A number of old navy officers at the station regret that she is to be torn to pieces, being of the opinion that she would make a fine receiving ship, to take the place of the Ohio, which is quite out of repair. Others hold that she is unfit for service, and should be put out of the way to make room for the construction of modern frigates. There are still others who think that her demolution is a political dodge, and done to have more men employed in the yard. The order for her destruction was received at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and at 1 o'clock a small gang of men were at work upon her.—*Boston Herald.*

HOW LAKE GENEVA WAS MADE.—Geologists are now pretty well agreed that the Lake of Geneva itself was excavated by an old glacier. Its power, at all events, was adequate to the task. It was one hundred miles long, and near four thousand feet in thickness at the head of the lake, as can now be seen by the striated marking it left on the overhanging mountains. It acted both as a rasp—its under side being set with teeth, formed of the rocks it had picked up on its way, or which had fallen into it through its crevasses; and also as a scoop pushing before it all that it could thrust out of its way. And what could not such a tool rasp away and scoop out, at a point where its rasping and scooping were brought into play, as it slid along, thicker than Snowdon is high above sea, and impelled by the pressure of the hundred miles of descending glacier behind, that then filled the whole broad valley up to and beyond Oberweald! It was wasting away as it approached the site of the modern city, where it must have quite come to an end, for the lake here shoals to nothing; there could, therefore, have then been no more rasping and scooping. At the head of the lake, where the glacier tool was tilted into the position for rasping and scooping vigorously, the water, notwithstanding subsequent detrital depositions is nine hundred feet deep.

Jumping into Niagara River.

The Buffalo *Express* contains an account of the feat of Signor Balleni in walking over the Niagara River below the falls, and then jumping from the rope into the river. We give the following:

It was found that the rope had not been drawn tight enough, and men were immediately dispatched to fix it, which was done, and at 15 minutes to 5 o'clock the start was made. All action and conversation was now suspended, and every one's attention was given to the man on the rope, who marched along, apparently with the greatest of ease, to the music of the Drummondsville band, which was stationed in front of the Clifton House. At six minutes to 5 o'clock Balleni reached the middle of the rope, where he halted to return his salutation to the tremendous applause which greeted his exploit. After resting himself for a brief period the Signor again started on his tramp.

This was the only stop made, and 10 minutes after 5 o'clock the perambulist, looking pale as death, had reached the American end of his rope, he having made the trip in 25 minutes. He complained of feeling very tired, in consequence, he said, of the extra exertion in walking caused by the slackness of the rope. After another rest of 13 minutes, Signor Balleni again took his pole in hand, and was off to the middle of the rope, to make the great leap.

It took him just six minutes to arrive at the center of the rope, and when there he at once began making preparations to jump. While thus engaged he lost his balancing-pole, which fell into the water and sank. A cord six feet long, made of rubber bands, was attached to the rope at a point just 115 feet above the surface of the water. Balleni caught hold of one end of the elastic cord before the spectators thought he was ready to go. He descended like an arrow, and the recovering snap of the rubber was almost simultaneous with the loud splash of his fall in the water.

"Is he alive?" were the words breathlessly spoken by the crowd of excited people as they looked nervously over the banks into the water below. To be sure he was, and no sooner was the splash heard than the head of the Signor came peeping out of the water, and he struck out vigorously and heartily toward the boat which was there to pick him up. He was quickly hauled into the little craft, carefully wrapped up with heavy blankets and rowed to the shore.

A carriage to which was attached four horses met him at the foot of the roadway, down the bank, and drove him up the hill, where he was met by his wife, who was the first to congratulate him. The band then took its position in front, and the hero of the day was taken to his stopping place in Drummondsville, where, after changing his clothes, he was interviewed by our reporter. His name, he said, was Signor Henry Balleni, and his age 32 years. He was born in Lamington, England, but his parents are both Italians. His weight is 132 pounds; he is five feet seven inches in height; of dark complexion and slim build. He has been 15 years engaged in his present profession, and has given exhibitions in Australia, France, India and America.

He has in his possession a beautiful gold medal, which he avers was presented to him by Louis Napoleon for jumping from a building 80 feet high. His walk across the river yesterday is the longest ever accomplished by him. His balancing pole, which he lost, was 22 1-2 feet long and weighs 48 pounds.

The Massachusetts Democracy.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 3.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated for Governor Wm. Gaston, of Boston.

The Democratic Convention completed the State ticket as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. L. Smith, of Springfield; Secretary of State, Benj. F. Mills, of Williamstown; Treasurer, Nathan Clark, of Lynn; Auditor, Waldo Colburn, of Dedham; Attorney-General, Osgood C. Morse, of Northampton.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the Democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances; supports the Federal government in all constitutional authority, and regards at this day, as Jefferson did in his day, the true province of a republican government to be the protection of rights, and not of interests; defends the reserved rights of the State and people, and opposes centralization that would impair or destroy the constitutional rights or independence of other departments, as the Executive and Legislative Departments, under their rule, have done in overslaughing the honest opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States by increasing their number, and the appointment of new judges who are subservient to the executive and legislative will. We hold that the nearer approximation that can be made to universal free trade the greater will be the advantage to the Federal government. The people of Massachusetts insist on the substitution of a banking system that shall not cost the people a higher percentage to create a currency in a few hands to loan at their own prices to the industrial masses than any other people pay for money loans wherewith to unfold their enterprises and compensate the labors of the nation.

Resolved, That we oppose all legislation that places railroads or any corporations beyond the jurisdiction of the people through their Legislatures.

Resolved, That the Republican party is responsible for the seduction of the Democratic members of Congress to the corrupt schemes of the Republican party to rob the people of their money.

Resolved, That the disgraceful, partial and corrupt execution of the liquor law brings all law into contempt, and calls for the indignant condemnation of every citizen who believes in the impartial administration of justice.

Resolved, That the intervention by the Federal administration in State politics for the benefit of its favorites and the advancement of its intrigues, notoriously felt in this commonwealth, is hostile to the freedom and purity of elections, an insult to popular intelligence, and merits the indignant reprobation of a people jealous of their rights.

Resolved, That we invite the cooperation and welcome to full fellowship in political action of all patriotic citizens who agree with us in these principles, and are willing to unite to establish their beneficient rule in the government of the State and nation.

Resolved, That the time has now arrived for regulating the hours in manufacing establishments to eight hours for a day's work, and that the Convention pledges itself to the support of such legislation as will secure the enactment of such a law.

The remaining resolutions are the same as those adopted by the Ohio State Democratic Convention of August 6th.

The Erie Railroad.

NEW YORK, September 2.—President Watson, at a meeting of the Erie Railway directors, presented a supplementary report covering the percentage from September 30, 1872, till June 30, 1873. The working expenses of the company show a net increase of $271,000, while the gross earnings increased $1,005,573. The net comparative increase has been $814,563. The working expenses of the road have been 67.07 percentage of the revenues. There has been obtained from various parties during the year property and money amounting to $312,380, worth today more than the estimates, no part of which has been carried to the profit and loss account. Other suits are pending, from which large sums are likely to be recovered. President Watson was given permission to visit Europe on business and for health. Lucius Robinson was elected Vice-President. The books of the company will be closed from September 13 till October 3.

The Duties on Glass.

We have already shown that our customs revenue exacts twenty-two different rates on sheet, plate, and window glass; that the temptation held out to dishonest importers is a differential duty on one and the same glass, only differing in size, no less than the difference of 13 7-8 and 60 per cent. or 18 per cent. and 89 per cent. No doubt many enterprising and unscrupulous importers are ready and willing to take advantage of this stupid pitfall.

The real question is to what end and why are these enormous duties, these unheard of discrepancies in the rate of duties, enacted.

The answer can be found in the Pennsylvania tariff plank of the State Convention, which says:

"It would be a poor government, indeed, which could not arrange the details of its tariff so as to encourage American manufacturers, and give them the home market."

Now when the tariff was made, five establishments in the United States which manufacture plate-glass were anxious that the Government should not be deemed a poor one, indeed, and they arranged the details so that rough plate-glass above 24x30 inches should pay a duty of 54 1-8 per cent., and 10x15 inches only 15 per cent.; that polished plate-glass, not silvered, should pay on not above 10x15 inches 40 3-4 per cent., and not above 16x24, 13 3-4, while above 24x60 should pay a duty of 89 7-8 per cent. In short, in the plate-glass used in this country, independent of the window glass, there are fourteen different rates, divided thus:

Four range less than 20 per cent.
Two above 20 per cent. and less than 30 per cent.
Two above 30 per cent. and less than 40 per cent.
Two above 40 per cent. and less than 50 per cent.
One above 50 and less than 60 per cent.
One above 60 and less than 70 per cent.
Two above 80 per cent., or 89 7-8 and 82 1-4 respectively.

From the above list another most remarkable fact can be gathered, viz., that the glass paying the highest duties is mostly imported in spite of the duties.—Thus, while we imported in 1871 $577,154 worth of glass that paid 89 7-8 per cent. duty we only imported $10,938 worth of the same class of glass that pays 13 3-4 per cent. duty.

The five plate-glass establishments of the country naturally manufacture such glass as pays the highest duty and is in most demand, and when accused of possessing an outrageous protection they point to glass that only pays 13 3-4 per cent duty, but which is of course not needed, imported, or manufactured.—These monopolists go about like foxes in a vineyard that is abandoned by its owner. They eat and spoil, and this is what Pennsylvania calls arranging the *details* of the tariff so as to encourage the home manufacturer. Can it be wondered at that a tariff so dishonestly conceived, so shamefully enacted, should breed corrupt importers who corrupt officials? The question may well be asked whether there is greater corruption in the original tariff or in the evading of duties. The whole business is a robbery.—*N. Y. World.*

The Defalcation in the Brooklyn Treasury.

The *Tribune* says the resignation of City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, has been tendered. It will be sent to the Board of Aldermen on Monday next, and ex-alderman D. D. Whitney will be nominated by the Mayor as his successor. It is believed that the appointment will be confirmed. Two persons connected with the Trust Company have filed affidavits charging Sprague with malfeasance in office. These will be presented to the grand jury and action will probably be taken in a few days. There prevails a deep seated feeling that additional to what is known at present in connection with all the members of the ring will be revealed and unless Rodman is permitted to escape the whole plan of plunder will be made manifest. It is now stated that if Rodman is tried he will be able to say that he obeyed the orders of Sprague and the members of the ring, but it is not generally thought that the ring will permit him to appear for trial. In a few days he will be quietly bailed and will soon disappear from view. Benj. F. Tracy, counsel for Rodman, said yesterday to a *Tribune* reporter that his client had a good defense against all charges made against him. He could not say what the defense would be. He could only use a general "not guilty." The books of the Trust Company and the accounts of the city treasury show that money has disappeared, but he denied that his client was responsible for the loss. He would show that others were responsible for it. Who these men were he would not say at present.

Women of Business.

The railroad companies do not often manage to get caught in their own traps: but two New Jersey ladies recently played a very sharp game on the Morris and Essex officials. These ladies had seventeen trunks with them, for, be it known, they were going to a watering-place. When they showed their tickets to the baggage-master, and desired him to check their seventeen trunks, he demurred, saying that each passenger was allowed but 100 pounds of baggage, and that the fifteen extra trunks would have to be paid for. The ladies remonstrated but in vain; so they demanded to know the additional charges they would have to pay, and were informed that the extra trunks would cost them one dollar each. Now it so happens that a passenger is carried over the road for eighty cents, and is allowed to take one trunk. The young ladies, remembering this, went to the ticket office and bought fifteen more tickets. They showed these to the baggage-master, and he checked the trunks as for fifteen passengers. The ladies saved three dollars by the operation, and have fifteen tickets, worth twelve dollars, into the bargain, for the conductor, of course, only took up two tickets, and, as they are good till used, the company may be called upon, any day, to transport fifteen passengers with fifteen trunks between New York and Morristown. Now that is what we call a very neat operation, and is another argument to be added to the many already enumerated in favor of the fitness for women to vote.

The New Departure of the Colored Men.

The Chicago *Tribune* says of the new movement of the colored men in the District of Columbia:

"The colored men of the District have commenced to carry the war into Africa by establishing a Know-Nothing Club, under the style of the Equal Rights League. In other words, under the garb of secrecy, these colored gentry are resolved to work until they get into society on equal terms with white men, and have the freedom of the hotels, horse-cars, theaters, opera houses, etc. As this is a matter which cannot be effected by legislation, there will undoubtedly be two parties to this movement. It, therefore, becomes an interesting question what the black Know-Nothings will do if the whites should also form a combination to prevent them from attaining equal rights, especially as the whites outnumber them about three to one. The most amusing part of this new complication is the fact that these dark Know-Nothings who are advancing upon equal rights with skull and cross-bones and dark-lanterns are the wards of the administration party, and that the organs of the party are in desperate alarm over this sudden shoot of their erratic flock, and are begging, imploring, cursing and threatening to get them back into the beaten road again. As they have all gone pell-mell over the fences to feed in the new pastures, it promises to be a difficult job. Rather than be responsible for this new freak of its flock, however, the administration organs will disown them and organize against them. Its only use for them is to vote on the right side, but for this service it cannot afford to pay so expensive a price as equal rights."

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1873.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

The Constitutional Commission perfected an organization by electing Hon. S. M. CUTCHEON, of Washtenaw, Chairman, and HENRY S. CLUBB, of Ottowa, Clerk.

After an informal reading of the present Constitution, and a running discussion of its provisions with suggestions of defects and amendments, it was ordered printed in bill form.

The following standing committees were also appointed by the Chair, by order of the Commission:

On Legislature, Boundaries, Seat of Government, and Division of the Powers of Government, Messrs. Upson, Divine, and Grouse.

On Judiciary, Militia, and Miscellaneous matters, Messrs. Withey, Hatch, and Pond.

On Finance and Taxation, Salaries and Exemptions, Messrs. Jerome, Mason, Upson, and Cutcheon.

On Corporations, Railroads, and Elections, Messrs. Meddaugh, Riley, Withey, Woodward, and Devereaux.

On the Executive, State Officers, Counties, and Townships, Impeachments and Removals from Office, Messrs. Wells, Crane, and Woodward.

On Arrangement, classification, etc., Messrs. Pond, Hatch, Divine, Moffatt, and Crane.

On Education and Salaries, Messrs. Willitts, Moffatt, and Riley.

The discussion which took place on the reading of the Constitution developed an almost unanimous expression of opinion in favor of the State officers and judges being appointed instead of elected; and also in favor of remitting the whole question of salaries to the Legislature. The Commission will do well to recognize the inevitable rather than their own notions. There may be strong reasons for the changes indicated, although Presidents and Governors are not always happy or fortunate in the selection of their appointees,—witness the appointment of DRAKE to be a judgeship in Utah, and then of STRICKLAND to be his successor, and the numerous Ministers, Consuls, etc., disgracing the country abroad,—but it may be set down as certain and inevitable that the people, who are to adopt or reject the work of the Commission, will not surrender the right, so long held and exercised, of electing the State officers and judges. And any effort to induce them so to do will be "love's labor lost."

The same remark will apply to the question of salaries. Within certain limits the power to fix and establish the salaries of all officers of high and low degree in the service of the State—whether executive or judicial—should be remitted to the Legislature, as the control of the salaries of county officers is given to the Supervisors; but it is too soon after the disgraceful Congressional salary-grab for the people to yield a hair to the Legislature. It may not be considered manly for the Commission to take counsel of their fears and yield a point of principle or right; nevertheless it is but folly to run their heads against a stone-wall. Better recognize the *well-defined boundaries of their power to accomplish* and act accordingly. Make the salaries just and liberal, and then the responsibility of continuing the present narrow policy—which only invites inefficient officers or the alternative of neglect of duty and peculation—will rest upon the final arbiters—the electors of the State.

In considering the Legislative article Mr. JEROME proposed the election of Senators for a term of six years, to be divided into three classes. Mr. WILLITTS favored a four years term, in two classes. Mr. POND thought this arrangement necessary or "a standing commission, which should be in attendance on the Legislature, and to whom all proposed amendments to statutes should be referred." Subsequently, on motion of Mr. JEROME, the proper committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing for three classes and a six years' term. The medium proposition of Mr. WILLITTS would be more satisfactory and sufficiently conservative.

Mr. HATCH desired to strike out section 26, which provides that no law shall embrace but one object which shall be stated in its title. He thought it "a very burthensome and expensive clause, and fatal to many well-intentioned acts," also as leading "to much litigation and inconvenience." If Mr. HATCH wishes to inaugurate in the Legislature the corrupt and disgraceful "omnibus" system which prevails in Congress he can do it by eliminating the section in question. It is *one* safeguard which cannot be spared; *another* is the requirement for the calling of the yeas and nays on the passage of every bill, and *another* the requirement of a majority vote of all the members elect *for* any bill to secure its passage. These safeguards should *all* be incorporated upon the national Constitution and not one of them be stricken from our organic law.

The Commission transacted no business on Saturday or Monday. On Tuesday, the committee reported a full "Educational Article," on which we shall comment another week. On Wednesday the "Executive Article" was reported without material change, except the omission of section 19, regulating the issue of commissions. A motion looking to annual sessions of the Legislature was lost by a vote of 4 to 6; a resolution adopted of inquiry into the propriety of providing for instruction in architecture, mechanical drawing, and other industral arts; also a "local option" resolution—that is a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of permitting towns and cities to adopt either the prohibitory or license system; also a resolution favoring restricting special legistation upon numerous subjects; also, one squinting at the submission of the woman suffrage question to the women themselves at the spring election in 1877; and one for an additional Senator from the Upper Peninsula.

THE COLORED electors of Virginia will have to imitate their brethren in Ohio, and demand their rights of the Republicans—"the right to be voted for as well as to vote." They poll—so the Republicans claim—120,000 votes, which is 27,000 votes more than GRANT received in the State in 1872, or to reduce the claim, full nine-tenths of the Republican vote. And yet not a colored man has been put upon the State ticket. They will be but "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their political masters so long as they silently submit to such an indignity.

ALL SORTS OF PEN-SCRATCHES.

A CIRCULAR now in hand announces the completion of the great Trans-Atlantic Balloon of the *Daily Graphic*; that it will be publicly exhibited to-morrow evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock, at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn; also on Monday and Tuesday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Wednesday, Sept. 10th.; that the weather signals being favorable the work of filling the balloon will commence on Wednesday morning, and the *ascension* and *departure* take place between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. The circular renews a former invitation to be present and witness the ascension, which we are again reluctantly compelled to decline; and the envelope—bearing *fac similes* of the autographs of the balloonists, Wise and Donaldson—covers a sample of the material of which the famous balloon, "The Daily Graphic," is constructed.—Messrs. Wise and Donaldson are to be accompanied by the Artist correspondent of the *Graphic*, and immediately after the successful close of the expedition, their narrative will be published by Messrs. Dustin, Gilman & Co., of Hartford, Conn. in a volume entitled "Through the Air and Over the Sea, or The History, Wonders and Romance of Aerostation," 600 royal octavo pages, with 150 superb illustrations, to be sold only by subscription.

— A serious accident occurred near Muir, on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, on Friday morning last, a few minutes before 5 o'clock. The express passenger train bound west was standing disabled upon the track when a freight train also bound west rushed into it, breaking the rear cars into fragments, instantly killing six persons and wounding several others. The accident is attributed to the indolence or wilful neglect of the flag man sent back to signal the approaching train. He did not go far enough—though he had time in abundance—and when his signal was seen, the grade being a down one, the freight train could not be stopped.

— If Treasurer Spinner is an oracle members of Congress cannot wash out the foul stain which attaches to them as salary-grabbers, even by "covering" their share of the plunder into the Treasury, He says that being an irregular or unauthorized deposit the several members or their lawful heirs may make claims for refunding at any time. Decidedly hard on Congressmen inclined to be honest—whether voluntarily or under compulsion.

— $16,223,874: that is the exact amount the Treasury at Washington has paid on the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the several Pacific Railroads, in excess of allowance for transportation of mails, troops, etc. The bonds on which this interest has been paid aggregate $64,623,512, which the Secretary of the Treasury childishly persists in not counting as so much national debt.

— Six dollars a day is the price of "board and lodging" at the Summit House, top of Mt. Washington, N. H., and the same figures are reported from the new hotel at Manito, (near Colorado Springs), Col. We'll wager a dime shinplaster that we got as good board at the old plank hotel in October, 1871, at $2,50 a day, though the rooms may not have been as luxurious.

— Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, is making himself a laughing-stock by charging the responsibility of the increase of salary and back-pay steal legislation upon the Democrats. We had supposed that the party in power was responsible for all legislation, but perhaps Noyes is sufficient to the task of whitewashing Butler, Carpenter, Grant & Co.

— Gerrit Smith censures Judge Hunt for making the Constitution his guide in deciding upon the claim of Susan B. Anthony to the elective franchise. He says, "this worship of the Constitution" is "blinding and belittling." Gerrit don't believe in doing things by the halves or recognizing any obstacles.

— In the Mississippi Republican Convention, held last week, a resolution indorsing the Kellogg government of Louisiana was hooted down and then withdrawn. To what low estate have the Louisiana usurpers fallen to be refused the praise of the Mississippi carpet-baggers.

— A man by the name of Irving is under arrest in San Francisco, who claims to have been one of the murderers of Nathan. His career is not unknown to the police of New York, who doubt his story and surmise that he is only fishing for a free passage home.

— The daily bulletins of the Republican caucuses being held throughout Massachusetts seem to indicate the nomination of Butler for Governor. It may be, however, that the Butler men are figuring without reason, as they did two years ago.

— The monthly financial bulletin issued from Washington puts the national debt, September 1 (exclusive of bonds issued in aid of railroads), and less cash in the Treasury, at $2,140,695,365, a decrease during the month of $6,752,829.

— A very dangerous counterfeit $500 legal tender note has made its appearance, so nearly like the genuine that Treasurer Spinner says the whole issue will have to be called in. We are not in the least afraid of it.

— Ex-Attorney-General of the United States, E. R. Hoar, declines to vacate the seat in Congress to which he has been elected, to accept the Chief-Justiceship of Massachusetts tendered him by Governor Washburn.

— Robert L. Hickman—the "Beau Hickman of Washington society—died at Providence Hospital on the 2d inst. He was a character not to be imitated in all respects.

— The Erie Railroad Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. on common and three and a half per cent. on preferred stock. A profitable investment.

— "Utah and the Mormons:" that is what Hon. Geo. C. Bates talked about at East Saginaw on Monday evening.

THE RECENT Minnesota Farmers' Convention resolved against protective duties and in favor of a strictly revenue tariff. The farmers of the West are cutting their eye teeth, and the Pennsylvania and New England politicians who cling to the exploded theory of protection—another name for quartering manufacturers at the public crib—will do well to stand from under.

HON. E. W. GIDDINGS, of Romeo, has been appointed a member of the Constitutional Commission, *vice* TOWNSEND NORTH, declined. The Commission is now full.

A GREAT financial achievement is reported from Lansing, to wit: The purchase and cancellation of State six per cent. bonds, due in 1878, or at some later period, in the extraordinary sum of $11,000. To do this wonderful deed it has been necessary for the State Treasury to carry an average monthly balance during the year of say $750,000. We cannot give the exact figures, not having before us the twelve monthly statements of the fiscal year, which, in fact, will not end until the 30th inst. However, as the average balance during the months of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1872, was $701,463.67, and as the Treasury commenced the fiscal year with $977,224.03 in its vaults, and had in them on the 30th of August, Saturday last, $897,921.02, our estimated average cannot be far out of the way.

And how are the peopole profited by this financiering of its officers? Money is worth to the individual tax-payer 10 per cent. The State borrows at 6 per cent., yet the legislation is so manipulated that three-quarters of a million of dollars is kept in the Treasury to be loaned to pet banks at 4 per cent, a small pittance being occasionally doled out for the purchase of undue bonds. The tax-payer loses 4 per cent. on the infinitely small item of purchased bonds, and 6 per cent. on the lion's share in which the State officials *may* share with the banks.

— It might be legitimate for the Constitutional Commission to hold inquest over the depleted pockets of the tax-payers. Perhaps it may be able to devise some method of reducing the taxation to the absolute needs of the State, or at least that will prevent the carrying of such enormous balances for the benefit of no real interest.

THE Pennsylvania Democrats repudiated "salary-grabber" SPEAR in their State Convention with emphasis. Some Republicans propose to run the chief sinner in that disreputable matter for Governor of Massachusetts. The latter gentlemen do not care, apparently, how severe a strain they bring upon the durability of the Republican party.—*Detroit Tribune.*

And that's just the difference between the Democracy and the Republicans. The former censure fraud and corruption in their own party as quickly as in Republicans, and retire the perpetrators to private life. The latter denounce frauds but bestow renewed honors upon the guilty officers or agents. As in Pennsylvania so it was in New York. TWEED, CONNELLY, HALL & Co. were hustled out of office and out of position in the party, TILDEN, SEYMOUR, and their associates, leading in the fray. On the other hand, TOM MURPHY and associates retain their hold upon the confidence of the party, and in or out of office are the real Republican leaders.

MATT. CARPENTER is still silent: in consequence of which comes a rumor from Washington that he is to be deposed from his high position as the "third officer of the Government," to wit, president *pro tempore* of the Senate, which may be taken with several grains of allowance, as his associates way back in their Sunday-school days read something like this: "let him that is without (this) sin cast the first stone."

The Slaughter at Muir.

The testimony thus far taken in relation to the railroad disaster at Muir, seems to show beyond question that the immediate responsibility for the sad calamity rests upon the flagman who was sent to signal the approaching train. There is some doubt whether he did not go as far in the direction of the approaching train as the regulations of the company prescribe or as is customary; but there is no doubt whatever that if he had gone farther, as he was advised and urged to do, the disaster would have been averted. There was ample time for him to have walked a mile farther in the direction of the freight train and to have made its stoppage an absolute certainty. He was fully aware of the emergency. Six years' experience as a brakeman must have taught him that the first thing to be done in the case of a disabled train is to protect it from the possible approach of trains in either direction; and in addition to this general knowledge as to his duty he had the special knowledge that a train actually was approaching under circumstances which made more than ordinary precautions necessary. He knew that the morning was foggy and the track wet; and if he stood, as there has been some appearance of effort to show that he did stand, upon the strict letter of the regulations and neglected any possible precaution, he was wantonly and wickedly regardless of the trust reposed in him, and if not criminally answerable for the slaughter which ensued, he is morally responsible for it and will be so held.

And if this flagman is permitted to shield himself from criminal responsibility behind the regulations of the company he serves responsibility must be sought for elsewhere. The people have outgrown that reverence for railroads which has induced them in the past to submit tamely to the verdict "there is nobody to blame" Somebody must be to "blame" when a slaughter like that at Muir takes place; and if it is not the flagman it is some one else. Moral responsibility and pecuniary responsibility are well enough in their way, but they do not touch the core of the evil. There is a strong and increasing sentiment that nothing but the fixing of the criminal responsibility in such cases will put an end to the reckless disregard of human life, which is becoming the marked feature of railroad management.

Let there be no misunderstanding about this. The public does not want a victim, nor does it care to assist the railroad company to a scape-goat; but it does demand in tones which cannot be mistaken that these railroad slaughters shall be no longer vaguely charged to a system, or the responsibility therefor be distributed over an entire corporation. It demands, in a word, individual responsibility and if this not attainable under the present system of railroad management the system must be changed.—*Free Press.*

Forgiveness.

When Ben. Butler was appointed a Major General of volunteers by President Lincoln in 1861—shortly after the Massachusett 6th Infantry was fired into by a plug-ugly mob at Baltimore—the famous Massachusetts Congressman was serenaded by several military bands at the National Hotel, Washington, and returned his thanks for the distinguished honor that had just been conferred upon him and made a characteristic little speech in which he said that he had voted fifty two times for the nomination of Jeff. Davis for the Democratic Presidential candidate at Charleston in 1860, and wished God would forgive him, but he said he didn't believe God ever would. We rather think Butler's engineering of the Congrersional back pay steal will meet with the same result and that God will never forgive him for his participation in that nefarious transaction. At any rate we trust the people of Massachusetts will never forgive such a flagrant robbery of the United States Treasury as was this back steal, and that no such man as the "God made" Butler will ever be made Governor of Massachusetts.—*Soginawian*.

The Minnesota Farmers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The Minnesota Farmers' Convention at Owatonna yesterday nominated the following ticket:

Governor.—Asa Barton, of Rice.
Lieutenant-Governor—E. Benzer Ayres, of Washington.
Treasurer—E. W. Dike, of Rice.
Secretary of State—Col. J. H. Stephens, of Hennepin.
Attorney-General—W. P. Clough, of Ramsey.

The platform is very long and profuse. It denounces present political parties as corrupt and subservient to individual interests, and refuses to support any person for office who will either deny or object to the exercise by the Legislature of the power to reverse and annul at any time any chartered privilege of the so-called veto right, or any privilege claimed to be involved in any charter to any corporation, railroad or others which experience has shown is or may be exercised by such corporation, or by other similar corporations, to the detriment of the public welfare; favors tariff for revenue only; favors governmental improvement of the Mississippi and other rivers; opposes large salaries for public officers as likely to make office-holding attractive to human cupidity, and denounces the Credit Mobilier and the management of the State Treasury.

The Cincinnati Exposition was formally openod on Wednesday evening.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, Aug. 21, 1873.

APPLES—Green, 35@40c.
BUTTER—22@25c.
CORN—Brings 50@55c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 12½c.
EGGS—Command 13c.
HAY—$12@13 per ton, according to quality.
HONEY—In cap, 20@25c.
LARD—The market stands at 9c.
OATS—30@33c.
POTATOES—New 50c.
WHEAT— We quote White at $1.35@1.40; amber 1.30@1.40.

Detroit Produce Market.

Latest quotation for leading articles of country produce— Aug 21, are as follows:

WHEAT—white, $1.40@1,58; amber, $1.20@1.40.
BARLEY—$1.50@1.75per cental.
RYE—65@75c per bu.
CORN—47@50c.
OATS—33@37c.
POTATOES—45@50c.
DRESSED HOGS- $6.75@$6.75.
HAY—$16@$22.
BUTTER—18@52c.
EGGS—15@16c.
LARD—8@9c.
HONEY—20@23c
WOOL—35@45c. per lb.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

From the Detroit Free Press.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL CATTLE YARDS, Monday, Sept. 1.

The week has been a severe one to stock, owing to the intense heat and drouth. For this reason probably the finer qualities were withheld and reserved for more favorable weather for shipment by rail. Locally the shipments to this market exceeded the previous weeks of the month. The receipts for five weeks were as follows:

STATE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending August 4,	461	126	1,910
Week ending August 11,	686	469	2,995
Week ending August 18,	491	1,134	2,908
Week ending August 25,	549	2,739	2,785
Week ending August 31,	306	3,471	3,468
Total	2,493	7,839	14,066

VIA CHICAGO.

Stock received for transhipment:

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Week ending August 11,	2,127	2,995
Week ending August 18,	1,159	3,600
Week ending August 25,	2,251	3,838
Week ending August 31,	3,260	2,546
Total	9,797	12,979

CATTLE.

There was an unusual dullness throughout the entire market, The depression which was felt in the ruling of prices last week continued to such an extent that holders were unable to realize first prices after paying the necessary expenses in bringing lots to market. Those that were in also assisted in keeping prices in a bad state, as none could be called choice, the most being very light and indifferent lots. Operators from the East, who buy extensively at this market, did not put in an appearance, and this fact also had its effect. Taken upon the whole, the market was a disastrous one to small operators, some of which sent lots on hand to pastures as a retrievatory course. There were no real choice lots, such as brought $4 50 last week, the best selling at $4 and $3 50 and some lots averaging from 800 to 900 lbs, at $2 50.

HOGS.

The lots in this week were not so choice. The market was also closer and in a measure unremunerative to country operators. Lots that could be classified fair brought $4 40 and averaged 200 to 400 lbs. Packers were not so anxious as on the previous market to buy up lots, many expressing an absolute indifference. The shipments east from Chicago indicate a falling off.

SHEEP.

The uniform quality of lots that were in the market on previous weeks had no counterpart in those of yesterday and to-day. The prices ruled closer also, the highest price paid being $4 12 for lots averaging 80 to 90 lbs. Many lots were sold by the head at a loss to the holder. No lots averaged more than 90 lbs.

KING'S CATTLE YARDS, DETROIT, Monday evening, Sept, 1.

CATTLE.

Receipts were moderately active, but the market opened very slow and up to a late hour but few had been sold by the hundred pounds. The range of prices for the same quality of last week is but little changed, though sellers of choice butchers' steers claimed they were unable to realize prices then named. We quote:

Choice beeves, young, lage, well fattened, weighing fom 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.	$4 00 *a* 4 25
Good beeves, well fattened, stees and heifes, aveaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs,	3 75 *a* 4 00
Medium gades, fair stees, averaging 950 to 1,050 lbs.,	3 00 *a* 3 50
Woking cattle, well fattened, aveaging 1,000 to 1,500 lbs.,	3 75 *a* 4 00
Common stock, medium steers, and fair to extra cows, in decent flesh, 800 to 1,000 lbs.,	3 50 *a* 3 25
Thin cattle,	2 25 *a* 3 00

MILCH COWS.

Sales opened very slow this morning at a range of $25*a*30 for common, and 35*a*45 for good to choice cows. The supply was greater than the demand.

SHEEP.

Pens were well filled this morning. Good average flocks were offered at $2 87*a*3 per 100 lbs; buyers were holding for $2 50*a*2 75.

New Advertisements.

W. C. CARR, Dentist,

Successor to C. Jenkings.

Nitrous Oxd Gas administered when necessary.

Office over Bach & Abel's store.

No. 26 South Main St.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SUBSCRIPTION BOOK PUBLISHED THIS YEAR.

IN SEARCH —OF— THE CASTAWAYS:

A Romantic Narrative of the Loss of Captain Grant of the Brig "Britannia," and of the Adventures of his Children and Friends in his Discovery and Rescue. Embracing the Description of a Voyage Round the World.

By JULES VERNE,

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Agents Wanted. For descriptive circular, terms, territory, etc., address

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WORTH OF

REAL ESTATE

In Ann Arbor, will be sold

AT AUCTION

on the premises, unless otherwise sold.

The subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he will sell the following property, on

Saturday, Sept. 13,

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.,

ONE BRICK HOUSE

two stories high, with square roof, seven good rooms, hall, basement, good cistern, and barn; fruit trees, grapes, &c., on the premises; corner of East University and Orleans streets, and worth in cash $4,000.

1 TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE

with square roof, seven rooms, with summer kitchen and woodshed attached, and a good place for a barn, also a good cellar and cistern, situated on East University street, near Orleans street, worth $2,500.

AL O TWO HOUSES

1 3-4 stories each, five rooms in one, with summer kitchen and cistern, worth $1,300; six rooms in the other, with shed in the rear, also shed barn and cistern, worth $1,800, each situated on Orleans street, near East University street.

ALSO A DOUBLE HOUSE

Built for two tenements, six rooms each, with a woodshed, cellar, cistern, &c., situated on Ann street, one block west of Hill's Opera House, and all in good order, worth $3,200

TERMS OF SALE.—One quarter down, the balance in three or five annual payments, with 8 per cent. interest. Five per cent of the first payment down on the day of sale, the balance of the quarter when the papers are made. All the above property to be sold at auction unless sold before. Buildings all new.

E. J. JOHNSON.

C. D. BLISS, Auctioneer.

WAGNER

The One-Priced Clothier!

Has recently enlarged his store and has just received and offers to the public the largest stock of

MENS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS'

Ready-Made Fall and Winter

CLOTHING!

Ever brought within the County of Washtenaw.—These goods were bought for cash, and will be sold at the lowest possible cash price.

AT WAGNER'S.

Also constantly on hand a fine line of Foreign and Domestic

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All in great variety, which will be made up to order and warranted to fit.

AT WAGNER'S.

A complete and large stock of

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of every description, lower than ever.

AT WAGNER'S.

TRUNKS AND VALISES of various styles and makes. AT WAGNER'S.

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WM. WAGNER.

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AND THE CHROMO

YO SEMITE.

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This fine copy of a piece of Nature's grandest work, is not presented in the usual limited style,—its dimensions, 14x20, making a picture of very desirable size, in itself

AN ORNAMENT TO THE ROOM

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But few copies of this beautiful Chromo will be allowed to go to the retail stores, and those will be sold at their Actual Retail Price, $6.00, while if ordered in connection with our Magazine, both will be furnished for

$1.50

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Passenger trains now leave the several stations, as follows:

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Day Exp.	Kal. Acc.	Dexter Accom'n.	Eve'g Ex.	Pac'c Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit, leave,	7 00	9 40	1 40	4 05	5 40	10 1[illegible]
Ypsilanti,	8 28	10 45	2 55	5 36	7 10	11 [illegible]
Ann Arbor,	8 52	11 00	3 16	5 55	7 45	11 4[illegible]
Dexter,	9 20	——	3 40	6 25	8 10	——
Chelsea,	9 40	——	4 00		8 30	——
Grass Lake,	10 07	——	4 35		9 00	A. M.
Jackson,	10 40	12 15	5 05		9 35	1 0[illegible]
	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	2 03	2 55	8 20		12 25	——
Chicago arrive,	8 15	8 00			6 30	8 0[illegible]

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Exp.	Detroit Express.	Atlantic Express.	Night Ex.	Dexter Accom'n.
	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
Chicago, leave,	5 00	9 00		5 15	9 00	
		P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	11 15	2 03	5 00	——	2 15	
	P. M.			A. M.		
Jackson,	2 30	4 15	8 00	12 30	4 45	
Grass Lake,	2 56	——	8 32	——	——	
Chelsea,	3 24	——	8 58	——	——	A. M.
Dexter,	3 40	——	9 20	——	——	6 2[illegible]
Ann Arbor,	4 05	5 19	9 50	1 55	6 00	6 5[illegible]
Ypsilanti,	4 25	5 36	10 05	2 17	6 20	7 2[illegible]
Detroit, arrive,	5 50	6 40	11 20	3 30	7 25	8 45

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

Dated, May 26, 1873

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & INDIANA RAILROAD.

GOING WEST. —1873— GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mixed.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Mail.	Mix.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Detroit, dep...		4:05			
Ypsilanti......	7:25	5:40	Bankers......	6:30	2:4[illegible]
Saline,..	8:30	6:15	Hillsdale......	6:44	[illegible]
Bridgewater ..	9:05	6:33	Manchester....	8:42	[illegible]
Manchester....	9:48	6:55	Bridgewater ..	9:05	7:2[illegible]
	P. M.		Saline	9:25	8:1[illegible]
Hillsdale......	1:10	8:48	Ypsilanti......	10:00	9:0[illegible]
Bankers.	1:30	9:00	Detroit........	11:35	

Trains run by Chicago time.

W. F. PARKER, Sup't, Ypsilanti.

School Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following is a correct copy of "An Act to Compel Children to Attend School," approved April 15, 1871:

"SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That every parent, guardian, or other person, in the State of Michigan, having control and charge [of] any child or children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be required to send any such child or children to a public school for a period of at least twelve weeks in each school year, commencing on the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, at least six weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the board of the school district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon its being show to their satisfaction that his bodily or mental condition has been such as to prevent his attendance at school or application to study for the period required, or that such child or children are taught in a private school, or at home, in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools, or have already acquired the ordinary branches of learning taught in the public school: *Provided*, In case a public school shall shall not be taught for three months during the year, within two miles by the nearest traveled road of the residence of any person within the school district, he shall not be liable to the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the director of every school district, and president of every school board within this State, to cause to be posted three notices of this law in the most public places in such district, or published in one newspaper in the township, for three weeks, during the month of August in each year, the expense of such publication to be paid out of the funds of said district.

"Sec. 3. In case any parent, guardian, or other person shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, said parent, guardian, or other person shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars or more than ten dollars for the first offense, nor less than ten or more than twenty dollars for the second and, every subsequent offense. Said fine shall be collected by the director of said district, in the name of the district, in an action of debt or on the case, and when collected shall be paid to the assessor of the district in which the detendant resided when the offense was committed, and by him accounted for the same as money raised for school purposes.

"Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the director or president to prosecute any offense occurring under this act, and any director or president neglecting to prosecute for such fine within ten days after a written notice has been served on him by any tax-payer in said district, unless the person so complained of shall be excused by the district board, shall be liable *to a fine of* not less than twenty or more than fifty dollars which fine shall be prosecuted for and in the name of the assessor of said district, and the fine when collected shall be paid to the assessor, ty be accounted for as in section three of this act."

Dated, Ann Arbor, August 13, 1873.

E. B. POND,
President of the Board of Trustees of School District No. One, City of Ann Arbor.

TREMAIN & COLE,

GROCERS AND

PROVISION DEALERS!

No. 30 East Huron Street.

A full line of Groceries constantly on hand and for sale cheap, including Sugars, Teas, Spices, &c.

Country Produce

Bought and sold. Bring in your Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruits, &c.

N. B. COLE has established his Coal office at the store of TREMAIN & COLE, where all orders will be promptly attended to. 1438

"For the BLOOD is the LIFE"

If you are Suffering from any CHRONIC DISEASE, Broken Down Constitution, Or require a Remedy to Purify and Enrich the Blood,

You will find Dr. Crook's **Compound Syrup of Poke Root** to *possess greater merit*, cure you more speedily, and do you more good than any and all other remedies combined. **That Pale, Yellow, Sickly-looking Skin** is changed to one of freshness and health. Those **Diseases** of the **Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches** and **Eruptions** are removed. **Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases** of the **Eyes, White Swellings, Ulcers, Old Sores** or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. **What is it?** It is nature's own restorer! A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any **Disease** whose real or direct cause is **Bad Blood. Rheumatism, Pains in Limbs** or **Bones, Constitutions broken down** by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For **Syphilis**, or **Syphilitic taint**, there is nothing equal to it. **A trial will prove it.** Sold by

JAMES McMAHON,

Justice of the Peace,

Office in new block, North of Court House

Money collected and promptly paid over.

INSURANCE AGENT.

Triumph,	assets,	$727,903 [illegible]
North Missouri,	"	645,417.[illegible]
Hibernia,	"	350,000.[illegible]

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.

A Chance for Bargains!

For sale at a great bargain, 160 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, lying 2½ miles from the city of Ionia. 100 acres under improvement, with good orchard, barn and shed, and a comfortable house. Terms of payment—from $2,000 to $2,500 down; balance on long time.

Also 90 ACRES, about 2½ miles from Augusta, Kalamazoo County, all improved, with good buildings. Terms—extremely low.

Also 40 ACRES about eight miles from Hastings.

Also 80 ACRES on section 8 in the town of Hazelton, Shiawassee County, about 12 miles from Corunna. Well timbered.

For terms address the undersigned.

E. B. POND.

Ann Arbor, April 2, 1873.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1873

If you wish to have your Probate or other legal advertising done in the ARGUS, do not forget to ask the Judge of Probate and Circuit Court Commissioners to make their orders accordingly. *A request will be granted.*

To Printers and Politicians.

☞ The Printing Office of the MICHIGAN ARGUS is now offered for sale at a bargain. Possession given October 1st, or sooner if desired by the purchaser. For information address the publisher or call in person.

Local Brevities.

CARDS.
- Circulars.
- Bill-Heads.
- Letter-Heads.
- Shipping Tags.
- Printed at the ARGUS office.
- In the best style and CHEAP.
- Don't order elsewhere before calling.
- Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect.
- The philosopher's stone: Advertise—in the ARGUS.

—University boys are gathering in.

—President Angell is expected home next week.

—If you have a house that you wish to rent advertise it in the ARGUS.

—The criminal calendar for the coming term of the Circuit Court is an unusually large one.

—W. W. Bliss has opened an auction, notion and "truck" store on Main street, opposite the ARGUS office.

—We are in want of money to meet our bills and keep the wheels in motion. Don't wait to be called upon.

—Rev. G. L. Foster, of Howell, who has many friends in and about this city, has accepted "a call" from the Presbyterian Church at Lapeer.

—Abel has been in New York for some days, and on his return will have something to communicate to our readers greatly to their advantage.

—N. B. Cole wishes to rent his dwelling on Washtenaw avenue—partially furnished. It is a desirable location for any one connected with the University.

—Wagner is the first of the clothing dealers in our city to advertise his fall stock of goods. He has enlarged his store, put in a large stock, and means business.

—The regular term of the Circuit Court will open on Monday next, September 8th, Judge Crane presiding. The petit jury will be called on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

—The Alleghanians, well known as concerters, wish to give an entertainment in this city. Any association wishing to engage them can learn address and terms at this office.

—There was a moderate but fine rain Sunday morning, and more of the same sort on the afternoon of Wednesday. Now that the spell is broken more may be expected.

—Alfred Hennequin, instructor in French in the University, was married on Monday last to Carrie, daughter of the late Prof. Fasquelle, the Rev. G. D. Gillespie officiating.

—Butter is reported scarce with an upward tendency, and the milk men complain of a short supply of the lacteal fluid. We hope that they will not substitute chalk and water.

—Prof. Hilgard, successor to Prof. Winchell, arrived in our city on Friday last, accompanied by his wife, and will be ready to enter upon duty with the coming University year.

—The third motion to dissolve the Beal-Chase-Ann Arbor Publishing Company injunction, was argued at length on Friday and Saturday last. The decision has not yet been announced.

—An adjourned street railway meeting was held on Tuesday evening, which resulted in a determination to "investigate" a little before subscribing the stock and commencing work.

—*E. J. Johnson* advertises, in another column, five houses to be *sold* at auction on the 13th inst., unless previously disposed of. These houses are desirably located, and persons wanting to purchase will do well to examine the property between this and the date of sale.

—H. Cohen, one of the most liberal advertisers in the ARGUS, has removed to Detroit. He says that he expects to sell as many goods to Ann Arbor people as though in business here; which is an intimation that more Ann Arborians go to Detroit to trade than ought to.

—It is Dr. Dunster and not Dr. Bunsten who is to lecture in Dr. Sager's place during the coming Medical term. We wrote D and marked D in the proof sheet, but the pesky B slipped in in spite of us. We make our apology to Dr. Dunster for changing his name to Bunsten.

—Prof. Fred. H. Gerrish, M. D., of Portland, Maine, has accepted an invitation to deliver the course of lectures on Materia, Medica and Physiology, in the Medical department of the University, for the next session. This fills the vacancy caused by the temporary absence of Dr. Cheever.

—John S. Newberry, Esq., of Detroit, who graduated at the University in 1847, was in our city on Tuesday, looking up quarters for his boy —a prospective grandson. Mr. N. was accompanied by Mr. H. A. Wight, also on the same errand; and both gentlemen by Harry Russel of '73, as guide.

—We are sorry to hear that a large number of mechanics are moving from our city to other towns. Nothing to do is the reason assigned. No building going on, and no prospects for the future. Can't an earthquake disturb some of our capitalists? "Finished" may be written on our walls unless a new leaf is turned over.

—S. R. Winchell, who was last year principal of the High School of this city, at a salary of $1,400, has been released from an engagement at Tecumseh, at $1,800, and has accepted a position at Milwaukee, Wis., corresponding to the one held here, at $2,500. And yet the Board of this city is charged with paying extravagant salaries.

—J. M. Wheeler, Esq. (our "Foreign Correspondent"), wife and two daughters arrived home on Monday last, and are in good health. They sailed from Bremen-hafen on the 12th ult., by steamer Leipsic, had a rough and long passage, reaching Baltimore on the 30th. They brought with them the remains of the daughter and sister—Chryssie—who died at Bad Soden, Prussia, July 23, 1872. Their many friends are glad to see them home.

—The express train going west at a little after 11 o'clock Tuesday forenoon, came in collision with the wagon of Mark Burhans, an old gentleman residing in Northfield, at the crossing of Detroit street. The wagon was demolished and Mr. B. considerably bruised. Special policeman LeSuer who had been retired a day or two previous was put on duty again on Wednesday—in consequence of this accident. The crossing is one that needs constant watching.

THE COUNTY FAIR.—The ARGUS made a mistake last week in dating the coming County Fair for the 24th, 25th, and 26th of October. It should have said SEPTEMBER; so please to note the correction and get ready to come in with your horses, sheep, cattle, swine, turkeys, chickens, wheat, corn, oats, vegetables, fruit, flowers, manufactured articles, etc. Washtenaw ought to get up the largest and best County Fair in the State, and if she does not it will be the fault of her farmers, stock-growers, horticulturists, and manufacturers. A Fair cannot be made a success by the labor of a few officers unless they have the co-operation and support of those interested. Therefore don't leave your fine horses and colts at home, or your blooded stock, or your fruits, or anything else that you may have, and then turn up your noses at the meager show you pre-determined there should be.

The eighteenth session of the Detroit Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, was commenced at Ypsilanti on Wednesday, Bishop Wiley presiding. On the first call of the roll 127 members—clergymen—answered to their names. The session will continue until some time in next week.

The Annual School Meeting.

The annual meeting of School District No. One of this city—which includes the whole territory of the city and a strip of the town adjoining on each side—was held on Monday last pursuant to statute and public notice given.

The polls for the election of three Trustees were opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and kept open until 2 o'clock P. M. At no time, however, was the rush so great that Secretary Gott was unable to record the names of the electors. In fact, but 102 voters put in an appearance, which would seem to indicate that the absent 1,500 take very little interest in the schools, or that they have the utmost confidence in the Board having them in charge.

The 102 voters who voluntarily exhibited an interest, or were drummed up, voted as follows:

For	Philip Bach,	100
"	Patrick Donovan,	100
"	Charles B. Porter,	89
"	Densmore Cramer,	11
"	John Shoemaker,	2
"	Charles Worden,	2
"	Alonzo Doty,	2

Thereupon Messrs. Bach, Donovan and Porter were declared elected, each for the term of three years.

THE BUSINESS MEETING

The regular business meeting was called to order, in accordance with the terms of the notice, at 2 o'clock P. M., E. B. Pond, President of the Board in the chair, and Jas. B. Gott acting as Secretary. The annual report of the Board was presented and read by the Secretary as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1873.

The Board of Trustees of School District No. 1, City of Ann Arbor, submit the following report for the school year ending September 1, 1873:

RECEIPTS.

From Tax voted to pay teachers' salaries,...	$11,100 00
Tax voted to pay fuel, janitors' services, insurance, repairs, and incidentals	5,150 00
Tax voted to pay bonds due Feb. 1st, 1873,	4,000 00
Tax voted to pay interest due on bonds Feb. 1st, 1873,	2,640 00
Tax voted to pay bal. due treasurer and claims not audited,	450 00
Primary school fund,	1,102 50
Two mill tax,	3,242 66
Tuition,	3,336 25
Fine Money,	90 35
Gas for lyceum,	8 00
Damage on seat, 4th ward,	1 60
Total,	$31,121 36

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers' salaries,	$17,163 34
Bonds of district due Feb. 1st, 1873,	4,000 00
Interest due on bonds Feb. 1st, 1873,	2,640 00
Janitors' services,	850 00
Insurance,	464 00
Balance due treasurer,	167 79
For fuel, including purchases for coming winter,	2,405 40
Furniture, repairs and incidentals,	2,406 02
For fine money in treasurer's hands,	66 00
Gen. fund in treasurer's hands,	958 81
	$31,121 36

The balance in treasurer's hands of $958.81 will be nearly absorbed by accounts outstanding and unaudited.

The present indebtedness on bonds is as follows:

Bonds due Feb. 1st, 1874,	$7,000 00
" " " " 1875,	7,000 00
" " " " 1876,	5,000 00
" " " " 1877,	5,000 00
" " " " 1878,	5,000 00
Total,	$29,000 00

Which amount bears interest from Feb. 1st, 1873, at 8 per cent.

Of the above amount this meeting must provide for the payment, either by tax or re-issue, of bonds for $7,000.00 principal and $2,320.00 interest which becomes due Feb. 1, 1874.

The Board estimate that the amount required for teachers' salaries and other expenses, together with the indebtedness of the District as above stated, falling due Feb. 1, 1874, will be $31,970.00, and that the receipts from public moneys and tuition will be $6,500.00, leaving a balance of $25,470.00.

In view of the fact that $13,000.00 of the city bonded indebtedness becomes due on the first day of February next, the Board recommend that bonds shall be re-issued for the amount of bonds falling due February 1, 1874, leaving to be raised by tax, which the Board recommends, $19,470.00.

For particular details in regard to the operation of the Schools during the year, and the present condition of the same, your careful attention is invited to the able report of the Superintendent to the Board.

Schedule "A," made a part of this report, is an exhibit of the salaries of teachers for the coming year.

Schedule "B," also made a part of this report, is an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures of the coming year.

Schedule "C" shows the names of the teachers employed and the amount of salary paid each of them during the year just closed.

The term of office of three Trustees, Messrs. Philip Bach, Charles B. Porter, and Patrick Donovan, expires with the current year, and it is incumbent upon this annual meeting to elect their successors.

The annual census just completed gives the number of children in the district, between the prescribed ages of five and twenty years, as 2,253.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.

E. B. POND, President.

JAMES B. GOTT, Secretary.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 1, 1873.

The report was on motion accepted, and proceeding to consider the estimates and recommendations of the Board, the following appropriations were unanimously made for the ensuing year:

To pay salaries of teachers,	11,000
" " for fuel, janitors, insurance, and incidentals,	5,150
" " interest on bonded debt,	2,320
Total,	18,470

The second item above may be subdivided for those wishing more detail as follows,

For fuel,	$2,000
" janitors, now in service,	850
" assistants—if necessary,	200
" insurance,	600
" repairs, furniture, and all incidental, and contingent expenses,	1,500
Total,	$5,150

The item for janitors may be fudther subdivided as follows:

At Central building,	$600
" First ward "	50
" Second " "	40
" Third " "	40
" Fourth " "	80
" Fifth " "	40
Total,	$850

A loan of $7,000 was ordered to pay the bonds coming due on the 1st day of February next, $3,500 to be made payable February 1st, 1879; and $3,500 February 1st, 1880, at a rate of interest not to exceed 8 per cent.

After which the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

Doings of the Common Council.

The Common Council met in regular session on Monday evening last. Present: Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen Dow, Deubel, Grossman, Lutz, McIntyre, Porter, Rhodes, and Seabolt.

A resolution was adopted ordering the alley extending from Washington to Liberty street between Main and Fourth streets, to be graded and paved, and designating Ald. Dow to make the assessment upon lots or parcels of real estate fronting said alley, in accordance with the ordinance.

The Board of Health reported back complaint of L. C. Risdon relative to a penstock on West Madison street, disclaiming jurisdiction, and the same was referred to the Aldermen of the Second Ward.

Ald. Dow offerred a resolution directing that the moneys collected for licenses be kept as a separate fund, which was laid over until next meeting.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Michigan Central Railroad Company be requested to see that the crossings on the streets of this city be kept open at all times for the safe travel of teams and footmen, and that the Recorder be requested to notify said company of the passage of this resolution.

Bills were allowed, payable from the funds designated as follows:

From general fund,	$453 45
" " street fund,	20 09
" First Ward fund,	60 12
" Second " "	342 89
" Third " "	131 19
" Fourth " "	18 00
" Fifth " "	12 50

Certain bills presented by the Board of Health were referred to the City Attorney.

The bill of C. B. Grant, ex-City Attorney, was allowed at $75.

Ald. Dow, Deubel, and Porter were appointed a committee to examine gravel pits of E. W. Morgan and others, with a view to purchase for use of the city. The Council then adjourned.

We have received a large and beautiful poster for the fair of the Colorado Industrial Association, to be held at Denver, commencing September 30 and ending October 4. It can be seen at the office of Cook's Hotel. Also the premium list for the fair, arranged on a very liberal scale and aggregating $15,000. Any ARGUS reader wishing to examine it can see it at this office. It gives evidence of a live people in that far off Territory.

A dispatch from Bay City to the Detroit *Tribune*, dated Sept. 2, says: "Some time since several capitalists from Ann Arbor and East Saginaw purchased the McDowell foundry. Last evening articles of association were filed, the company being styled the Industral Works of Bay City, the capital stock being $100,000. Geo. C. Kimball, of East Saginaw, was elected President; E. Wells, of Ann Arbor, Secretary and Treasurer. To-day the company took possession and will immediately commence the erection of a brick foundry three stories high, 50x60 feet ground dimensions." When will some one be able to telegraph to the *Tribune* that certain Bay City and East Saginaw capitalists have organized a company to manufacture anything in Ann Arbor? We pause for a reply.

A daring highway robbery is reported as having been perpetrated in Sharon, about three miles north of Manchester, on Friday forenoon last. A German peddler named Hill, who lives at Blissfield, was stopped by two men who overtook him in a buggy, knocked down with a club, and robbed of $228 in money. John J. Robison was in our city on Monday, and advised us that the suspected highwaymen lived—one in Freedom and the other at Chelsea. We have heard of no arrest as yet.

The Iowa Democracy.

Mr. Irish, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, by direction of the committee, has issued the following address to the Democracy of the State:

To the Iowa Democrats:

"Year after year the treasury of Iowa is plundered, and the State's honor defiled by the party in power. Year after year elections are carried upon promises which are broken before the ballots are counted, and so bold have the depredations upon popular rights and public money become, that they do not fear to place upon their tickets men who have, under oath, confessed to a betrayal of their trust and an abuse of their position Robbed thus on the one hand by their own servants, the people find themselves under a State government which appears to exist only to subserve the plundering schemes of monopoly corporations, who, by alternate blandishment and threat, hold the local judiciary in the hollows of their hands, while the legislative and Executive functions are supinely at their behest to fetch and carry at their call.—The patronage of this evil system has drawn within its control a following which, in turn, projects conscious and visible influence into the ranks of both political parties, so that it is undeniable that they have both, measured by the depth of their respective responsibility, forfeited the confidence of the people.—Your committee, having observed indications of a popular uprising amidst these outrages, deemed it unwise to call a State Convention of the Democracy, rather preferring to await the fusing of elements in an independent convention before it should communicate with its constituency. The free convention at Des Moines has been held. It appears to us to promise a strong following, which will more nearly equalize the political forces of the State. There must be an opposition party in Iowa. If this is not the Democratic party it must be another party, and if it be not another it must be the Democratic party. We deem it wise counsel, then, when we advise the Democracy of Iowa that the anti-monopoly platform contains the general theories of Democracy. and promises remedies for the evils herein named, which the Democratic party has proven powerless to correct. Whether the new organization shall render necessary the continued existence of the Democratic party depends upon the strength it can develop. Believing that its purposes are right, and that its triumph will secure for the people every good desired by a patriot, we counsel its support by all Democrats who see in the partnership of the leaders of the two old parties in Congress, in measures of fraud and plunder, an indication that the deathless principles of Jefferson may reach the people through a purer channel and cleaner hands."

Payment of the Geneva Award.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A report prevails that the Geneva award of $15,500,000 has already been paid into the treasury, but on inquiry it has been ascertained that the preliminary arrangements only have been made. To this end, on the 6th of June, the Secretary of the Treasury issued an order for the redemption of a series of 5.20 bonds, more than covering the amount of the award. In anticipation of its payment the British Government arranged with the syndicate to discharge this treaty obligation. In pursuance of the plan adopted a large amount of these bonds have been surrendered to the treasury and gold certificates issued therefor, to be made available on and after September 6th, at the time of formal redemption of bonds. These gold certificates, it is understood, are in the hands of the British Consul at New York, to be delivered with other like representations of specie, their value covering the entire award, by the British Minister to the Secretary of State, and by him transferred to the treasury as so much cash.

The Presidency of the Senate.

The Washington special of the *World* says:

"The morals of Senator Carpenter have quite disturbed some of the leading Republican Senators, especially one or two from New England, and a movement is already on foot to supersede him as President of the Senate the first week of the coming session. One Senator who is zealous for the change appears to have no doubt of the truth of the Long Branch scandal, and is conferring with other Senators as to the propriety of electing Senator Ferry, of Michigan, to preside over the Senate."

President Cass, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has determined to operate the Dakota Division from the Red to the Missouri River regularly, in connection with the rest of the line all winter, and orders for preparation have already gone forward. The division will probably be officially inspected by the Government Commission before the close of the autumn.

The President is at the Long Branch capital: in that "cottage by the sea"—next door to Tom Murphy's.

Our Mothers,

who were the best and tidiest housewives in the world—excepting our grandmothers!—took especial pride in the possession of rows of tinware that glistened like a polished mirror. Every article about their houses susceptible of polish, including the brass knocker, was regularly brightened up until it fairly glistened. With their primitive materials, such as Bath brick, emery, rotten stone. etc., it was a serious labor, albeit one of love. Now-a-days, however, their daughters use Sapolio, and in one hour can polish more articles and do it better than they could in a whole day. If you wish to excel your mothers in the brightness of your kitchen ware, use Sapolio.

Why Cough Yourself to Death?—A few doses of Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, or Honey Syrup, will stop your cough and heal your lungs. Physicians use and prescribe it. Only 35 cents per bottle.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Take one teaspoonful of Dr. Miller's Magnetic Balm, put into a teacupful of warm water sweetened well with white sugar, and drink within a half hour. Repeat the dose every hour or two, if severe for three or four times. Bathe the back and bowels with the Balm. Price of Balm 26 cts. per bottle. See advdrtisement in this paper.

Fever and Ague

Is now prevented in malarial districts. To cure it without injuring the system, use Deshler's Fever and Ague Pills. They never fail. *No marcury, Arsenic, or quinine.* Cannot do harm. They invigorate and strengthen and build up, where other treatments pull down. Established about twenty-five years. Sold by druggists. Remember the name—DESHLER'S. Write to Fraser & Lee, New York City, for descriptive pamphlet.

The Household Panacea and Family Liniment

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billous Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All-Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

For sale by all druggists. 1436y1

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavins, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1,000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic-rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow paper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavin or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cts., large bottles $1. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine nor alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.—1431m6

Children Often Look Pale and Sick

From no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

Will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. 1436y1

Beyond the Mississippi.—Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, *via* St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West *without change*. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first-class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., *via Sedalia*, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., *via Vinita*. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, &c., we refer our readers to I. G. Wheeler, Northern Passenger Agent, 72 Lloyd street, Buffalo, N. Y., or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. *Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!*

Emigration Turning! Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri!—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri. 1417

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 1436y1

The NEW BUCKEYES

AND THE

SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS

As the season is near at hand for Drilling, I will call the attention of Farmers to these Drills. They are both rigged with attachments for changing hoes from straight line to zig zag almost instantaneously to obviate the difficulty of clogging in Soddy or Stony ground and with the improved force feed.

JACKSON WAGONS,

Salt, and Water Lime always on hand.

M. ROGERS.

P. S. I want each and every man that owes me since last Spring and last Summer to square up at once. 1440m2.

SPRING BULLETIN!

E. J. JOHNSON,

"THE"

HATTER!

Has turned his back upon Winter and opened his stock of

SPRING GOODS!

Including all the latest styles of

Hats and Caps!

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

Which must be so'd.

GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES

Is the word to pass along the line.

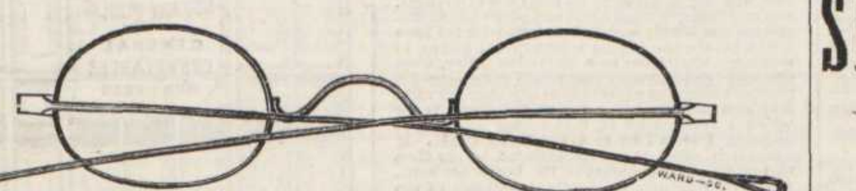
7 South Main St., Ann Arbor.

1424

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver & Plated Ware, Table Cutlery

SPECTACLES, &C.



The Largest stock and the Lowest prices in Washtenaw County!

We have just received an elegant assortment of the above named goods in new and beautiful designs.

☞ Call and examine our stock and save money by so doing.

☞ Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry executed promptly and in the most workmanlike manner.

C. BLISS & SONS,

1432 No. 11 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

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.

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

E. B. GIDLEY.

1367tf

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

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

BOOKS.

L. C. RISDON'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

Now is the time to buy

PARLOR & HEATING STOVES.

I will sell them at COST until further notice.

No. 31 S. Main St, Ann Arbor.

EXTRA OFFER.

SECOND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

THE CHROMO "CUTE" ELEGANTLY FRAMED AND A SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF 8730 PREMIUMS AMOUNTING TO $41,000.

GIVEN AWAY!

To every subscriber of that Popular Weekly

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND

Chromos are delivered at once. The distribution will POSITIVELY take place on the TWENTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE.

OUR CHROMO "CUTE" is 16x20 inches in size, acknowledged to be the finest and handsomest picture ever given with any paper.

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND is an eight page illustrated family and story weekly in its third volume, has now over SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and rapidly increasing, which insures the success of the present distribution. The Publishers of Our Fireside Friend have sent to its subscribers this year over SEVENTY THOUSAND copies of the chromo "Cute" and are shipping hundreds every day. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR, which gives the subscribers FIFTY-TWO numbers of the best Family Weekly, the chromo "CUTE" finely framed, and a numbered CERTIFICATE entitling the holder to one share in the distribution of premiums for 1873. SUBSCRIBE now with the agent or send direct to the Publisher. SPECIMEN COPIES, particulars, etc., sent free.

AGENTS WANTED In every town, at home or traveling. Large cash pay and liberal premiums for getting up clubs. The best outfit. Send at once for Terms and particulars. Address

WATERS & CO., Pubs, Chicago.

BACH & ABEL.

We have now in store and are receiving our usual large stock of New Spring Goods, bought for cash, and will be placed on sale at as low prices as any house in Michigan

BACH & ABEL.

A large assortment of fashionable dress goods in the new shades.

BLACK SILKS!

A specialty. We have them direct from the Lyon's manufactory agents, and can warrant them made of pure stock.

BACH & ABEL.

FIFTY PIECES

—OF THE—

MARY STUART'S BLACK ALPACA!

And call special attention to the 45c, 50c, and 75c qualities. These Alpacas are manufactured by Alex. T. Stuart & Co, and without doubt excel in texture and finish any ever brought to this country.

BACH & ABEL.

From the importers, direct, a large stock of

Table Linens, Napkins,

DAMASK TOWELS, &c.

BACH & ABEL

A FULL LINE OF

Brown and Bleached Cottons,

Tickings, Denims, Cottonades, &c.

These goods we buy by the package, getting discounts, and can make low prices.

BACH & ABEL.

We desire to call especial attention to our stock of

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CASSIMERES,

And SUITINGS, the largest and best assortment in the city.

BACH & ABEL.

A FULL LINE OF SHADES IN THE

STEWART ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES

In both one and two buttons. This Glove has been recently improved, and is now conceded to be the best in use.

BACH & ABEL.

STRAYED!

From the subscriber about the first of May a three year old DURHAM HEIFER—red and white. Had a rope on her horns, and was accustomed to suck herself. A liberal reward will be given for information which will secure her return.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 28, 1873.

1441tf J. W. LAWSON.

FOR SALE ON LONG CREDIT!

Ann Arbor City Lots, with good title, and well located for residences or business.

Also several Mortgages for sale.

Inquire of E. W. MORGAN.

1432m3

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

The

Largest,

Most Elegant,

and much the cheapest

Stock of first-class superb

DRESS GOODS

Black and Colors

Ever Exhibited

in this market is at

MACK & SCHMID'S!

29! 29! 29!

C. O. D.

When first L. COLBY hung his sign
Of C. O. D.—At No. 29,
And offered Groceries cheap for cash,
Some people said, "he's bound to go to smash."
And old-time Grocers would faintly smile,
Prophesying "C. O. D. will last but little while.
In sixty days we'll run him off the track,
And call our wandering customers back."

The croakers said and thought it true,
"He'll surely fail before the year is New!
You can't sell Groceries in this town
And get your pay in greenbacks down;
Where dry goods merchants on every street
With silks and satins, hang out chickens to eat;
Where trade is mixed in every place,
At the same counter you buy butter or lace;
Where credit and loss go hand in hand,
Mr. C. O. D. but a slim chance will stand."

Let prophets and croakers have their say,
L. COLBY sells GROCERIES only for READY PAY,
And sells so cheap for daily cash
He fears no danger of a smash.
And to his patrons all, and business friends,
The greeting of the season he extends,
To young and old, a glad New Year,
With hosts of friends and lots of cheer!

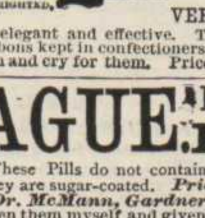
Give him a call, and from his store
Your tables spread with good things more.
At that place you will always find
Fresh new Groceries of best quality and kind—
Everything needful for good cheer at home
You can buy at his counter whenever you come.
The days are so short this bitter cold winter,
To mention details would weary the printer.
But ask if you choose for anything eatable,
You get it at once, in quality unbeatable!

For hungry men who are weary and cold,
He has Oysters hot, Oysters that must be sold—
Oysters pickled, Oyster stew, and oyster fry,
Or Oysters any other way you choose to try.
He will serve up Oysters at any hour of day,
And the best of cigars to smoke on your way.
A dish of hot Oysters will do you much good,
And cheer you while selling your grain or wood.

And with cash in hand lay in a store
Of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Flour and many more,
Of all things substantial for daily use,
Nor treat life's good things with abuse;
Crockery and Glassware and Fruits to put in them,
Nuts, Raisins, and Candy, for children who win them,
And ye who are blessed with their beautiful faces,
Will find [29] the best of all places,
To buy a trifle, to bring a smile or ringing laugh,
Your pleasure, than theirs, will be greater by half
Then do not forget to call on Mr. C. O. D.,
And buy of him your Fruits, Sugar, and Tea.

Though the big 29 may fall from its place,
The C. O. D. 29 store is still on the race,
And does not intend to fly from the course
Till croakers of evil talk themselves hoarse.
Groceries CAN be sold for ready pay,
And **L. Colby** has learned the way:
Sold five times more than he expected—
By C. O. D. from loss protected.
And the secret he is not afraid to tell—
Keep the best of all things—with prices low—be good natured, give good measure,
And you are bound to sell!

29! 29! 29!



The world is full of Children crying for McLAIN'S

Candied Castor Oil.

It is delicious, effective and harmless. The repulsive taste and smell of the Castor Oil is entirely overcome Its cathartic powers are not impaired. Price 25 cts.

McLAIN'S VERMIFUGE BONBONS

are elegant and effective. They resemble Cream Bonbons kept in confectioners' shops. Children love them and cry for them. Price 25 cents per box.

AGUE. HOFMANN'S Hop Pills

These Pills do not contain Quinine or Minerals. They are sugar-coated. ***Price, 50 cts. per Box. Dr. McMann, Gardner, Ill.,*** says: "I have taken them myself and given them to my wife and children. They have cured them and many others who have used them." They are made to cure Fever and Ague at once. Dumb Ague and Ague Fevers are cured speedily. They are simple, harmless, and always reliable. Directions in four languages accompany them.

R. W. ELLIS & CO., are the Agents. 1420y1

MRS. H. J. HILTON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office and Residence No. 88 Ann Street, corner of Ingalls, Ann Arbor, Mich.

☞ Office hours—8 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. ☜

References—PROF. SAGER, PROF. PALMER.

1431y1

THE ANN ARBOR

TRADING ASSOCIATION

Are now receiving their

SPRING STOCK OF

NEW DRESS GOODS

We have the largest stock of

FIRST-CLASS CARPET'NG

IN THE CITY.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSEL AT $2.00 PER YARD!

Tapestry Brussel,
Super Extra Lowell
and Hartford, also
Medium Super,

WHICH WE WILL SELL VERY CHEAP FOR CASH!

Novel and elegant additions to our

Dress Goods Stock

ARE NOW BEING OPENED.

The backwardness of the season has caused a very large decline during the last fifteen days in the price of Dress Fabrics, which will enable us to give to our customers a profit of 20 to 25 per cent.

Every Lady should inspect them!

A handsomer line of Dress Goods was never brought to Ann Arbor than are now opening, at extremely low prices for cash, which will place these choice goods within the reach of all who may favor us with a call.

☞ We are very thankful for the past favors and hope to continue the same, as we shall make it to the advantage of those who favor us with a call.

G. W. HAYS, Supt.

PURE WHITE

LEAD. LEAD.

R. W. ELLIS & CO.,
WARRANTED
STRICTLY
PURE WHITE
LEAD.
ANN ARBOR,

VIEILLE MONTAGNE

FRENCH WHITE ZINC

Parlor Snow White Zinc.

CRYSTAL PALACE WHITE LEAD.

Permanent Green

For Blinds, &c.

WHITE LEAD!

In Colors for Outside and Inside Painting,

Varnishes, Oils, Colors, Brushes

&c., &c.

IRON-CLAD MINERAL PAINT!

Manufactured from pure Iron Ore, far superior to those made of Clay, Rotten Stone, Dirt, &c.

Our Pure Brand of WHITE LEAD we offer to the public with the positive assurance of *absolute purity*. As much of the White Lead sold as pure is adulterated from 20 to 90 per cent., Consumers will consult their interest by giving us a call.

R. W. ELLIS & CO., Druggists, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Corner opposite Savings Bank. 1419m6

PUT YOUR MONEY

WHERE IT WILL DO THE

MOST GOOD.

A. A. TERRY

HAS A FULL STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS!

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

QUALITY AND PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION,

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

☞ *Call before purchasing.*

15 *South Main Street.*

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

HENRY WASCH,

(Successor to Geo. Laubengayer,)

At **14 West Liberty Street,** will keep constantly on hand a full stock of Flour, Meal, Oats, Corn, Mill Feed, &c. All orders promptly filled at the lowest cash prices. Cash paid for Corn and Oats. 1415y1

The Michigan Argus

IN AN APPLE ORCHARD.

Oh, apples on the apple-tree,
How fair you look! how thick you be!
Some red, some yellow, and some gray,
You ripen slowly day by day.
The sun has touched you, and the rain,
The calm, and then the hurricane.
The drouth has dried you, and the dew
Has drenched; and still you grew and grew.
Oh, apples on the orchard-tree,
Speak to this heart, its teachers be!
Where'er I find a settled place,
There I should grow with patient face,
Let bud yield room to blossom's suit,
And that in turn to forming fruit,
Below the surface of the mind
A secret sweetening I would find:
And in the heart's deep core enwrought,
The mystic seeds of strong love-thought.
And by my neighbors I would stand,
And touch them with a gentle hand.
And I would not have over-care
If I be high, or low, or where;
But I desire, as time shall pass,
A gatherer coming through the grass,
With keen quick eye and ready touch

To pick all fruit ere ripe too much;
With a broad basket on his arm
To save me from old Winter's harm;
Then, at the last, in garner stored,
An offering to the Orchard's Lord.
—*Chambers' Journal.*

Ownership in Women.

A man was recently hanged in Massachusetts for taking vengeance on one who had practically disputed his property in a girl. The man was a brute, of course, but he had an opinion that a girl who had given herself to him, in the completest surrender that a woman can make, was in some sense his—that her giving herself to another involved dishonor—and that his property in her was to be defended to the extremity of death. A prominent newspaper, while recording the facts of the case, takes the occasion to say that this idea of ownership in women is the same barbarism out of which grow the evils and wrongs that the "woman movement" is intended to remove. If we were to respond that ownership in women, only blindly apprehended as it was by our brutal gallows-bird, is the one thing that saves us from the wildest doctrines and practices of free-lovers, and is one of the strongest conservative forces of society, it is quite likely that we should be misunderstood; but we shall run the risk, and make the assertion.

There is an instinct in the heart of every woman which tells her that she is his to whom she gives herself, and his alone,—an instinct which bids her cling to him while she lives or he lives—which identifies her life with his—which makes of him and her twain, one flesh. When this gift is once made to a true man, he recognizes its significance. He is to provide for her that which she cannot provide for herself; he is to protect her to the extent of his power; she is to share his home, and to be his closest companion. His ownership in her covers his most sacred possession, and devolves upon him the graves duties. If it were otherwise, why is it that a woman who gives herself away unworthily feels, when she finds herself deceived, that she is lost?—that she has parted with herself to one who does not recognize the nature of the gift, and that she who ought to be owned, and, by being owned, honored, is disowned and dishonored? There is no true, pure woman living who, when she gives herself away, does not rejoice in the ownership which makes her forever the property of one man. She is not his slave to be tasked and abused, because she is the gift of love and not the purchase of money; but she is his, in a sense in which she cannot be another man's without dishonor to him and damnation to herself.

Our gallows-bird was, in his brutal way, right. If he had been living in savage society, without laws, and with the necessity of guarding his own treasures, his act would have been looked upon as one of heroism by all the beauties and braves of his tribe. The weak point in his case was, that his ownership in what he was pleased to call "his girl" was not established according to the laws under which he lived. He was not legally married, and had acquired no rights under the law to be defended. What he was pleased to consider his rights were established contrary to law, and he could not appeal to law for their defense. He took the woman to himself contrary to law, he defended his property in her by murder, and he was hanged. He was served right. Hemp would grow on a rock for such as he anywhere in the world. There is no cure for the man who seduces and slays but a broken neck.

There is nothing more menacing in the aspect of social affairs in this country than the effort among a certain class of reformers to break up the identity of interest and feeling among men and women. Men are alluded to with sneers and blame, as being opposed to the interests of women, as using the power in their hands—a power usurped—to maintain their own predominance at the expense of woman's rights and woman's well-being. Marriage, under this kind of teaching, becomes a compact of convenience, into which men and women may enter, each party taking along the personal independence enjoyed in a single state, with separate business interests and separate pursuits. In other words, marriage is regarded simply as the legal companionship of two beings of opposite sexes, who have their own independent pursuits, with which the bond is not permitted to interfere. It contemplates no identification of life and destiny. The man holds no ownership in woman which gives him a right to a family of children, and a life devoted to the sacred duties of manhood. The man who expects such a sacrifice at the hands of his wife is regarded as a tyrant or a brute. Women are to vote, and trade, and practice law, and preach, and go to Congress, and do everything that a man does irrespective of the marriage bonds. Women are to be just as free to do anything outside of their homes as men are. They are to choose their careers and pursue them with just as little reference to the internal administration of their families as their husbands exercise. This is the aim and logical end of all the modern doctrines concerning woman's rights. The identification of woman with man, as the basis of the institution of the family, is scoffed at. Any ownership in woman, that comes of the gift of herself to him, and the assumption of the possession by him, with its life-long train of obligations and duties, is condemned. It is assumed that interests which are, and must forever remain, identical, are opposed to each other. Men and women are pitted against each other in a struggle for power.

Well, let it be understood, then, that men are opposed to these latter-day doctrines, and that they will remain so. They are determined that the identity of interest between men and women shall never be destroyed; that the sacred ownership in women, bestowed in all true marriage, shall never be surrendered; that the family shall be maintained, and that the untold millions of true women in the world who sympathize with them shall be protected from the false philosophies and destructive policies of their few misguided sisters, who seek to turn the world upside down. Political conventions may throw their sops to clamoring reformers, but they mean nothing by it. They never have redeemed a pledge to these reformers, and we presume they have never intended to do so. They expect the matter to blow over, and, if we do not mistake the signs of the times, it is rapidly blowing over, with more or less thunder and with very little rain. In the meantime, if the discussions that have grown out of these questions have tended to open a border field to womanly industry, or obliterated unjust laws from the statute-book, let every man rejoice. No good can come to woman that does not benefit him, and no harm that does not hurt him. Humanity is one, and man and woman rise or fall together.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, Scribner's for September.*

Wisconsin and Iowa.

These States are about the same size and age. In 1860 Wisconsin was superior in population a hundred thousand. But within the next decade it lost its superiority and came out well-nigh 150,000 inferior. The secret of this revolution is that Iowa runs down two degrees further south than Wisconsin, that is, into *the grand agricultural belt* into which American population is irresistibly gravitating. There is no other obvious reason why migration should set from Wisconsin to Iowa, rather from Iowa to Wisconsin. But the course and amount of that migration are remarkable. In 1870 the Wisconsinians living in Iowa were 24,309, while the Iowans living in Wisconsin were less than one tenth as many, namely, 2,423. This Wisconsin exodus to Iowa has mainly grown up since 1860, when the natives of Wisconsin living in Iowa were only 5,121—less by more than 19,000 than the number ten years afterwards

But Iowa is now full. No more public land there. None that is desirable has been for years. Nebraska is a *new* Iowa. Identical in location, or running half a degree further south; of similar soil and rolling prairie, equally healthy, with access to markets both mining and military, westward, and above all with more railroads at the start than Iowa could build in twenty years, Nebraska is born with a gold spoon in its mouth. No where are more homesteaders and pre-emptors hastening. But many who start for government farms conclude to buy of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Co., finding its lands near the iron-track priced lower than school lands—on long credit, low interest, accessible by free passes, the first pay-day of any part of principal put off four years, etc., etc.

PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

There is in Paris an aged woman who has for the last fity years supported herself by an industry of which, we believe, she enjoys a complete monopoly. She supplies the Garden of Acclimatization in Paris with food for the pheasants, which food consists entirely of ant's eggs. These she collects in the woods around Paris, and receives about 12f. for the quantity she brings back from each of her foraging expeditions. These generally last three or four days, during which she sleeps on the field of action, in order to watch the insects at dawn, and to find her way to their treasures. She is almost devoured by the ants, an inconvenience of which she takes no notice, but at the end of her harvest time, which lasts from the month of June to the end of September, her whole body is in a truly pitiable condition. Her services are, of course, highly valued, for as there is at present no competition in this line of industry, it would be difficult to supply her place.

John Ploughman once said: "I never knew a good horse which had not some odd habit or other, and I never yet saw a minister worth his salt, who had not some crochet or oddity. Now, these are the bits of cheese that cavilers smell out and nibble at; this man is too slow, and another too fast; the first is too flowery, and the second is too dull. Dear me, if all God's creatures were judged in this way, we should wring the dove's neck for being too tame, shoot the robins for eating spiders, kill the crows for swinging their tails, and the hens for not giving us milk. When a man wants to beat a dog he can soon find a stick, and at this rate any fool may have something to say against the best minister in England.

Not long ago, in the Court of Appeals, a certain lawyer, of Celtic extraction, while arguing with earnestness his case, stated a point and then proceeded—"And if it plaze the coort, if I am wrong in this, I have another point that is aqually conclusive."

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE

—FOR—

SALE!

The subscriber, on account of ill health offers his

33 ACRES

In the corporation for sale. This ground adjoins the University Observatory on the east, opposite side of the street. It has a most excellent

SPRING!

On the northeast corner—formerly supplied the Rail road tanks with water.

ITS ADVANTAGES

Are as follows:

For city purposes the Huron River meanders the same some 30 to 40 rods, and is part of the best

Water Power

On the River in this vicinity, and the elevation on the northeast corner is sufficiently high and ample to supply the city necessities for water and fire purposes.

THE WESTERN PORTION

On the road is very appropriate and suitable for a Public City Cemetery. The city has no such grounds now but must have soon, and whatever grounds the city does not care to use, can be sold at an advantage, so much so, that the cost of the Water Works grounds and Cemetery, would be merely nominal. If the city does not want the same, the grounds would be invaluable for

FRUITS, LARGE & SMALL,

There being some 100 trees now in bearing

Vegetables and Pasturage,

And also for

MILK supply, BLOODED STOCK,

Horses, Sheep.

And other animals always in great want by many in the city and its vicinity. As city lots adjoining the northwest corner of this land are now selling from three hundred to three hundred and fifty dollars, these lands would or could be sold in a short time to a good advantage and to much profit to the purchasers

LIBERAL TIME

Will be given or the same will be exchanged for Merchantable goods or Drugs and Medicines, at cash prices.

TRACY W. ROOT.

Ann Arbor, Jan 31 1873. 1411

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice Box, 4586.

1436y1

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 B. W. CHEEVER, or C. A. CHAPIN.

1417m6

WOMAN.

By an immense practice, extending through a period of years, having within that time treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and agreeable medicine that meets the indications presented by that class of diseases with positive certainty and exactness.

To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my most matured appreciation of its value, based upon actual and witnessed realities. As a close observer, I have while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the separate organism of woman, singled it out as **the climax or crowning gem of my medical career.** On its merits as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will at all times and under all circumstances act kindly and in harmony with the laws which govern the female system, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician. Nay, even more, so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who employs it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under **A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** If a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle are used, I will, on return of the bottle, two-thirds of the medicine having been taken according to directions, and the case being one for which I recommend it, promptly refund the money paid for it. Had I not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, I could not offer it as I do under these conditions; but having witnessed its truly miraculous cures in thousands of cases, **I feel warranted and perfectly safe in risking both my reputation and my money on its merits.**

The following are among those diseases in which my **Favorite Prescription** has worked cures—as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing Down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, Female Weakness, and very many other chronic diseases incident to woman not mentioned here, in which, as well as in the cases which I have mentioned, my Favorite Prescription works cures—**the marvel of the world.** This medicine I do not extol as a cure-all, but it admirably fulfills **a singleness of purpose,** being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm in any state or condition. It will be found invaluable in diseases incident to pregnancy, and can be taken in moderate doses with perfect safety while in that state. Indeed, it is **a Mother's Cordial,** and so prepares the system for parturition that it renders child-labor easy. I have received the heartfelt praise from hundreds of mothers for the inestimable benefits thus conferred.

I offer my Favorite Prescription to the Ladies of America with the sincerity of an honest heart, and for their best welfare. Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in my TREATISE ON CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE AND URINARY ORGANS, sent secure from observation upon receipt of two postage stamps. It treats minutely on those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to their management.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION IS SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DRUGGISTS, at $1.50 per bottle.

Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r
BUFFALO, N. Y.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters 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, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

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.

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. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

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.

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 Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

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; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

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.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. **R. H. McDONALD & CO.,**
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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As partially indicated above, are now posted to date. They at once, in a condensed or posted form, show the original chain and all new chains of title. Instance, such as

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEEDS,

Known as Tax-Titles, which are very numerous in this County,

Decrees, Contracts, Deeds!

WILLS, &C.

Also, now as well as all of the old undischarged Mortgages as far back as 1824—which are legions. Persons taking title or mortgages and liens will remember that Tax-Titles and other collateral matters are not found in the usual mode of search by Indexes at the Register's office. The books or libers in the Register's office have become so numerous and voluminous that long time is necessarily required even to make a hasty and unreliable search. With our facilities we say to the public that we can show them title and Title History, make Deeds, Mortgages, Assignments, Discharges, &c., as correctly, quicker and in better style than any other office in the County. We have

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On Bond and Mortgage on long time.

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Real Estate Agents, No. 1, Gregory Block,
TRACY W. ROOT, and opposite the Postoffice.
CHARLES A. LEITER. 1410tf

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Dr. Cox's Hive (Croup) Syrup has been known and used by the medical profession over 100 years, and as a remedy for Colds and Coughs has an older and better reputation than any other Cough medicine ever offered to the public. It is known as the Compound Syrup of Squills, and a formula may be found in every medical dispensatory.

Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, in addition to the ingredients for Cox's Hive Syrup, contains Balsam of Tolu, decoction of Skunk Cabbage Root and Lobelia, a combination that must commend it to every one as a superior remedy for **Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds,** indeed for all affections of the Throat and Lungs where a Cough Medicine is necessary.

This Syrup is Carefully Prepared under the personal direction of a regular Physician of over twenty years' practice, whose signature is attached to the directions on the bottle.

Its taste is very pleasant and children like it.

Every family should keep it as a ready remedy for **Croup, Colds,** etc., among the children.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Propr's, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. J. R. MILLER'S
UNIVERSAL
MAGNETIC BALM.

This medicine may with propriety be called an "Universal Remedy," as it is fast superseding all others as a general family medicine. It cures, as if by MAGNETIC INFLUENCE, Neuralgia and all pain, and is therefore very properly termed "Magnetic Balm." It is purely a vegetable preparation. It has no equal as a remedy for *Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic and all Bowel Complaints.*

Its timely use will cure Colds, Croup, Diphtheria, Quinsy, and all Throat affections.

When properly used, Fever and Ague, and other complaints incident to our western and southern climates, are easily broken up.

Nervous Pain, Sick-Headache, and Rheumatism are cured by this medicine when all others have failed. Toothache, Earache, Burns, Chilblains and Bruises are relieved at once by its use.

The genuine has D. Ransom & Co.'s private Revenue Stamp on the outside, and Dr. J. R. Miller's Magnetic Balm blown in the bottle.

Examine closely, and buy none but the genuine.

Sold by all Druggists. Price **25** cents per bottle.

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THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure

SCROFULA

and kindred diseases, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood, Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trust-worthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel, and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

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KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

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Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

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A perfect hair dressing—not a dye nor a restorative, but a dressing, elegant and economical.

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is cooling to the scalp, imparts a delightful sense of vitality and softness to the hair.

STEARNS' COCO-OLEINE,

sweetly perfumed and limpid, renders the hair supple and dresses it in any desired form.

STEARNS' COCO-OLEINE,

entirely vegetable oil, prevents that dryness of scalp which causes dandruff to accumulate.

STEARNS' COCO-OLEINE

contains in one large bottle more oil and more perfume than any other hair dressing in market, and besides is sold twenty-five per cent. less than most others.

STEARNS' COCO-OLEINE

brightens blonde hair, darkens auburn hair, renders lustrous brown and black hair, lessens the harshness of coarse hair.

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Sold everywhere. Be sure and get the **Genuine Coco-Oleine.** Let no one palm off on you a bottle of some *cheap and worthless* imitation of **Coco-Oleine.** There are more than twenty counterfeits of it now sold, put up as near like the genuine as the makers dare and evade the law.

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Has been before the American public OVER THIRTY years. It has never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and has justly been styled the panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Poison Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c., for Man and Beast. No family should be a single day without this Liniment. The money refunded unless the Liniment is as represented. Be sure and get the genuine MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle. Notice style, size of bottle, &c.

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A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

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Equipped with Babcock Fire Extinguishers, Extension and Scaling Ladders, Grappling Hooks and Chains, Buckets, Lanterns, Pike Poles, Pike Axes, &c., &c., weighing less than 1,000 lbs.; easily handled, handsomely finished, and afford the greatest protection at less expense than any truck in the market. Just what every Fire Department wants. The Babcock Fire Engines and Fire Extinguishers are saving valuable property all over the country. Send for their record.

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If possible call personally for an examination, otherwise send for circular. Address
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All work warranted of the best material. Repairing done promptly and reasonably. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. 68 South Main street. 1422

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS James E. Selfe and Eliza Ann Selfe, of the township of Manchester, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, on the fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, executed a mortgage to Charles J. Howell, of the city of New York, and State of New York, to secure the payment of certain principal and interest money therein mentioned, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1870, at 2½ o'clock P. M., of said day, in liber 43 of mortgages, on page 301; and whereas default has been made for more than thirty days in the payment of an installment of said interest money which became due on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1872 by reason whereof and pursuant to the terms of said mortgage said mortgagee hereby elects that so much of said principal as remains unpaid, with all arrearages of interest thereon, shall become due and payable immediately; and whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars for principal and interest, also an attorney's fee of forty dollars should any proceedings be taken to foreclose said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted either in law or equity to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that on the fifteenth day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, county aforesaid (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said county is held), and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage to satisfy the amount of principal and interest above claimed as due, with the charges of sale and attorney's fee of forty dollars: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the township of Manchester, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Being the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section number four (4), also the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section number four (except the rights and privileges granted to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company), also the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section number four (4); also the following described land to wit: beginning easterly ten chains and fourteen links from the southwest corner of the east half of the north part of the northwest quarter of section number three, thence northerly twenty-five chains, thence easterly four chains, thence southerly twenty-five chains, and thence westerly four chains and four links to the place of beginning, the last description containing ten acres, the whole of the above described land amounting to one hundred and fifty acres; also the southeast quar- ter of the southeast quarter of said section number four (4), except fourteen acres heretofore deeded to Luman Stevens, all in township four south of range number three east, in said county of Washtenaw.

Dated, August 15 1873.

CHARLES J. HOWELL, Mortgagee.
JOHN N. GOTT, Atty for the Mortgagee. 1439td

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made and executed by Elijah W. Morgan and Lucy W. S., his wife, of Ann Arbor City, Michigan, to Persis L. Tuttle, of Geneva, New York, on the tenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and recorded in the Register's Office, Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the tenth day of December, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, in liber 41 of mortgages, on page 425, and that there is now claimed to be due upon said mortgage and the bond accompanying the same the sum of seventeen hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-four cents, also a reasonable solicitor's or attorney's fee should any proceedings be taken to foreclose said mortgage; and no proceedings in law or in equity having been had to recover said sum of money or any part thereof: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the fifteenth day of November next, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, county aforesaid (that being the place of holding the Circuit Courts for said county) all those parcels of land known and described as lots No. six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, and lots No. nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four in block five south in range four east, and lots No. six, seven, eight, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen in block five south in range five east in the city of Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan.

August 15th, 1873.

PERSIS L. TUTTLE, Mortgagee.
JOHN N. GOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee. 1439

In Chancery.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Fourth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, in Chancery, at Ann Arbor, this twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1873, wherein Sarah Jane Miles is complainant, and George Miles is defendant. It satisfactorily appearing by *affidavit that the said defendant, George Miles, is a* resident of this State; that process for his appearance has been duly issued, and that the same could not be served by reason of his absence from, or concealment within, the State: On motion of Cramer & Granger, Solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, George Miles, appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in said cause, within three months from the date of this order; and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by *the said defendant. And it is further ordered that* this order be published within twenty days after date in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed in said county, and that said publication be continued in said paper once in each week for six weeks in succession; or that the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant, George Miles, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

Ann Arbor, August 26, 1873.

J. F. LAWRENCE,
One of the Circuit Court Commissioners
Washtenaw County, Michigan.
CRAMER & GRANGER, Solicitors for Complainant.
1442w6

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SYLVANUS WARREN, 189 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, General Agent for the State of Michigan.

By comparing Chambers' Encyclopædia with the New American Cyclopædia,—the work with which it is most frequently brought into comparison, it will be found that while the *ten* volumes of Chambers' contain 8320 pages, the original *sixteen* volumes of the New American contain less than 12,000 pages. It will also be found that a page of Chambers' contains full *one-fifth* more matter than a page of the New American, making the ten volumes of the former equivalent in amount of printed matter to at least thirteen volumes of the latter, not to mention the numerous Plates (about 80), Woodcuts (some 4 000), and Maps (about 40), that are included in this edition of Chambers', and to which the New American possesses no corresponding features. It is confidently believed that as a popular "DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE," the work is without an equal in the English language. 1426y1

A Rare Chance

TO LET.

A large and modern new Grocery Store in Buchoz Block, Detroit Street. Undoubtedly the best location in that part of the city for said business. A good large cellar and new barn attached to the premises. The rent is $300 yearly, to be taken in groceries for my family use.

Also a fine new Meat Market, all complete, joining my block, with modern improvements, marble table &c., large new smoke house, large brick cistern and cellar, new barn and all ready for use, with three family rooms above. Store rents for $250 yearly; taken in meat for my family use.

Also a small store in my block, houses, rooms, &c, to let.

FOR SALE.—Three good large carriage or farm horses, one fine new carriage, buggies, wagons, farming tools. Also three good cows
1400tf Inquire of L. R. BUCHOZ.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, executed on the first day of May, A. D. 1872, and acknowledged on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1872, by Delia Pattee to Sidney Calkins, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1872, in liber 48 of mortgages on page 224; which mortgage was, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1873, assigned by the said Sidney Calkins to Lorenzo Tabor, which said assignment was recorded in said Register's Office on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1873, in liber 3 of assignments of mortgages, on page 675: There is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, at the date hereof five hundred and four dollars and eighty-three cents ($504.83), besides an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars ($25), as stipulated in said mortgage, and no proceedings either at law or equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained I shall, on Tuesday, the ninth day of September, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in and for said county), sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage to satisfy the amount of principal and interest above claimed as due, with the charges of such sale, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars as stipulated in said mortgage, to wit: The west half of the following described land situate in the township of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, commencing on the east and west quarter line of section four (4) in township three (3) south of range seven (7) east, in the center of the highway leading out of the village of Ypsilanti on the east side of the Huron River; thence running east along the said quarter line twenty-three (23) chains and eighty-eight (88) links to the southeast corner of said quarter section; from thence north on the line of said quarter section, thence twelve (12) chains and fifteen (15) links to a stake from which a red oak tree ten (10) inches in diameter leaning south 80° west thirty (30) links, and a red oak thirteen (13) inches in diameter east forty four (44) links; thence north 84° west twenty-one (21) chains and thirty-nine (39) links to the center of the first mentioned highway to a stake from which an English Cherry six (6) inches in diameter leans north sixty-three (63) degrees west, forty-three (43) links, and a locust tree three (3) inches in diameter north 33° west sixty-eight (68) links; thence south nine (9) degrees west, along the center of said highway, fifteen (15) chains and nineteen (19) links to the place of beginning, containing in all thirty and 75-100 of an acre of land, reserving from the above description three (3) acres from the north end deeded to John Miller by Eber Pattee, also reserving lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), and eleven (11), of Pattee's addition to the city of Ypsilanti.

Dated, June 6th, 1873.

LORENZO TABOR, Assignee.
GEORGE L. BACHMAN, Att'y for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS John Clair and Eliza Clair, of the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, executed a mortgage to Charles J. Howell, of the city of New York, to secure the payment of certain principal and interest money therein mentioned, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1871, at 5:25 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 44 of mortgages on page 742; and, whereas, default has been made for more than thirty days in the payment of an installment of said interest money, which became due on the first day of January, A. D. 1873; by reason whereof and pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, said mortgagee hereby elects that so much of said principal as remains unpaid with all arrearages of interest thereon, shall become due and payable immediately; and, whereas, there is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice two thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty four cents, for principal and interest money, also an attorney's fee of fifty dollars, should any proceeding be taken to foreclose said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted either in law or equity to recover the same or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given that on the fifteenth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor in said county, (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw is held), and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage to satisfy the amount of principal and interest above claimed as due, with the charges of such sale and an attorney's fee of fifty dollars: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows to wit: being a part of lot number two in block number two (2) north of Huron Street, range number four (4) east, in the city of Ann Arbor, and State aforesaid, described as follows to wit: commencing on the south line of said lot thirty-one feet and seven inches east of the south-west corner of said lot, running thence east on the south line of said lot twelve feet and five inches, thence north parallel with the east line of said lot seven rods, thence west parallel with the south line of said lot twelve feet and five inches, thence running south parallel with the west line of said lot seven rods, to the place of beginning; Also lots No. one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five in block "C," Ormsby and Page's addition to the city of Ann Arbor, according to the recorded plat thereof.

August 1st, 1873.

CHARLES J. HOWELL, Mortgagee.
JOHN N. GOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed on the second day of November, A. D., 1869, by Elijah W. Morgan and Lucy W. S. Morgan, his wife, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Edward L. Boyden, as administrator of Norman C. Goodale, late of Washtenaw county, deceased, and John Henley, of said county, and recorded the same day in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, in Liber 41 of mortgages, on page 378, and the undivided half of said mortgage was duly assigned by said Edward L. Boyden, administrator of the estate of Norman C. Goodale, deceased, to Amanda M. F. Goodale, which said assignment bears date the fifth day of November, 1870, and is recorded in said Register's office, in Liber number two of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 646; upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, two thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy cents, for principal and interest, and also a reasonable attorney's fee provided in said mortgage should proceedings be taken to foreclose the same, and no proceedings having been taken at law or in equity to recover the amount due or any part thereof; Therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, on Saturday the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south, or front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw is held, there will be sold to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the amount so due as aforesaid, and interest and cost and expenses allowed by law, for the advertisement and sale of said premises, excepting the south half of lot number five in block number three south in range three east, in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, which has been released from said mortgage by a release executed by John Henley and Amanda M. F. Goodale to Elijah W. Morgan and dated the 11th day of August, 1873. That part of the premises described in said mortgage which will be sold at the time and place aforesaid are described as follows, to wit: All those parcels of land known and described as lots number one and two, and the south nine feet in width of lot number three in block number two north, in range number three east, and also lots number four and the north half of lot number five, in block number three south, in range three east, in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dated August 20, 1873.

JOHN HENLEY, Mortgagee.
AMANDA M. F. GOODALE,
Assignee of an undivided half of said Mortgage.
R. E. FRAZER, Att'y for Mortgagee and Assignee.
1440td.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by Edgar M. Gregory and Dorliska N. Gregory of the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Lyman D. James, of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1864, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Washtenaw aforesaid, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1864 at 8¾ o'clock A. M., in Liber 32 of Mortgages, page 422, and that there is now claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage and notes accompanying the same, the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, also the sum of three hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-one cents paid by said mortgagee for insurance upon buildings, as provided for in said mortgage; also a reasonable attorney's or solicitor's fee for services, should any proceeding be taken to foreclose said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been had to recover said sum or any part thereof; Now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the thirteenth day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor in said County (that being the place of holding the Circuit Courts), all those certain tracts or parcels of land known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: The equal undivided one-half of the Franklin House property in the city of Ann Arbor in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of said block, and running west eight rods, thence north on the west line of lot number two (2) ninety-five feet to N. P. Parson's line, thence east on Parson's south line seventy eight feet, thence south eighteen feet, thence east fifty-six feet, thence south to the place of beginning. And also lots three and four (3 and 4) all in block one north, in range number three east, in the city of Ann Arbor, (excepting the east eight feet wide of the north thirty-seven feet wide of said lot number three, subject to the right of way over the same.)

Dated, June 20, 1873.

LYMAN D. JAMES, Mortgagee.
JOHN N. GOTT, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Ebenezer West, incompetent. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said Ebenezer West, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the fifth day of August, A. D. 1873, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale), the following described real estate, to-wit: That piece or parcel of land described as follows: commencing at the southeast corner of the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-one, township two (2) south of range six (6) east, thence north one degree and twelve (12) minutes west six chains and twenty-four and one-half links to the southeast side of the Dixboro road, thence on the southeast side of the Dixboro road south fifty-six degrees west to the northeast corner of a lot of land lately owned by E. L. Fuller, and now owned by John Lennon, thence at right angles with said road till it intersects the quarter section line, thence along said line to the place of beginning, containing one acre and eleven rods of land, be the same more or less. Also that piece or parcel of land beginning on the line between the east and west halves of the northeast quarter of section twenty-one of township two south of range six east; in the center of the highway leading from the city of Ann Arbor to the village of Dixboro, and running thence south one degree and fifteen minutes east, along said line six chains and seventy-three links to the southwest corner of the east half of said northeast quarter of section twenty-one, thence east along the east and west quarter line two (2) chains and twenty-seven links thence north twenty five degrees west seven chains and twenty links to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land more or less, in said State.

Dated, August 5th, A. D. 1873.

1439 JAMES J. PARSHALL, Guardian.