The Michigan Argus.

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THE MICHIGAN ARGUS.

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

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, $2.00 a Year in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

[12 lines or less considered a square.]

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	6 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year.
1 square	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50	$2 75	$4 00	$6 00	$ 9 00
2 squares	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 50	5 00	8 00	12 00
3 squares	2 00	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00
1-5 column	3 50	4 00	4 50	6 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
1-4 column	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
1-3 column	5 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	38 00
1-2 column	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	55 00
1 column	10 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

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Local editorial notices 20 cents a line. Business Notices 12 cents a line for the first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Marriage and death notices free; obituary notices five cents a line.

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

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

NOAH W CHEEVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW!

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

W. C. CARR, Dentist,

Successor to C. C. Jenkins.
Nitrous Oxid Gas administered when necessary.
Office over Bach & Abel's store.
No. 26 South Main St.

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

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

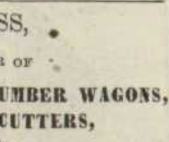
DR. C. A. LEITER

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

N. ARKSEY,



Manufacturer of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

AND SLEIGHS, of every style, made of the best material, and warranted. Repairing done promptly and prices reasonable. Detroit Street, near R. R. Depot, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1446y1*

JOHN FRED. BROSS,

MANUFACTURER OF

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

All work warranted of the best material. Repairing done promptly and reasonably All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. 68 South Main street. 1422

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

DR. C. B. PORTER,

DENTIST.

Office in the Savings Bank Block, Ann Arbor.

All Operations on the Natural Teeth Performed with Care.

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE

—IN—

SETTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

TO GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL,

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

NOTICE!

J. HANGSTERFER & SON

have commenced to

BOTTLE LAGER BEER,

In Pint and Quart Bottles,

and are now ready to receive orders to deliver to families by the dozen, also bottled SCOTCH ALE and LONDON PORTER, at reasonable prices.

☞ Leave orders at Hangsterfer's Confectionery Store, which will receive prompt attention. 1452w4

A LESSON.

We cannot always be giving;
The woman has come again;
She has such a whining story
Of hunger, cold, or pain;
She wearies with petitions—
Her Johnny is out of a place,
Her children are sick with hunger,
I tire of her listless face.

Grand Philip sat lazily reading;
The crimson gas-light shook
From a shade that was ruby-tinted,
Its red flakes over his book.
I thought that he did not notice;
But suddenly, sweet and low,
He said, with the voice of a dreamer,
"Don't let the woman go."

And then, with his smile so royal,
So sweet with pity and pain,
He called her into the study,
Out of the merciless rain.
"Sit down my friend;" and he gave her
The best chair in the place;
And I saw a quick blush brighten
Her haggard and listless face.

And then, in tones like music,
He sounded her frozen heart,
Till the thrill of a tender question
Sundered its ice apart;
And tears and sobs and passion
Came thick as the midnight rain;
And she told such a pitiful story
My own heart throbbed with pain.

"You see," said Philip, softly,
"She is greater than you or I; [love,
She has struggled and conquered where we,
Would maybe sink down and die;
She has fought in the dark, with demons,
With evil on every side;
And Satan hath tried to strip her
Even of her womanly pride.

"Love, let us be very tender;
The lowliest soul may be
A temple of priceless treasures,
That only a God can see."
So the woman left our study
With the face of an angel of light;
And she is my noblest pattern
Who came as a beggar that night.

A BUFFALO FIGHT.

Appearances indicated that this shaggy old fellow had been making a very good fight of it for several days. I dare say that in the maintenance of his social status he had gone back into the herd and started at his descendants, and pawed and groaned, as much as fifty times. The long hair upon his huge neck was tangled and pulled until tufts of it hung loose and unkempt. The outer fibres of his huge black horns fell in filaments and splinters. His wicked little eyes had a reddish glare, and his beard was limp and froth-wet beneath his chin. Nor was this all. Sundry long, oblique, hairless lines appeared on his flank, and he put his left fore foot down tenderly, very likely remembering, at the same time, a square jounce he had got yesterday in the shoulder, from some strong-necked youngster that had taken it upon himself to whip his father.

He stood a little upon the outskirts now, his head towards me, pretending to eat grass. It was as nice herbage as a bull, whose teeth were probably none of the best, could wish—the first tender growth of the early spring. But still he did not seem to enjoy it. At intervals of a minute or so, he would look round quickly over his shoulder and groan, and stand thinking, and then pretend to eat again. To this distressing pantomime the ten thousand shaggy grazers paid not the least attention. They were busy. I could hear them cropping the grass, as I lay there, with a continuous, rasping sound. It was too evident, that of all these cows whom he had so often combed into curliness with his long tongue, of sunny mornings, and led, and herded, and fought for; of all the little, stupid, hump-backed, stump-tailed calves, his own offspring, there was not one who did not wish him disposed of according to buffalo destiny, or who cared how soon his last fight with the cayotes was over, and his monumental skull left standing upon its jagged base on the bleak hill top, with scarce so much as a thigh-bone or a tuft of brown hair, by way of obituary.

But this old one was still a buffalo, and a bull, and he kept surreptitiously getting nearer and nearer to the ragged border of the herd.

Presently a calf came toward him slowly, and in an investigatory sort of way, its little black nose wet and wrinkled, its little brown flanks distended with fullness, and the white milk froth depending in long threads from its mouth. Gradually and slowly he went up to his father, and the two had just touched noses amicably, when the mother also took it into her head to be friendly, and came too. Then came another cow, and another, and presently quite a little wing of the herd had gathered there, and the battered old warrior looked around him complacently. This kind of thing had doubtless happened so often, that I wonder he did not seem to think of the result, but he did not. He might have known that he had arrived at that age when the young bloods of the herd would not look complacently upon his hoary gallantries. He was simply laying the plans for another fight, and the trouble began in the very midst of his content.

A fellow as big as the old one must have seen this social gathering from some distance, and threw out certain intimations of his approach, by little puffs of dust which flew high in the air above the crowd, and by ominous snortings and lugubrious groans. The old one stopped chewing with a green mouthful between his lips, and listened. The cows looked round with the complacent expression which seemed to say that the fight was none of theirs, and crowded off upon either side, and very soon the antagonists stood facing each other. The old boy straightened out his wisp of a tail to a line with his back, gathered his four black hoofs together, arched his spine, and placed his nose close to the sod, shaking his huge head as though he wished to satisfy himself finally of its freedom from any entanglement which would hinder him from just tossing that ambitious youngster over his back and breaking him in two. The other came slowly, twisting his tail from side to side in semicircles which were very deliberate and grand for so small an organ. He took pains to make it distinctly appear that every hair he wore was angry. His eyes rolled in constantly increasing redness. His black, sharp horns encrusted with earth gathered while he had been tearing the sod in the ecstasy of valor.

His nostrils were distended, and he halted in his slow advance to toss the broken sod high over his shoulder with his pawing. He was, in a natural way, a tactician. He made flank movements, and turned his shaggy sides, first one and then the other, towards his huge antagonist.

But this by play of battle only hindered the final onset—they by no means intended to take it out by vaporing. The Challenger advanced within some four feet, getting angrier and angrier as he came. Suddenly there was a crash which had in it something Homeric. One rattling onset of that kind leaves one in no doubt as to why the short, strong horns of the buffaloes have a splintered appearance at the agices. Then there was a long, steady push, in which every tender of the huge bodies was strained to the utmost. Then there was a strategic easing off, then a sudden, gladiatorial thrust, which psessed the huge heads to the ground in an even balance of strength. Neither beast dared relax a muscle or retreat an inch, for fear of that fatal charge upon the flank, or that dangerous twist of the neck, which means defeat.

And now the cows returned and looked complacently on, and the very calves began to shake their heads in the first vague instinct of combativeness inspired by the battle of the bulls. And the young lordlings of the herd distended their nostrils and elevated their tails, but forbore any interference. It was a duel *a l'outrance*. A momentary relaxation of the tremendous strain only resulted in the shaggy heads coming together again with a dull thump, and a renewal of the dogged pushing which might have moved a freight-train. It was a matter of lungs and endurance, and the white froth began to drop in long, tenacious strings from their lips, and the red eyes to glare dimly through what seemed clots of blood. I could hear the labored breathing where I lay, and see the tendons stand out across the thighs and along the thick necks.

But this dead set of strength not last always. Every moment of time was telling disastrously upon the shorter wind and decaying strength of the old crusader, who still fought for the loves of his youth. His foot slipped, and the intelligence of this slight disaster seemed to reach his antagonist quicker than a flash of light. No gladiator ever urged his advantage more suddenly. There was a huge lunge, a sound of horns slipping on each other, a springing forward, and the horn of the younger bull had mads a raking upward stroke through his antagonist's flank. The fight now became brisk. Again and again the old one turned and tried to make the stand of head to head, and as often his more active antagonist caught him behind the shoulder. With the red agony of defeat in his eye, and the blood trickling from the long wounds in his flanks, he still refused to be conquered. With failing strength and limbs which refused any longer to serve him, he finally stood at bay, with open mouth and hanging tongue, unable to fight and disdaining to retreat. His antagonist pushed him, and he yielded doggedly. He made no attempt to shield his flank, and pitifully endured all that came. The original plan of non-interference was abandoned, and the young lords gathered round him and snorted and shook their heads, and gave him an occasional dig in the ribs, by way of expressing their contempt for him. The cows came and snuffed at him, and engaged in occasional feminine butts, and walked away. Their manner implied that they always regarded him as a disagreeable old muff, and they were glad he finally understood their heartfelt sentiments in regard to him.

Through all this the old fellow stood unresisting, whipped, but still obstinate. Gradually they all left him to himself, and the herd wandered further away.—He did not even look around; he was probably forced at last to accept his sentence of banishment, and to live as long as he could alone, and fight his last fight with the cayotes, and die.

But that calf came out to see him again. I say *that* calf, because it seemed to me the same one that had brought on this last unpleasantness, though for that matter they are all alike. The calf came and arched its back and pawed, and elevated its nine-inch tail in front of him, and gave him to understand, by the plain est kind of language, that it held itself in readiness to give him a most terrible drubbing, if he had not already had enough. It was comical to see him imitate the actions of his seniors, while the poor old bull did not so much as look at him. But his calfship was inclined to push matters, and finally made a pass which placed his foolish head with a considerable thump against the soft part of the old man's nose. Then he stood a moment, with the air of having hurt himself a little, and toddled off to his mother.

The old one did not move an inch, and seemed hardly to notice this babyish persecution. But I suspect it broke his heart. He wandered, limping and slowly, down towards the sedge, and I lay there, forgetful of the long army musket beside me, regretting that there had been no one else to bet with during the battle, or to stand up like a man and confirm this story afterwards. The sun rose high over the prairie, the wind veered, there was a sudden panic, and the herd vanished beyond the hills, leaving me to plod back to camp.—*Kansas Magazine.*

Newspapers in Schools.

One of the Queen's inspectors of Schools, Rev. G. Steele, reporting this year on Lancashire, England, states that in regard to reading it is his custom to examine the first class in the newspaper of the day. The children stand in a semi-circle, and pass the newspaper round, and he requires them to read in such a manner that he and all present can both hear and understand, and then he asks questions.—He does not generally enter much into politics, but contents himself with the children's understanding who such persons as Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Forster, and M. Thiers, are.

Accidents, fires, and suicides excite the keenest interest, but he often gets very fair answers to such questions as these:—What is a telegram, a locomotive, an iron-clad, a telescope? What do you mean by Prime Minister, Judge, Coroner, M. P., M. D?

Once to his question, What do you mean by P. M.? a little boy sharply answered, "Past morning," which was not bad. It showed far better teaching and learning than that mere mechanical system of which inspectors so often complain as only an exercise in sound and not in sense.

One Inspector notices how very rare it is to find Dictionaries among the stock of elementary school books.

Another, Mr. Renouf, mentions that in a paper written by a sixth standard girl, it was stated that one of the provisions of Magna Charta was that the rights of the Church should be preserved "in violet." He is afraid that many even of those who wrote "inviolate" did not know what they were writing about. It was a word for explanation in an examination.

Mr. Steele observes that he never gives a first-rate report unless the children show general intelligence as well as accurate knowledge.

INDIVIDUAL POWER.—Ideas that sway the world are born of heroic souls, and uttered by individual lips. Great thoughts that have been the axles of society, on which nations poised and swung around, first sprung from single hearts. No army delivered the old Hebrews from bondage, but one man, Moses, did. No senate or statesman raised Israel to its height of unmatched national grandeur, but one kingly man, David, did. No school of divines first gave us the English Bible, but John Wickliffe did. No royal court discovered America, but Christopher Columbus did. No circle of social science interpreted the laws of the universe, but Galileo did. No sovereign or parliament saved English liberties, but Oliver Cromwell did. No combination or confederacy rescued Scotland from political enemies, but John Knox did.

The Social Sponge.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

A well-authehticated story is told at Rev. Dr. Naylor's expense, which is highly illustrative of a class of demands often made upon our city preachers for hospitality, and suggests a very appropriate method of disposing of a class of spongers who think that a penny saved is a penny earned, even if it is saved at somebod else expense.

The story goes—and we vouch for the truth of it, if not in detail, yet certainly in substance—that toward the close of the Exposition month the doctor's attention was drawn from his books by the stopping of a hack before his study and in a moment the entering of a well-dressed gentleman who saluted him in a very familiar and brotherly manner.

"You have the advantage of me," said the bland doctor, as he seized the proffered hand of one whom he could not recognize.

"Oh, don't you remember me? My name is (we will say Jones, though that was not it exactly); you used to preach at our town, don't you remember? Well, Sadie and I thought we would like to spend a day or two at the Exposition, and we do not like the bustle at the hotels, so we thought we would drive around and stay with you, as you are the only person we know in the city—"

"Positively I cannot entertain you," was the prompt reply.

"What! Sick? Any of your family sick?" asked the surprised sponge.

"Not sick, but tired to death! My house has been full ever since the Exposition opened, and my wife is worked down, literally worked down. I cannot entertain you, sir."

"Very sorry," replied Mr. Jones. "But perhaps you can introduce us to a quiet and comfortable boarding house—we dislike the bustle of the hotels so much."

"I can do that with pleasure," said the accommodating doctor, and putting on his hat jumped into the carriage and took the man and his wife to a comfortable house and introduced them, then returned to his study, and took up the thread of the next Sunday's discourse where he had left it, a little tangled and raveled to be sure, by the needless interruption, congratulating himself that his backbone was rigid enough for once to defend his wife from the ruthless assault of a sponge. But that was not to be the end of it. A few days ago, in the rounds of a professional business, he called upon the landlord of the house, who, when he saw the doctor, was about to leave without referring to the little matter of business, apologetically said: "Doctor, I have—let me see;" looking over a file of what appeared to be bills receivable; "I have a small bill here—let me see'. It is only sixteen dollars. Boarding your friends, Mr. Jones and wife, during the Exposition—only sixteen dollars, I see—"

"Sixteen dollars!" exclaimed the astonished doctor. "I'll never pay in the world. Did the scamp go off without paying his bill? He is worth $75,000, every cent of it. Send it to a lawyer and make him pay it, for I never will. The cold-blooded sponge!"

The bill was sent to a lawyer, and Dr. Naylor feels that he is growing in sense, and in strength, and begins to know how to treat sponges.

Filthy Lucre.

"There's no such thing as money in this country!" was the exclamation of an Englishman a few days ago after a brief sojourn in New York.

It happened in this way:

The Englishman, in the course of his business, found it necessary to obtain an advance on some merchandise. He made the usual arrangement with a large commercial house to accommodate him. On going to consummate it and receive the cash, he was a good deal surprised when in lieu of it the senior member tendered to him the acceptance of the firm, payable at ninety day's date. "What am I to do with this?" he inquired. "Take it to B. B. & Co." (naming some well-known bankers), was the reply. "They will give you the money at the legal rates." The Englishman did as directed. He met no difficulty. The paper was acceptable, and although our hero did not touch the cash, he received a check for the proper amount on a neighboring bank. Thither he repaired in the full confidence of having something tangible. He was mistaken. The individual at the bank to whom he presented the check for payment seized it nervously, and in a rapid, incoherent manner scrawled some hieroglyphics on its face and thrust it back into the hands of its astonished owner, motioning him at the same time to stand aside for the next comer. The check had been duly "certified." This was what the scrawl across its face meant. In a state of suspense and anxiety the Englishman betook himself to the person to whom he was indebted, and timidly exhibited what he had to offer. To his surprise his friend's countenance brightened. "Many, many thanks!" he exclaimed. "By the way, this amount is too large; there will be something over a hundred dollars coming to you," and he proceeded to fill a check for it. The Englishman groaned in spirit. It was only another "piece of paper." And then it was he exclaimed, "There is no such thing as money in this country."—*Galaxy.*

The Most Nutritious Food.

Upon this subject a writer in the Philadelphia *Star* says:

I submit the following article on food hoping it may do a little good to the poor class in these pinching times: Oatmeal contains 91 per cent. of nutritive matter; wheat, 85 1-2 per cent., potatoes 28 per cent,, the best flesh meat, 25 per cent. It may be seen by the above that one pound of oatmeal contains nearly four times as much nutrition as one pound of beef.—We pay for beef per pound fifteen, twenty and twenty-five cents; for one pound of oatmeal we pay five cents.

Nearly half the people of Ireland and Scotland live on oatmeal and potatoes; they do not taste flesh meat once a month The writer of this article has not eaten flesh for a year; he finds himself better physically as well as mentally.

Wheat contains of the carbonates, or heat and fat producers, sixty-two per cent., of the phosphates, the class that supplies the bones, the brain and the nerves, and gives vital power, both mental and muscular, two and a half per cent., of the nitrates, the class that supplies the waste of muscle, twenty-one per cent.

If wheat were eaten in its natural condition, without bolting, it would supply all the needed elements in the human body; but in the process of bolting nearly the whole of the phosphates and nitrates are removed.

A young suitor in Iowa has recovered damages from the old gentleman for being kicked out of the parlor. The court held that courting was a necessity, and that parent has no right in a room where courting is going on.

It is predicted as one of the possible practical uses of balloons that the time will come when mechanics who have to work on church spires and high buildings will do so by means of ballons instead of with the dangerous scaffolding now in use.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

From Amsterdam to Berlin—Hanover and other cities on the route—Berlin and some of its "Lions."

DRESDEN, July 3, 1873.

FRIEND POND:

It is not pleasant in hot weather to set out upon a railroad trip of twenty hours or more, but from Amsterdam to Berlin there are no such attractions as make the traveler feel under conscientious obligations to stop over for a day or two; though Hanover is a pleasant city where, rather than ride all night, we stopped. As we leave A. in a nearly southern direction we at once find ourselves amid the same surroundings of plain and polder, ditches and canals, which form the characteristic features all over the Holland country, and though almost adjoining the city there is a considerable tract lying 18 feet below the level of the sea, it is under such cultivation that we should never have dreamed of this remarkable fact. Vegetable gardens and nurseries appear as well stocked and in as good condition as in the neighborhood of other large cities, and but for the numerous canals we might easily forget that the remorseless sea is lying ever in wait to resume its ancient possessions. It is but an hour's ride to Utrecht, and the entire distance is perhaps unusually well improved, owing to its vicinity to these cities. As we approach Utrecht, which is so much more inland than the other cities we have been visiting, there is a perceptible diminution in the number of canals, and the heretofore undeviating plain becomes slightly undulating. The city itself has a very pleasant appearance with its abundant shade trees and outlying villas. It is an old place, dating from the Roman times, with a population of nearly 50,000, and has always filled an important position in History, and gave its name to the celebrated peace treaty of 1713 which finally adjusted the great war of the Spanish succession. The tower of its venerable Cathedral, with its equestrian St. Martin as a weathercock, was readily distinguishable, being much the tallest object to be seen, 321 feet high.

There are two outlets to the Rhine from this point besides the Leck which is connected with the city by canal. After leaving Utrecht the general direction throughout our trip was nearly East, and before reaching Arnheim we passed over a tract of very barren, sandy land, with a growth of pines of small size. As recently as 1855 the district had been inundated by the giving way of an embankment. Arnheim has about 30,000 inhabitants, and has a range of hills in its vicinity giving it this additional charm as the site of a very pleasant looking city, and almost the only eminences we had seen except sand hills, since leaving France. Our route was now parallel with the Yssel as far as Zutphen. Crossing the river here we again pass over the true Holland flats with their many canals, but generally in good cultivation, though with a far less prolific soil than that we had seen farther West. The motto of this district appears to embody some historical truth, "Great in courage, poor in goods, sword in hand, such is the motto of Guilder-land." The stations were all small, indicating no great agricultural wealth seeking these outlets to a market. Without any sensible jar we crossed the frontier separating Holland from Hanover in Germany, and at Bentheim, another small place of 2,000 citizens, several of whom no doubt find employment in the useless examination of baggage, we were again put through the customs with the usual *formalities* and ridiculous seriousness. Danebruck is a much larger place and the whole appearance of the country has become changed. There is nothing left of the Netherland countries or of their people. Half an hour later we reached Lohne, an unimportant station as far as relates to its size, but of more importance to us as being the point at which we completed our *circumspection* of Europe, or rather, perhaps, finished the *circle* of our travels, which on the 10th day of June, 1872 had brought us to this little place *en route*, at that time, for Cologne. One year and two days and how much has been our experience in that brief time. Speaking only only of our travels—we have been through Germany, the Tyrol, a part of Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, and now again in Germany—a chapter in our lives not likely soon to be forgotten.

About 5 o'clock we arrived at Hanover, capital of the old Kingdom of Hanover, a fine city of about the size of Detroit and with many attractions. We improved our time by a long stroll through some of its principal streets and squares, and looking at some of its principal buildings. The theatre is an immense edifice, occupying an isolated position in a spacious square, and is said to be one of the best in Germany. The palaces are extensive, both the old and the new, and it becomes a novel question what profitable use can be made of so many of these regal residences when the petty sovereignties themselves shall have become lost in the greater Imperialism of the day. From Hanover the next day, we took the more direct and newer road to Berlin and therefore not so interesting as the more southerly road. Soon after passing Stendal, where we intersected the line from Hamburg to Leipsec, we crossed the Elbe, one of the great rivers of Europe, and a very dirty looking one, too, it seemed to us. With little to occupy our attention on the way we were glad to reach the more promising station at Berlin, quite in the norhwest quarter of the city. Fortune for once favored us, and before dark we were pleasantly located at a Pensional for our stay in this capitol of Prussia and German-land. We found ourselves quite Americanized here, having at our table a young student from Georgia and a family from Auburn, New York. Indeed, there is no trouble whatever in finding Americans at B., the number of students and of transient residents from our country being always quite large. But no one need expect to find it as cheap living there as in many other places, for everything looks up at B., under the present regime, and food and rents participate in the general advance. At the best pensions, centrally located, the charges are abont 2 thalers per day, equal to about $1.50 gold, for board and rooms.

There are many objects of interest in Berlin and its vicinity, and we lost no time in beginning the work of hunting up those in which we felt the most curiosity. A long stroll upon some of the principal streets and squares brought us some disappointment. That Berlin is a city of great wealth and activity was manifest enough, and that it has a great number of immense public edifices, nearly all of them much decorated with sculptured trophies, statues, and fanciful designs, we could not help seeing; but there certainly is wanting a uniformity of beauty and noble style in its artchitecture, a kind of medley of large and small, old and new, irregnlar and rectangular, which destroys impressiveness and harmony of effect. Upon its most celebrated street, the spacious "Unter den Linden," this defect is very striking; and after hearing and reading so much about the delightful shades and walks of this street it was not quite satisfactory to find that its splendid avenue of Linden trees form the most sorry looking spectacle of uncomeliness, in this line, which we have met with anywhere in such a conspicuous situation. The trees are not noble, but small; they present no uniformity of growth and size, but vary from two inches to twelve in diameter, and besides this, are at least a fourth of them are not Lindens at all. To complete this fault finding, it struck us as particularly objectionable that a strong wire is drawn from post to post along the sides, with openings only at intervals, thus compelling pedestrians to enter the avenue under restraint. The street itself is very fine indeed, affording in width ample space for the ordinary sidewalks, next which are two good carriage ways, and between these, occupying the center, is the avenue for pedestrians, bordered by the long rows of shade trees, such as they are, extending from the palace to the Brandenburg gate, fully a mile, and which in time, perhaps, will become really a noble and magnificent promenade, fitly terminated at its eastern extremity by the grand Equestrian statue to Frederick the great, the work of the artist Rauch. It is in bronze, and besides the statue surmounting the lofty pedestal, the upper section is ornamented with four symbolical figures and eight historical edifices. Upon the corners of the next lower section are four other equestrian figures, those of Princes Henry of Prussia and Ferdinand of Brunswick, and of his generals Ziethen and Seydlitz, and between these are standing, of life size, the most distinguished officers of the King. The lowest portion of the pedestal bears the names of eminent men and soldiers of his time. The whole forms one of the largest and finest of bronze monuments in Europe. The gate at the western end of this street is also, of its kind, a very fine structure. Erected after the model of the Propylæum at Athens, 200 feet wide by 62 high, and surmounted by a chariot and steeds, of Victory, it forms quite an imposing work.

The public monuments to her noted men are both numerous and good, that to the Great Elector, as he is called (Frederic II.), at the long bridge, near the Schossplatz, is by some esteemed as highly as the larger and more imposing group to Frederick the Great. The Equestrian figure and horse are posed in a more natural and easy attitude, though the act of riding apparently over the slaves, chained at his feet does not in itself very palpably express the devotion to liberty or its opposite. But the works of Art not monumental are still more numerous, and some of them demand the highest admiration. Of these is the noble group by Kiss, of the Amazon upon her horse, attacked by a tiger, a work of merited celebrity, well placed upon the projecting platform of the lower portico to the old museum; a similar group by Wolff upon the opposite side of the ascending steps to the entrance, called the "Lion Combat," and deserves nearly equal commendation. And still a third group in bronze, like the others named, is St. George and the Dragon by Kiss, which stands in the first court of the royal palace. But it would be quite impossible to enumerate without wearying you the long list of classical figures and groups and single statues which are distributed in every part of the city and adorn most of the public edifices.

We feel compelled to speak with cheerful praise of some of the finely shaded streets which extend outside the gates, as the Potsdamer Strasse and others in that quarter, and of course in many parts of the city the buildings were more pretentions and of a better style than upon the older business streets; but on the whole we cannot conscientiously unite in the flattery that speaks of Berlin as one of the handsomest cities of Europe. We did, however, find it filled with many objects of real interest, and its great collections seem quite unending, and, what is of much value to travelers, are brought together in the vicinity of the royal gallery, so as to be readily accessible, and for the most part are open all day. In front of the Museum stands the largest granite basin we have yet seen, of a circular shape. It is 22 feet in diameter and beautifully sculptured from a single reddish colored boulder. The long open portico contains frescoes painted under the direction of Cornelius, from designs by Schinkel, giving a mythological history of Civilization. It requires time and study to decipher its ideal significance, but the grouping and coloring are very fine. The Myth of Hercules and that of Thesius in a different style, are given below the former. Other frescoes adorn the entrance hall, and the whole Museum is made a fitting receptacle for its many treasures. One of the finest objects which arrested our attention was the celebrated Gobelins Tapestry, woven for Henry the 8th, of England after designs by Raphael. The cartoons are often seen engraved, and a good series of them is in University Museum. The subjects here displayed, woven by cunning hands into the tapestry, so dexterously as to resemble painting, were Annanias, Christ giving Peter the Keys of Heaven, Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, Elymas struck blind, Paul's conversion, Paul preaching at Athens, Stoning of Stephen, Miraculous draught of fishes, and Healing the lame man by Peter and Paul. The colors are far less bright than at first, but are still clear enough to give proper notion of their original excellence. Those upon which the bright sunlight falls are carefully covered, and the curtains are drawn as the light moves around the circle.

Of the statuary in the Rotunda and elsewhere upon the ground floor we can only say some are good, some tolerable, very few of superior excellence, as compared with the Vatican, which must ever form the standard in this department of Art. The picture gallery upon the floor above is far better and numbers in its possession several of Raphael's Madonas and other works; an Assumption by Fra Bartolomeo; the Penitent Magdalne of Murillo and his St. Anthony and the infant Christ; the Money Changers of Q. Messeys, as well as fine specimens by Van Dyke, Rubens, Rembrandt, and the other artists of the Dutch school. But the most beautiful and rarest of the pictures in the gallery is the celebrated altar piece of Van Eyck, originally painted for the church of St. Bavon at Ghent, where five of the 13 panels yet remain. Six panels of this great work of Art are possessed by the Berlin Gallery, and excellent copies of those at Ghent are also hung in same room. As the panels are painted upon both sides, only those which happen to be exposed can be seen at one visit. They were painted in 1420 to '32, and possess far more of the graceful ease and beauty of style than is usual in the works of the period, and in delicacy of finish and coloring and variety of expression, they seem almost inimitable. These pictures were among those which the fine taste of Napoleon's collector's appreciated, and they were carried off to Paris—four only were returned. Those which are at Berlin somehow got into market, were purchased in England, and finally were secured by the government for the gallery at a price of 410,000 francs. The gallery is very extensive, 19 rooms being filled upon all the available wall space with pictures of the Italian, Spanish, and French schools, and 12 with those of the Dutch and German pictures; but there is more of mediocre work than of superior, or at least there seems to be a very large proportion of works that do not arrest or enchain the attention.

In the old Museum is the Antiquarium, a collection of vases, bronzes, terra cottas, mosaics, &c., curious and interesting to one who has some special purpose to accomplish by their stndy, but merely glanced at by the ordinary visitor. This remark is also true of the fine collection ef coins, intaglios, and cameos. We visited the New Museum at another time, and will postpone therefore our notice, to another letter.

Ever yours,
J. M, WHEELER.

The only Eloquence.

Oliver Cromwell was one day engaged in a warm argument with a lady upon oratory, in which she maintained that eloquence could only be acquired by those who made it their study in early life and their practice afterwards. The Lord Protector, on the contrary, maintained that there was no eloquence but that which sprung from the heart, since, when that was deeply interested in the attainment of an object, it never failed to supply a fluency and richness of expression which would, in comparison, render vapid the studied speeches of the most celebrated orators,

This argument ended, as most arguments do, in the lady's tenanciously adhering to her side of the question; and the Protector saying he had no doubt he should one day make her a convert to his opinion.

Some days after, the lady was thrown into a state bordering on distraction by the unexpected arrest and imprisonment of her husband, who was conducted to the tower as a traitor to the government—The agonized wife flew to the Protector, rushed through his guards, threw herself at his feet, and with the most pathetic eloquence pleaded for the life and innocence of her husband, Cromwell maintained a severe brow, until the petitioner, overpowered by the excess of her feelings and the energy with which she had expressed them, paused. His stern countenance then relaxed into a smile, and, extending her an immediate liberation of her husband, he said, "I think all who have witnesssed this scene will vote on my side of the qusstion, that the eloquence of the heart alone has power to save."

RUINED SPECULATORS.—The New York correspondent of the Concord *Statesman* thus moralizes on the "lame ducks" of Wall street: "How many of the once great men of this city have I seen brought to humiliation and pecuniary ruin! Here is Leonard Jerome, who formerly ruled the stock market. and who during the rebellion made $1,000,000, now supported by his wife's estate, Here, too, were Jacob Little, and also Anthony Morse, both of whom were in their time Wall street kings, who died bankrupt and ruined many of their followers. Here is Edward Ketchum, the young Napoleon of the Gold Room in 1865, who has served five years in Sing Sing for forgery; and here, too, is the defaulting cashier, Taintor, late of the Atlantic Bank; now awaiting sentence for robbing that institution. To these may be added Daniel Drew, the noted financier, who has been for 30 years walking up and down Wall street, seeking whom he may devour. Also, Alden, who became of note by sharp transactions in California. He came thence to this city, where Daniel Drew has skinned him almost completely. Add to these the great bankers, such as Henry Clews & Co. Fisk & Hatch, Jay Cooke & Co., and what an array of fallen magnates is before us!"

Made to "See It."

From the New York Ledger.

"I can't see it," said Buffer. "Nobody reads all these little advertisements. It's preposterous to think of it."

"But," said the editor, "you read what interests you."

"Yes."

"If there is anything that you particularly want you look for it."

"Certainly."

"Well, among the thousands upon thousands who help to make up this busy world of ours everything that is printed is read. Sneer as you please, I assure you that printers ink is the true *open seasame* to all the business success."

And still, Buffer couldn't see it He didn't believe that one-half of those little crowded advertisements were ever read.

"Suppose you try the experiment," said the editor. "Just slip in an advertisement of the want of one of the most common things in the world. For the sake of the test I will give it two insertions free. That will enough; and may have it jammed into any out of the way nook of my paper you shall select. Two insertions of only three lines. Will you try it?"

Buffer said of course he would try it. And he selected the place where he would have it published—crowded in under the head of 'Wants.' And he waited and saw a proof of his advertisement, which appeared as follows:

WANTED—A good house dog. Apply to J. BUFFER, 375 Towser street, between the hours of 6 and 9 p. m.

Buffer went away smiling and nodding. On the following morning he opened his paper, and after a deal of hunting found his advertisement. At first it did not seem at all conspicuous. Certainly so insignificant a paragraph, buried in such a wildernessof paragraphs, could not attract notice. After a time, however, it began to look more noticeable to him. The more he looked at it the plainer it grew. Finally it glared at him from the closely printed page. But this was because he was the person particularly interested. Of course it would appear conspicuously to him. But it would not be so to others.

That evening Mr. Buffer was just sitting down to tea (Buffer was a plain, old fashioned man, and took tea at six), when his door bell was rung. The servant announced that a man was at the door with a dog to sell.

"Tell him I don't want one."

Six times Buffer was interrupted while taking tea by men with dogs to sell. Buffer was a man who would not lie. He had put his foot in, and he must take it out manfully. The 23d applicant was a small boy with girl in company, who had a ragged, dirty poodle for sale. Buffer bought the poodle of the boy and immediately presented it to the girl, and then sent them off.

To the next applicant he was able truthfully to answer, "Don't want any more. I've bought one."

The stream of callers continued until near ten o'clock, at which hour Buffer locked up and turned off the gas.

On the following evening as Buffer approached the house he found a crowd assembled. He counted 39 men and boys, each one of whom had a dog in tow. There were dogs of every grade size and color, and growl, and howl. Buffer addressed the motly multitude, and informed them he had purchased a dog.

"Then what d'yer advertise for?"

And buffer got his hat knocked over his eyes before he reached the sanctuary of his home.

Never mind about the trials and tribulations of that night. Buffer had had no idea that there were so many dogs in existence. With the aid of three policeman he got through alive. On the next morning he visited his friend, the editor, and acknowledged the corn. The advertisement "wanted was taken out, and in the most conspicuous place, and in glaring type, he advertised that he didn't want ony more dogs. And for this advertisement he paid. Then he went home and posted upon his door. "Gone into the country." Then he hired a special policeman to guard his property, and then he locked up and went away with his family.

From that day Josephus Buffer has never been heard to express doubts concerning the efficacy of printer's ink; neither has he asked, "Who reads advertisements?"

The Need of Good ood.

Though man does not live by bread alone, the bread portion of his sustenance is of very great importance. Ignoring the body is as fruitful in mischievcus results as living for it alone. Body and soul are so dependent on each other that what affects one affects the other, and the more finely organized the body and the soul of any person may be, the greater must be his care to keep the two in perfect harmony.

It makes a world of difference what one eats. No class of people is so particular about their food, the quality, the mode of cooking and the manner of serving, as those who live by their brains. They know that the human animal who would keep in the highest working order must be as carefully groomed, as nicely fed, as perfectly appointed as Goldsmith Maid or Dexter, and they lay their plans accordingly. The cooking a potato, the compounding a cup of coffe, the broiling a steak, the making and baking a loaf of bread, are to them matters of vital importance, as, indeed, they should be to everybody.

A great many people never stop to inquire what particular diet is best for them, but following the injunction of St. Paul, in a sense never intended by him, eat what is set before them asking no questions for conscience' sake or any other sake. If "hog and hominy" is the standard dish, they live on that; if hot soda biscuit and steak fried in lard are provided, that must reinforce their strength and content their appetites. It is a melancholy fact that horses and cows and dogs are more intelligent feeders than most human beings, and by natural consequence, they rarely have dyspepsia, gout or humors. If men and women would be governed in their diet by reason as rigidly as brutes are by instinct, a large portion of the ills that flesh is heir to, would never be heard of.

How many understand the chemistry of food and know just what they must eat to make them warm, what foods build up bone and sinew and muscle, and what will best supply the nervous waste? How many understand the effect of diet on the temper and disposition of the mind, and avoid whatever will make them irritable, stupid and melancholy? How many mothers regulate the food of their children with reference to these results, and by so doing secure the tranquillity of their entire house holds? How many students are there, who, alive to the importance of proper diet, eat only food "convenient for them?"—*New York Tribune*

HOW LONG TO SLEEP.—The fact is, that as life becomes concentrated, and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising become impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we want more. Six hours' sleep will do for a plowman or a bricklayer, or any other man who has no exhaustion but that produced by manual labor, and the sooner he takes it after his labor is over the better. But for a man whose labor is mental, the stress of work is on his brain and nervous system, and for him who is tired in the evening with a day of mental application, neither early to bed nor early to rise is wholesome. He needs letting down to the level of repose. The longer the interval between the active use of the brain and his retirement to bed, the better his chance of sleep and refreshment. To him an hour after midnight is probably as good as two before it, and even then his sleep will not so completely restore him as it will his neighbor who is physically tired. He must not only be to bed later, but lie longer. His best sleep probably lies in the early morning hours, when all the nervous excitement has passed away, and he is in absolute rest.

A Senatorial Palace.

Senator Stewart's new mansion is described as one of the most palatial in Washington. It will not be completed, however, for a month. A spacious rotunda in the centre, from which halls and doors lead to grand parlors, is to be ornamented with statuary and a fountain, and stained glass lights from above. A ballroom occupies the width of the building. The rarest furniture is from Europe.—But now comes a man by the name of Paffard, an Englishman, who persists in stirring up things in what he calls a "true history of the Emma mine." The mine lies out in the mountains of Nevada, and Stewart is its attorney. The mine was exhausted long ago, but it occurred to certain shining lights of Nevada that it could be made to pay. A stock company was formed, and a quantity of the bogus stock "placed where it would do most good." The scheme was to raise stock in England. There were to be $50,000 shares £20 each; total £1,000,000.—Stewart received 2,000 shares and was to receive £30,000 cash, the cash of course to be paid from money invested by the gudgeons. This handsome remuneration was for services in setting the bubble afloat in England and for getting the American Minister, Schenck, to act as director, and he was not backward; he became a director; indorsed the enterprise; and received 500 shares for which he never paid, and never expected to pay. A London banker lent himself to the scheme by the stock to the amount of £100,000. In the meantime the mine was "salted." Prof. B. Silliman, of Yale College, was sent out to inspect it, salary $5,000, and reported ore of great value. In England it was announced that the analysis had been made by the Sir Roderick Murchison, of America. A novel was written and published, which painted the mining country in brilliant colors. A book of travels was also published, extolling the mineral wealth of Nevada and of this mine. It was also announced that a ship load of silver ore had reached Liverpool and sold for £46,000. In fact, £46,000 was turned over to the directors as the proceeds of this sale—a sale which, in point of fact, had no existence. No ore had ever been shipped to Liverpool. The schemers could very well pay £46,000 to the directors as a blind. They could easily give Stewart his £30,000 and his 2,000 shares They could give Mr. Grant, the banker, £100,000, and Schenck his 500 shares, amounting to £10,000, since the British gudgeons, deceived by the name of an American Minister and his friend, an American Senator, had actually bought and paid for 25,000 shares, amounting to £500,000. When Stewart and his fellow sharpers laid their hands on the pretty sum of $2,500,000, the Emma mine became suspected and at onse the bubble burst.—And now behold! Senator Stewart builds him a "palatial residence" at Washington, and the blasted Britisher, Paffard, is going about writing insulting letters to an American Minister and to an American Senator, and making himself unpleasant generally.

The Irish Home Rule Government.

The following are the resolutions proposed during the sittings of the Irish Home Rule Conference, which met in Dublin on the 18th of last month:

1. That as the basis of the proceedings of this Conference we declare our conviction that it is essentially necessary to the peace and prosperity of Ireland that the right of domestic legislation on all Irish affairs should be restored to our country.

2. That, solemnly reasserting the inalienable right of the Irish people to self-government, we declare that the time, in our opinion, has come when a combined and energetic effort should be made to obtain the restoration of that right.

3. That, in accordance with the ancient and constitutional rights of the Irish nation, we claim the privilege of managing our own affairs by a parliament assembled in Ireland, and composed of the Sovereign, the Lords, and the Commons of Ireland.

4 That in claiming these rights and privileges for our country, we adopt the principle of a federal arrangement which would secure to the Irish parliament the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, while leaving to the Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legislation regarding the colonies, and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of the empire with foreign states, and all matters appertaining to the defence and stability of the empire at large, as well as power of granting and providing the supplies necessary for imperial purposes.

5. That such an arrangement does not involve any change in the existing constitution of the Imperial Parliament, or any interference with the prerogatives of the Crown, or disturbance of the principles of the constitution.

6. That to secure to the Irish people the advantages of constitutional government it is essential that there should be in Ireland an administration for Irish affairs, controlled according to constitutional principles by the Irish parliament, and controlled by ministers constitutionally responsible to that parliament.

7. That in the opinion of this Conference a federal arrangement, based upon these principles, would consolidate the strength and maintain the integrity of the Empire, and add to the dignity and power of the imperial Crown.

8. That while we believe that in an Irish parliament the rights and liberties of all classes of our countrymen would find their best and surest protection, we are willing that there should be incorporated in the federal constitution articles supplying the amplest guarantees that no change should be made by that parliament in the present settlement of property in Ireland, and that no legislation shall be adopted to establish any religious ascendancy in Ireland, or to subject any person to disabilities on account of his religious opinions.

From Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—Captain-General Jovellar authorizes the statement that the entire island is tranquil. He has no doubt that all will be arranged peacefully and satisfactorily, without the slightest difficulty.

He now declares that he does not intend to leave Havana or transfer his power into the hands of Gen. Merlo, the Segundo Cabo who arrived by the last steamer from Spain.

The feeling of the people in Havana is quieter and no disturbance is apprehended. The disposition to comply with the mandates of the home government and obligations of the treaty with the United States, without further discussion, is becoming general.

The General commanding at Santiago de Cuba, in the absence of General Burriel, acting without orders, placed ninety-two of the Virginius prisoners aboard the Spanish man-of-war Bazan and sent them to Cienfuegos. The few remaining prisoners were either too ill to be removed, or being youths of tender age have been set at liberty. The prisoners while at Santiago were well treated by the authorities, and in no way molested by the populace. When the Bazan reached Cienfuegos her commander announced by telegraph to Havana his arrival with the prisoners—The Captain-General answered by ordering the immediate return of the Bazan and prisoners to Santiago, where they must have arrived by this time.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 23.—The U. S. steamer Kansas arrived yesterday after a hard passage. She was driven out of her course and finally compelled to put into Bermuda for coal. The commanders of the Kansas and Juniata have not yet made a formal demand for the delivery of the Virginius prisoners. The latter were removed from the jail to Mars fort this morning. The French steamer Kersaint and British sloop of war Niobe are in the harbor.

The total number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati for the week, is 77,000; and since November 1st to date 288,000; during the same time last year, 208,000.

Correspondence Between Gens. Sherman and N. B. Forrest.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 8.—The *Appeal* will publish to-morrow the following correspondence:

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 20, 1873.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commander-in-Chief United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL.—By telegrams from Washington and other sources, it appears we are likely to become involved in war with Spain. If so I presume the seat of war will be in Cuba. In case we should become involved, and the government should require assistance. I hereby tender you my services as a volunteer. I think I could enlist from one to five thousand men who served in the Southern army during the late war, at short notice, and who could rendezvous at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and Key West, either as cavalry or infantry.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed.) N. B. FORREST.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, '73.

To N. B. Forrest, Memphis:

SIR.—Yours of the 25th received, and I have sent it to the War Department with this indorsement: "Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War for file. Among the hundreds of offers that come to me, I deem this worthy a place among the archives to await coming events. I regard N. B. Forrest as one of the most extraordinary men developed by our civil war, and were it left to me, in the event of war requiring cavalry, I would unhesitatingly accept his services and give him a prominent place. I believe now he would fight against our national enemies as vehemently as he did against the United States, and that is saying enough.

I don't believe there will be war, for neither government wants war. Again, in event of war with Spain on account of Cuba, the bulk of the fighting would be afloat, for whoever commands the sea can have Cuba. We may not now have sufficient heavy iron-clad ships, but then some could be had, and we have an abundance of good naval officers and seamen, when the result would be certain, leaving for the land forces the smaller task of occupation. No part of this will likely be confided to me, and, therefore, I have sent your letter to the War Department, which can only act after Congress declares war and provides for its prosecution.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Gen'l,

Official "Castles" at Washington.

The President having recommended the building residences at Washington for Cabinet officers, and suggested that the State would do well to provide residences for the Senators (and Representatives, too, we presume), the N. Y. *Evening Post* is moved to remark:

"We do not think it worth while to argue this proposition of the President's, or even to ridicule it. If he had suggested houses in London and Paris, for the United States Ministers, it would have been in conformity with European custom, and we may add, with common sense. In Europe, at least, it is well to do as the Europeans do, and it would be well also to have houses where the archives of the legations could be safely kept. But we are in no hurry even about this. The reasons for the other proposition we are at a loss to conceive. They have never built houses for Senators in Europe, so there is no traditional authority for the suggestion. The policy and propriety of it would be difficult to find. The houses, we suppose, must all be fine. Only a rich man can afford to keep up a fine house. It would therefore follow that only rich men should be Senators. And yet the excuse of the 'salary grab' was, we believe, that poor men could not be Senators.

"So far as we see, it would suit neither rich legislators nor poor ones. Smiles would wreathe the faces of the family of the Senator elect when they thought of that mansion amid the splendors of the metropolis, The children would ask innumerable questions, and dream of it, and vainly endeavor to imagine it; and what delighted trepidation would seize the heart of the lady who was to be its mistress! But, to go back to unsympathetic common sense, the poor Senators could not afford a fine house, and the rich would rather have one of their own choosing.

"There would be no great likelihood that the new mansions would greatly beautify the city. The sense of the beautiful which transfigures and elevates corporations is in some way rarely fortunate in expressing itself. The government puts down buildings all over Washington at intervals of a mile apart, while the people of New York have made such streets as Broadway and Fifth avenue.—But we did not mean to argue this. A 'house for a Senator' is one those concrete conceptions which stand out amid dreary abstractions in such a way as to take the eye of everybody"

The Crisis in Germany.

From the Montreal Witness. Dec. 4.

The position assumed by the Emperor is different from that of Henry VIII. of England, in that the latter not only broke loose from the Pope, but meddled to some extent with doctrine, while the Emperor merely constitutes himself the protector of the clergy against their own bishops. The bishops, who were at one time largely restrained by common law, have gradually been securing to themselves absolute power over the clergy by appointing curates at pleasure and not permanently, thus depriving them of the rights which attached properly to their position as parish priests. This form of aggression on the rights of the clergy as a class has gone, we believe, much further in Europe than in Canada, and has been the cause of the more rapid working of reform movements within the Church of Rome there than here. Of course the men appointed by the German bishops to the parishes of their dioceses are those whom they think least likely to rebel against episcopal power. The Emperor has simply declared that all priests who are found in charge of parishes on the 1st of May next will be regarded as permanently appointed, and will be maintained in such position so long as they fulfil their duties properly. This is not an encroachment on the Roman Catholic Church; it is a preservation of its old established constitution. It is not an encroachment even on the bishops, but on the contrary, a resistance of their encroachments upon the minor clergy, on the people, and on the state. As the Papacy has made as many encroachments on the bishops as they have done on the clergy, and is the chief aggressor, it is natural that Pius IX. should regard all this as an attack on himself.

Lost Indians.

Says the New York *Sun*: Some time ago we called attention to the disappearance of the numerous, powerful and warlike tribe of Teton Sioux, for whose pacification and support half a million has been appropriated by Congress. A Minnesota antiquarian remembered such a tribe having been mentioned in the records of the Jesuit fathers, who penetrated the wilderness west of the Mississippi three centuries ago, but there was no recent record. The half million dollars were expended, however, to the satisfaction of the Indian Bureau. Another instance has just come to light of the annihilation of a tribe, not so numerous as the Teton Sioux, but which has been regularly drawing rations and clothing for several years past. A census of the Utes of Utah Territory has developed the fact that the Weber Utes, whom the agent in 1870 reported as 300 in number, and for whom he drew annuity goods and rations, have no present existence. Where they have gone nobody knows. Perhaps they heve joined the fated caravan of pioneers who were flocking in such large numbers a year or two ago to Jay Cooke's Isothermal railroad lands.

QUITE POSSIBLE.—The Marquette *Journal* thinks that a Mr. Dahm, who runs a stove and hardware store up there, must have an extensive trade, as his name is mentioned in connection with nearly all the stoves and stove-pipes that are put up.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1873

MR. WILSON, of Indiana, introduced into the House on Thursday of last week, a regular grist of constitutional amendments,—good, bad and indifferent, one of which, the second on his list, is as follows: "Every act of Congress shall embrace but one subject, which must appear in its title." This is good as far as it goes, and when adopted will go a long way toward squelching "rings" and corrupt legislation. Omnibus bills are a nuisance to be abated, and there is no hope of an abatement save through a prohibitory clause like the above. But Mr. WILSON should go one step further, and incorporate with or add to his clause, as a part of the same article or section, a provision found in the Michigan and other State Constitutions, in this language: "No bill or joint resolution shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each House; and on the final passage of all bills the vote shall be by ayes and nays and entered on the journal." Absenteeism has come to be the rule rather than the exception at Washington, and important bills are almost daily passed with a bare quorum present, and by a vote much less than a majority of a full Senate or House. In fact, it is well understood that legislation frequently goes on and bills are passed *with less than a quorum in attendance*, the lack of the constitutional number being ignored by the presiding officer and members. It is time that this mode of proceeding was stopped, and we shall never have intelligent and honest legislation until it is stopped. Omnibus bills and absenteeism must both be made impossible or legislation will grow worse instead of better and corruption wax more rampant at the capital. When an absentee counts against a bill there will be less dodging, and when a bill contains but a single measure there may be a little hope that members will understand its provisions when they vote upon it.

THE NOMINATION of Attorney General WILLIAMS to be Chief-Justice, has hung fire in the Senate for a week, but may have been disposed of yesterday. We have heard but a single reason assigned for his confirmation, and that is that to reject him may procure the appointment of a worse man. And yet this "out of the frying pan into the fire" argument will scarcely reconcile the country, and especially judges and lawyers and observing men, to the appointment of so unfit a man as WILLIAMS is generally conceded to be. Neither will the appointment appeal to the people of our State to vote for the Commission's amendment to our Constitution providing for an appointive instead of an elective judiciary. The experience of our State, in the election of judges of our Supreme Court, will compare favorably with that of Massachusetts or any other State having an appointed judiciary. The same may be said of the New York Court of Appeals. And even the elected judges of New York City will compare in legal ability and integrity with the Circuit and District Judges appointed by the later Presidents: say SHERMAN, DELAHAY, UNDERWOOD, DURELL, STRICKLAND, or a dozen of others, while our own poorly paid Circuit Judges will fairly average compared with the United States Judges appointed to serve even in this State. No, the weight of experience is against a change: unless an assurance can be had that Providence will give us Governors wiser and more discreet than the nation gets President.

IN THE last Congress the protectionists, aided by political demagogues and time-servers of both parties, took the duty off from tea and coffee as an excuse for continuing it on iron, coal, and other articles. Now, we are no friend to tariff duties of any kind, and believe in absolute free trade and direct taxation. Economy in expenditures and equality in contribution cannot be secured by tariffs and other indirect methods of abstracting the moneys from the pockets of the people.—It is not probable, however, that the people will come to our way of thinking—at least while a majority of them are Republicans, or that tariff duties will be dispensed with while our national debt is so large, or back-pay and salary-grabbers control Congress and make the laws. But if we must have custom houses and collect duties on imports, the true policy requires that the duties be laid on such articles as will produce the largest revenue with the least per cent. of taxation. The tea and coffee duties were of this kind.—Every dollar collected by their imposition went into the treasury vaults, while for other duties levied, having protection principally in view, the manufacturers get from five to ten dollars for every dollar received by the government tax-gatherer; a forced tribute from the farmer, mechanic and laborer to enrich the mine owner or manufacturer. We are, therefore glad to see a movement made to restore the tea and coffee duty. Taking it off made these articles little if any cheaper, and putting it on again ought to relieve other articles now taxed, not for revenue, but for protection.

PARIS dispatches of the 6th inst. announced, on the strength of a cipher dispatch from Madrid, that Minister SICKLES had got his back up, and had tendered his resignation; also that he had not been in accord with Secretary FISH for some time, and that the Secretary had ignored him and conducted his recent negotiations directly with President Castelar. We regret, however, to say, that the report lacks confirmation. Our country has long enough been disgraced by SICKLES. His appointment to Spain was one not fit to be made, and no political or military service can excuse it. We should be represented abroad by men of eminent and solid ability—to which class SICKLES was never accused of belonging, and above and beyond by men of character and stainless reputation. Ministers of doubtful character and loose morals can only reflect disgrace upon our people, and too many such hold official position abroad as well as at home.

The Baldwin expedition reports the discovery of the only practicable route for the contemplated railroad connection of the Union and Central Pacific with the thirty-fifth parallel road. It passes through the great coal and iron region of St. George, thence down the Rio Virgin and Colorado Rivers.

ALL SORTS OF PEN-SCRATCHES.

WE BELIEVE that it was BUTLER who, parodying the "Heathen Chinee," was led to remark that "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain I name speaker Blaine." And this same Blaine has just exhibited his sharp practices by appointing the principal back-pay-salary-grabbers and Credit Mobelier Congressmen to the prominent committees and positions on the committees, even giving Fernando Wood a place on the Committee of Ways and Means. This action of the Speaker should silence those Republican journalists who are raising such a hue and cry over the nomination of Wood for Speaker by a Democratic caucus. Blaine's indorsement is certainly as complimentary as a caucus nomination.

— Carpenter—that is Senator Carpenter—has again been elected President *pro tem* of the Senate, a fact which reflects anything but credit upon the Republican majority in that body. Leading Republican organs have protested against his election, urging that he is morally unfit to occupy a place which "in the sourse of human events" may make him acting President of the United States. But the Senate is above public opinion, and the majority would elect Carpenter just to show their contempt for the impudent newspapers if nothing else.

— Another exception to the President's general rule against the appropriation or donation of the public lands, is his recommendation to set aside a very large slice for the establishment of a national university at Washington—a sort of educational hospital, or, perhaps, another administration educational machine like the one at West Point or the other at Annapolis, where the sons and nephews and cousins and proteges of Presidents and political magnates, can secure admittance without examination, while worthy boys are rejected to make room for them.

— The New York *Tribune* says that "whatever else may be said of the present Administration, it will be pretty generally admitted that in the department of finance it is not especially strong or great;" and yet one who reads the daily proceedings of Congress might easily conclude that the number of finance doctors in that body is great if not strong.

— "As a rule" the President is "opposed to the donation of pnblic lands for internal improvements, but as an exception he thinks an appropriation should be made of half the lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River—for we don't know how wide a strip—for an irrigating canal. Would not a "draining ditch" be the better term?—draining the treasury.

— In Dr. Holland's lecture last week he expressed the opinion that the pulpit and the press could check the progress of intemperance if they would. Does not Dr. Holland know that preachers and editors—in these modern times—are very much in their influence like other people. The "power of the press" is very much a myth and we may say ditto of the pulpit.

— The Toledo *Commercial* takes Gen. Sherman to task for referring a letter of the rebel Gen. Forrest—tendering his services in a war with Spain—to the Secretary of war, with words of commendation. The General will consult the *Commercial* next time.

— Tweed says that Connolly ought to be in his place,—on Blackwell's Island,—but that instead "he is in Europe where he can live in clover on $3,000 a year." Well, Tweed's *personal* expenses are likely to be less than that, and living in clover isn't so desirable a life after all.

— President Grant's special financial friends and pets having been seriously gored by the bankruptcy bull, he suggests to Congress that the act has served out its day of usefulness, and that at least so much of it as provides for or permits "involuntary bankruptcy" ought to be repealed. "And if, and if, said the lawyer."

— Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, has introduced a bill providing that, in view of the increased salary of the President, that officer shall pay all his own household expenses the same as other officers or private citizens: which is a move in the right direction.

— Even "grave and venerable Sena-Senators," to say nothing of the members of the "lower House" or the occupants of the galleries, must have "smoled a smile" as the clause of the President's message was read recommending further legislation concerning "civil service reform."

— At the Boston charter election, on Tuesday, Samuel C. Cobb was almost unanimously elected Mayor. Mr. Cobb is a Democrat, but was supported by all parties except the Prohibitionists. The Prohibitionist candidate received 568 votes.

—Tamany Hall has proceeded to scalp Fernando Wood and his Congressional associates for their caucus action on the salary grab question. It is time that all corruptionists were relegated to back seats in the party.

—The Rev. Cheney, recalcitrant Episcopal clergyman, of Chicago, has, with the consent of his congregation, telegraphed his acceptance of the position of Itinerant Bishop, in Bishop Cummins' new church.

—Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin, formerly rector of St. John's Church of Detroit, died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York on Sunday last, after an operation for a spinal tumor, aged about 43 years.

— The Virginius will be delivered to a United States naval vessel in some Cuban port not yet named, on Tuesday next; her passengers and crew to another vessel at Santiago de Cuba. And there will be no war.

— It is perhaps of no possible account, but it may be well enough to say that Blaine, of Maine, was elected Speaker of the House, being unanimously nominated by the Republican caucus.

—Bishop Lee, of Iowa, has written a long letter to Bishop Cummins, expressing a good deal of sympathy with his views of ritualism, etc, but much regret at his secession from the church of his youth.

— The Amherst College (Mass.) weather clerk reports the coldest November since the establishment of his department—say 50 years, more or less.

—The somewhat notorious Judge Underwood, of Virginia, died suddenly, at Washington, on the night of the 7th inst, of apoplexy.

— John T. Irving, the self-criminated Nathan murderer, has been tried and convicted on a charge of burglary.

— Ingersoll, Farrington and young Walworth have been removed from Sing Sing to the Auburn prison.

— The outstanding legal tenders on Wednesday, were $371,436,718, an excess in the legal issue of over $15,000,000.

— Gold closed in New York Wednesday evening at 109 3-8.

— The trial of Marshal Bazaine has resulted in his conviction and sentence to death.

Chicago coroners can generally fish a job out of the gutter in front of the nearest saloon, whenever they feel in an industrious mood.

New Advertisements.

Paving Assessment.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the assessment roll for the grading and paving of the alley extending from Washington to Liberty streets, through block 2 south of Huron street, range 4 east, in the city of Ann Arbor, has been placed in my hands for collection, and that the taxes therein assessed can be paid to me at my office in said city at any time within fifteen days from the publication of this notic (December 12th), without any charge or percentage for the collection thereof.

Dated, Ann Arbor, Dec. 11, 1873.
E. B. POND, City Treasurer.

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Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS Wright E. Mills and Clarisia E. Mills, of the township of Manchester, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1871, 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 Register of Deeds in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the eighth day of January, A. D, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M. in Liber 48, page 2: And whereas, default has been made for more than twenty days in the payment of an instalment 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 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 at the date of this notice the sum of five thousand six hundred and forty-nine dollars and ninety-two cents for principal and interest, also fifty dollars as a reasonable solicitor or attorney fee therefor in addition to all other legal costs, as often as any proceedings is taken to foreclose said mortgage either by virtue of the above power of sale in chancery or in any other manner provided by law, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted either in law or equity to recover the same or any part thereof; Notice therefore is hereby given, that on Saturday, the sixth day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, and State aforesaid 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 claimed to be due, with the attorney's fee of fifty dollars and charges of sale to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the township of Manchester, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Being the east half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, of section number thirty-one (excepting one and a half acres of the last above described piece of land); also the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-two, the east half of the southeast quarter of section number thirty, (30) (excepting sixty acres from the north end of the last above described piece of land): also all that part of the west half of the northwest quarter of section number thirty-two which lies south of the center of the highway above mentioned, and also from the west side of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section, the two last parcels of land on section thirty-two containing forty-six and a half acres of land, and being the same land deeded by Oliver Nickols and his wife to George G. Matthews in the spring of 1869, all in township number four south of range number three east, and containing in all two hundred and twenty-five acres of land.

September 10th, 1873.
JOHN N. GOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee.
CHARLES J. HOWELL, Mortgagee.

The above sale is postponed until the twentieth day of December instant, at the same time and place.

December 6, 1873.
JOHN N. GOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee.
CHARLES J. HOWELL, Mortgagee.

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In Chancery Diantha Waterous, Complainant vs. Daniel S. Waterous, defendant.

It satisfactorily appearing upon due proof by affidavit to this court that the defendant, Daniel S. Waterous is not a resident of the State of Michigan, but that he resides in Chicago, in the State of Illinois: On motion of Frazer, Harriman & Hamilton, solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, Daniel S. Waterous cause his appearance in this cause to be entered within three months from the date of this order, and that in case of his appearance, he cause his answer to complainant's bill to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof that said Bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Daniel S. Waterous: And it is further ordered that within twenty days said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the MICHIGAN ARGUS a newspaper printed and published in said county and that said publication be continued in said paper at least once each week for six successive weeks, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served at least twenty days before the time prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this 17th day of November, A. D. 1873.
ALEX. D. CRANE, Circuit Judge.

FRAZER, HARRIMAN & HAMILTON, Solicitors for Complainants.

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1874. 1874.

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L. R. SLAWSON

Is now selling Groceries at

LESS THAN COST

For cash to close out his stock.

☞ Buyers should call and examine his goods before purchasing.

NO HUMBUG ABOUT THIS.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1873. 1451tf

NOTICE!

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday the 16th day of December at 11 o'clock.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 2, 1873.
DAVID M. FINLEY, Secretary.
1455w2

FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale cheap his Store, corner of Huron and Fourth streets: a good and convenient building and one of the best business locations—especially for the grocery trade—in the city.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1873.
1451tf L. R. SLAWSON.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS

FIRST QUALITY,

Constant y on hand and for sale by

BACH & ABEL.

NEW GOODS AT MAYNARD'S.

We have just received

TWENTY CASES NEW GOODS!

Bought at the late Special Sales in New York.

Our stock is now quite desirable

IN ALL USEFUL DRY GOODS,

AND WILL BE

Sold for Prompt Pay, at a small advance from cost.

☞ We shall mark down all goods on hand, previous to the arrival of the New Stock and until the return of Better times. Cash Buyers should place their money where it will do the most good.

1455w4

J. H. MAYNARD.

Mack & Schmid

Offer at prices to correspond with the late New York Rates.

New and Fashionable Dress Goods.

New Biaritz and Drab De Etes.

New Silks and Alpacas.

New Black Dress Goods.

New Shawls and Cloakings.

New Fringes and Guipure Laces.

New Ribbons and Embroideries.

New Goods for Men's wear.

New Flannels and Blankets.

New Bleach and Brown Cottons.

☞ Those wanting to buy Dry Goods cheap should not fail to give us a call.

MACK & SCHMID.

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 COMPETITIO

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

☞ *Call before purchasing.*

15 *South Main Street.*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, assignee of John F. Miller & Stephen M. Webster, of the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, who have been adjudged bankrupts by said Court, upon the petition of a creditor, and all debtors of said bankrupts are hereby required to make payment to me without further notice.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1873.
EZRA C. SEAMAN, Assignee.
1454w3.

FALL BULLETIN!

E. J. JOHNSON,

"THE"

HATTER!

Has turned his back upon Winter and opened his stock of

WINTER GOODS!

Including all the latest styles of

Hats and Caps!

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

Which must be sold.

GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES

Is the word to pass along the line.

7 South Main St., Ann Arbor
1424

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,

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

1345tf

TALMAGE,
SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of *The Christian at Work*; C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper.

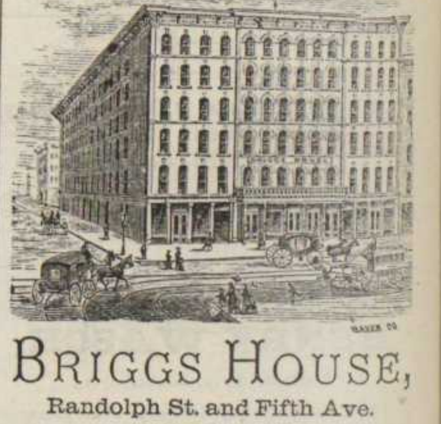
CHROMOS ALL READY.

No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

AGENTS WANTED

H. W. ADAMS, Publisher.

102 Chambers Street, New York.



BRIGGS HOUSE,

Randolph St. and Fifth Ave.

CHICAGO.

This well-known Hotel, rebuilt upon the old site, has all the modern conveniences—Passenger Elevator, Bath Rooms, Hot and Cold Water in each Room, Elegantly Furnished, and located in the business centre of the city.

TERMS: $3.00 Per Day.

RICKCORDS & HUNTOON, - Proprietors.

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.

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 3, 1873.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1873

If you wish to have your Probate or other egal 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.*

TAX RECEIPTS.

Township Treasurers can get Tax receipts at the ARGUS OFFICE, at an hour's notice, with the name of the town printed in. Good paper, improved form, and bottom prices—for CASH.

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.
— Make ready for the tax collector.
— For the week the weather has been mild but moist.
— If you want to buy holiday goods examine the ARGUS advertising columns.
— The editor is in training for an article on "What I know about tax collecting."
— Dexter, Chelsea, and Saline are money order postoffices. Why is Manchester not one?
— Mrs. Nathan Pray, of the Fifth ward, died Sunday morning, after an illness of about 36 hours, aged 55 years.
— An adjourned session of the Board of Supervisors is to be held on Tuesday next: to act upon the small-pox claims.
— We suggest to the officers arranging for the New England Supper, that they provide for a limited amount of "after dinner spouting."
— The mother of Dr. and L. B. Kellogg, of the Fifth ward, fell down the cellar stairs at the residence of the latter named son, on Sunday evening last, and broke an arm.
— Our compositor erred last week in the item locating and timing the tax-gather. His hours are from 9 A. M. to 12, noon, and from 1 to 4 P. M. Place—the store of C. Bliss & Sons.
— In the U. S. Circuit Court at Detroit, on Tuesday last, the motion in behalf of A. W. Chase for an injunction against R. A. Beal, was ordered to stand over until Monday next.
— Henry Warren, sentenced to eighteen months in the House of Correction, for shooting his cousin in Salem, through carelessness and "just to scare him" has decamped, forfeiting the $2,000 bail given by his father.
— We are indebted to the Detroit *Tribune* Printing Company for a copy of the *Michigan Almanac* for 1874; a valuable compend of business and political statistics and other information, and worth two or three times the price asked for it, 15 cents.
— Nagasaki, one of the Japanese students resident here,—though pursuing his studies under tutors,—was baptized at and received into the M. E. Church on Sunday last. An essay of some length was read to the congregation, assigning his reasons for the step.
— The saw-mill of the Muhlig Brothers of the this city, located in the township of York, was burned on Thursday night of last week. The mill had not been in operation for several days nor had there been any fire in it, which facts leave little doubt that it was set fire. The mill was valued at about $22,500, and insured in the um of $1,700.
— When we were a "boarding school boy" the steward, when it came his turn to say grace, was wont to phase it, "We thank Thee, O, Lord, that while we are enjoying the blessings of health others are on beds of sickness," which we commend to those of our business men and citizens who are complaining both of high taxes and dull business. All the other towns and cities of the State are "enjoying the same blessings," and some of them a little more so.

Dr. Holland had a very large audience at University Hall on Friday evening last. His subject was the "Elements of Personal Power," and these elements he defined as honesty, will-not won't self-possession, courage, earnestness, enthusiasm, magnetism, and faith: honesty being the substractue and faith the capstone. And yet while pointing out the needs and workings of these elements in building up the individual man, he was forced to acknowledge them—or most of them—as natural or inborn rather than acquired or to be acquired, in accordance at least, with any set rules. The lecture was finely written and admirably delivered, and was listened to throughout with interest.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—This Society whose meetings in recent years have been so enjoyable, holds its annual meeting this year at Cook's Hotel, on Monday evening, Dec. 22, at six o'clock. The oration will be delivered by Prof. H. B. Hutchins, of the University. Supper will be served after the oration, and speeches are expected from several gentlemen. The sons and daughters of New England in Ann Arbor and in the neighboring towns are cordially invited to be present and to become members of the society.

We intended last week to call attention to the prospectus of the New York *World*, one of the ablest newspapers published in the commercial metropolis of the country. Though sometimes seemingly erratic the *World* is thoroughly Democratic, and strikes strong blows for the freedom of trade, the unshackling of commerce, a sound currency, and against all backpay and salary-grabs. We can commend it to any one wanting a New York paper—either daily, semi weekly or weekly. Address "The WORLD," 35 Park Row, New York. We will furnish the ARGUS with semi-weekly edition for $4.50; with the weekly edition, $3.25.

There are eight Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in this county, with names, masters, and postoffice address, as follows: Stony Creek, J. P. Olcott, Stony Creek; Fraternity, J. W. Childs, Ypsilanti; Ypsilanti, A. Campbell, Ypsilanti; Superior, E. M. Cole, Ypsilanti; Saline Union, Peter Cook, Saline; Sharon, David G. Rose, Manchester; Lafayette, E. A. Nordman, Lima; Milan, Jas. Doyle, Milan.

The following officers of Washtenaw Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., have been elected for the ensuing year.

Jas. Boyd, H. P.; R. J. Price, King; L. C. Risden, Scribe; T. F. Hill, C. H.; B. F. Watts, P. S.; C. J. Kintner, R. A. C.; W. H. Mallory, 3d V.; I. C. Handy, 2d V.; Fred. Sorg, 1st V.; E. J. Johnson, Treas.; W. A. Lovejoy, Sec.; J. P. Lattie, Sentinel.

As there is quite a diversity of opinion among taxpayers as to taxes being higher or lower than last year, we give the following table of comparison, the basis being $100:

	1872.	1873.
First ward,	$3.09	$3.10
Second "	3.24	3.22
Third "	3.45	3.52
Fourth "	3.34	3.42
Fifth "	3.29	3.29
Sixta "	3.60	3.29

Godey's Lady's Book comes to our table the forerunner of the January magazines, and is an attractive number both in illustrations and contents. The steel plate title page—two youthful figures raising aloft the *Godey* banner—is beautiful both in design and execution; the chromo—"Arctic Winter"—is really superb in coloring; the fashion and working plates are numerous and seasonable; while the contents include the commencement of a story by Marion Harland—The Brown Opal; Marking and Marring, by Louisc S. Dorr; Norah's New Year, by Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell; etc., with full domestic, household and editorial pages. With this number *Godey* enters upon its 88th volume and initiates a year full of promise. $3 a year, with a beautiful chromo, "True to Nature" to each subscriber, or the chromo mounted for 25 cents extra. Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.
—GODEY, the chromo mounted, and the ARGUS for $4.50.

Dr. Wines and the National Prison Association.

On Wednesday afternoon, agreable to an arrangement made after Dr. Wines' Lecture on the previous evening, a few gentlemen assembled at President Angell's office, to confer on the interests of the National Association.

In answer to inquiries by those present, Dr. Wines stated at length the plans of the Association, and its relation to the subject of prison discipline &c., in the States; thus entitling it to national support.

The Society aims at a bureau of prison science and duly needs generous support to make its influence felt throughout the country. Our own State is already profiting by the labors of the able Secretary, the reports published, and the National Congresses held at Cincinnati and Baltimore.

Subscriptions were made at and after the conference, amounting to about $50.

It is to be regretted that Dr. Wines' visit has not been attended with greater interest. While on Tuesday evening the church was tolerably well filled, few gentlemen were present connected officially, or professionally, with criminal law. At the conference only eight were present. The weather and the sitting of Court had doubtless an influence, yet the explanation is rather to be in want of interest in the whole subject of crime and punishment,

We trust that something has been effected, and that Dr. Wines may at some time return to us, to lecture under the auspices of the Students' Lecture Association.

CITIZEN.

IN THE HOUSE, on Monday last, Mr MAYNARD, of Tenn., from the Committee on Rules, reported "a bill remitting all disabilities imposed or remaining on any person by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution, and substituting for the iron-clad oath the modified oath now administered to persons from whom disabilities had been removed," which after a little fillibustering was passed, by a vote of yeas, 141; nays, 29; and with the distinct understanding that if it should become a law JEFFERSON DAVIS would be eligible to a seat in Congress. Mr. MAYNARD said, in answer to a question, that "the President of the Southern Confederacy might, as well as the Vice President, have a seat in either House, provided the people should think proper to send him." A sensible conclusion, though it may not be pleasing to a class of politicians who would keep alive the enmities and hatreds growing out of the rebellion for personal and partisan ends.

THE time of Congress so far has been principally occupied in discussing ill-digested financial bills, and various bills to amend or repeal the salary-grab law of the last Congress. The Senate daily varies its exercises by an executive session in which nominations are considered and confirmed.

The following cases have been disposed of in the Circuit Court since our last issue:

Saml. Post, vs. Henry Yost. Judgment on default,—damages $365 58.

J. F. Seibeling & Co., vs. Daniel R. Kelly.—Judgment on default for damages $292 61.

L. D. Watkins vs John Baur aud A. Gunling. Judgment on default.

William Freeman, vs. W. H. Palmer. Default—damages $181 19.

Jane W. Davis, vs. Nelson G. Davis. Decree of divorce granted.

The People, vs. Christopher Millman. Plea of not guilty withdrawn, and plea of guilty entered. Sentence suspended. Discharged on his own recognizance in $200.

The People, vs. Hiram Allen. Embezzlement. Verdict—not guilty.

The People, vs. John J Norton. Selling liquor—Jury trial. Verdict—guilty, $25 and costs.

R. A. Beal, vs. A. W. Chase, et al. Injunction. Now on trial.

The prisoners in the Brittenbach murder case were sentenced by Judge Crane, yesterday afternoon, respectively, as follows:

Edward Bycraft, to pay a fine of $50, or be imprisoned three months in the Detroit House of Correction. Walter Metcalf, a fine of $75, or six months in the House of Correction. Evan, Henry, and Elisha Marsh, the same as Metcalf; and Ezra Marsh to one year in the State Prison.

The leniency of the Judge in the mild sentence passed upon the prisoners, was undoubtedly the result of the fact that most them were heads of families, and also pledging the sum of $1000 to be paid to the widow of Brittenbach.

The *Star Spangled Banner* for December is promptly on our table, and in spite of the threats arrests and false charges made against it for its persistent exposure of Rogues, Rascals and Swindlers, it don't stop "waving" worth a cent. In fact, though its publishers are threatened, black mailed and persecuted, they seem to still flourish. The *Banner* overflows as of yore with 40 columns of reading. The "Rogues' Corner" is as cutting as ever; and instead of one it next year gives a pair of Charming Chromos, by Prang, and paper a year all for one dollar. It begins its twelfth year in January and everybody (no exceptions) should read it. One dollar a year; send six cents for specimens to STAR SPANGLED BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

How Permanent Customers are Made.

If you have never used Sapolio, the next time you send to your grocer tell him you want a cake; it will cost you only a few cents. Then look all over your house, and wherever you find a spot upon the paint, the furniture, carpets, or anything else, whether it be dirt, grease, tar, or whatever else, use Sapolio according to the simple directions. Then collect all the tinware, copper ware, knives, forks, kettles, etc., and polish them up. When you have done this once then ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS know positively that their Sapolio has won another permanent customer.

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 Bilious 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

Oliver Cromwell Was Killed

By Fever and Ague, as many another malarial victim has been since. The only real, specific cure for it is Deshler's Fever and Ague Pills. They drive out the disease, root and branch, and restore the system to perfect health. All that is necessary is to follow the directions. A sure cure, *without mercury, arsenic, or quinine.* Send for circular to FRASER & LEE, New York City.

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

DID'NT TELL HIM OF IT.—Somebody says of the new magazine for children, *St. Nicholas*, that it is the greatest hit of all juvenile periodicals—it addresses children without constantly telling them they are babies; and in this it reminds him of what Fred Douglass said of Abraham Lincoln—that "he was the only white person he had ever talked with half an hour without being told in some form or another that he was a nigger."

The new number sof *Vick Floral Guide* is full and complete, beatifully printed and illustrated Vick is a model, as well as an enterprising florist, and worthy the patronage of all ARGUS readers.

King of the Blood.

CANCEROUS TUMORS. *Case.*—It is with pleasure I write, in behalf of my mother, who has been taking your medicine, KING OF THE BLOOD, for a tumor, and can say she is most entirely cured. She has taken four bottles of the medicine. The tumor was as large as a goose egg when she commenced. It is now only about the size of a grain of corn, and rapidly disappearing. She has doctored hundreds of dollars away without benefit, until using your medecine, for which we shall always be thankful, and can recommend the KING OF THE BLOOD to any one needing it. My mother's name is Sarah Lulin.

Yours respectfully,
SARAH MCMINIS,
Kenton, Ohio

See advertisement in another column.

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 bowel, 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 1436v1

THE GREAT ANIMAL PAINTER.—The *British Quarterly Review* said some years since of Sir Edwin Landseer: "If there be one painter of our time who deserves praise for labor united with genius, it is Landseer. He has no rival To the power of expression which he shows in his pictures of the brute creation, Landseer adds a felicity and truth in the imitation of surface and texture which few have equaled, of any school or country. We have received from the publishers a chromo, measuring nearly two by two and a half feet, of Landseer's 'Twins,' one of his best paintings. The original of this was formerly in the possession of George Stevenson, of the British Parliament, and is valued at about $25,000. This chromo is furnished with T. DeWitt Talmage's paper, *The Christian at Work*, published at 102 Chambers street, N. Y. Samples mailed free. See advertisement.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1873.

APPLES—Green, 40@60c.
BUTTER—25c.
BEEF—From wagon, $4.50@5.50.
CORN—Old 55—New 25c. per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 6@8c.
DRESSED HOGS,—5.00@6.00
EGGS—Command 20@23c.
HAY—$15@20 per ton, according to quality.
HONEY—In cap, 22@25c.
LARD—The market stands at 8@9c.
ONIONS—$1.00.
OATS—35@37c.
POTATOES—New 80@90c.
TURNIPS—30@40c.
WHEAT—White $1.35@1.40; Amber $1.25@1.30

Detroit Live Stock Market.

From the Detroit Free Press.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL CATTLE YARDS
Monday, Dec. 8.

The shipments of live stock continue to flow from the sources noted last week, those from the Northwestern region having been totally suspended since the effects of the panic became thoroughly extended. Stock from that region entered actively into competition with State offerings at this time last year, furnishing nearly all of the extra choice class in the market and stocking the market to overflowing. The absence of this stock is attributed to the decline in poultry meats, which are held so cheaply as to lessen the demand for other choice meats. State operators are highly satisfied with the present state of things, though it must be said that producers *in the Northwest, remote from the home market,* are just now the real sufferers.

The receipts for the past week and corresponding week last year were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending December 8,	406	3,880	1,195
Week ending Dec. 9, 1872,	920	8,150	4,250
Total	1,326	12,030	5,445

No through cattle from Chicago, and 1,453 hogs were received, against 1,634 of the previous week.

CATTLE.

The market was liberally supplied with a choice stock, ranging evener than at any market luring the season. Sales were active, competition being very brisk, and prices advancing thereunder. The choicest lots, averaging 1,000 and 1,200 brought $4 25 and the outside figure $4 50. Medium qualities sold mostly by the head at $3 50, and the poorest at $2 50 per hundred. Roe & Phillips had four head of Christmas cattle, fed by William Cox, of Battle Creek which averaged over 1,500 each. They were sold at a private figure to Samuel Andrews, of this city. They were, in point of quality, the finest in market for the season, and reflected credit on the State, Shipments East opened lively this morning under advices from markets there.

The offerings were exclusively from the State, and showed a marked improvement.

HOGS

There is no abatement in the supply, all qualities being taken and good satisfaction prevailing. More confidence in the market is prevalent, large consignments being forwarded without fear of a reduction of prices. Packers' lots selected. brought $4 40 to 4 50; mixed lots, $4 25, and light weights $4. Packers receive large consignments from Chicago, besides those from the State, which shows how extensive the packing business is becoming here. Prices ranged the same week last year from $3 50 to $3 85.

SHEEP.

Continue active, with an upward tendency in the price. Competition was also very brisk, making market affairs in this particular quite lively. Choice smooth lots, averaging 85 to 95 pounds, brought $4 25 to 4 50. Medium grades and mixed lots ran to $4, though finer grades were more sought after. The best qualities at this time last year brought only $3 75 to 4, which speaks well for the present season.

KING'S CATTLE YARDS,
DETROIT, Monday evening, Dec. 8.

CATTLE.

The principal offerings were of quite inferior quality this morning, and the tendency of prices was to higher ruling, dealere varying in their opinions from 1-4c to 1-2c higher than last week for the best lots offered. Sales were principally by the head, under the following quotations:

Choice beeves, young, large, well fattened, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.	$3 75 *a* 4 00
Good beeves, well fattened, steers and heifers, averaging 1,050 to 1,100 lbs,	3 00 *a* 3 50
Medium grades, fair steers, averaging 950 to 1,050 lbs.,	2 50 *a* 2 72
Working cattle, well fattened, averaging 1,000 to 1,500 lbs.,	3 25 *a* 3 50
Cows, common to choice,	3 00 *a* 3 25
Common stock, medium steers, and fair to extra cows, in decent flesh, 800 to 1,000 lbs.,	2 25 *a* 2 75
Thin cattle,	*a* 2 25

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Susan H. Welles, minor. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said minor, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the eighth day of December, 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-eighth day of January, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale), all the right, title and interest of said minor, it being the equal undivided one-fourth of the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the city Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan, bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the east side of Division street one hundred and eighty-three (183) feet north of the center of Huron street, thence north on the east line of Division street one hundred and seventy-nine (179) feet and nine (9) inches to land formerly owned by George Sedgwick, thence easterly along said Sedgwick's south line about forty (40) rods to the section line on the east side of State street or University Avenue, thence southerly on the section line and on the west side ot State street or University Avenue one hundred and seventy-nine feet and nine inches (179 9-12), thence westerly parallel with the north line to the place of beginning.

Dated, December 8, A. D. 1873.

SILAS H. DOUGLASS,
1456td. Guardian.

SECOND STOCK

—OF—

FALL & WINTER

GOODS!

Now being received by

BACH & ABEL

HAVING TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION EXISTING IN THE EASTERN MARKETS BY MAKING LARGE CASH PURCHASES. WE ARE NOW ENABLED TO OFFER OUR LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞ BUYERS WILL CONSULT THEIR INTERESTS AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING PURCHASES.

BACH & ABEL.

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.

JAMES McMAHON,

Justice of the Peace,

Office in new block, North of Court House

Money collected and promptly paid over.

INSURANCE AGENT.

Triumph,	assets,	$727.903.11
North Missouri,	"	645,417.91
Hibernia,	"	350,000.00

REAL ESTATE.

I have 8½ 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 livel 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 cit property.

1374y1 JAMES McMAHON.

WEDDING AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

C. BLISS & SONS,

No. 11 South Main Street,

Are now receiving a Large and Elegant stock of Goods suitable for Wedding or Christmas Gifts.

ELEGANT SOLID SILVER CASE GOODS!

Manufactured expressly for us by the Gorham Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., and warranted Sterling fine; beautiful designs in Triple-Plated

TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, ICE URNS,

BERRY DISHES, CARD RECEIVERS,
DINNER AND SPOON HOLDERS,
BREAKFAST CASTERS, BUTTER DISHES.
NAPKIN RINGS, &c., &c., &c,

Single, Double, Triple and Quadruple-Plated Spoons and Forks; Solid Steel Knives, heavily plated; Ladies' and Gents'

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHAINS,

at as low prices as any other house in Michigan; Gold and Plated Jewelry, of all descriptions, in new and elegant designs; Opera Glasses, Spectacles and a great variety of Fancy Goods.

☞ We shall sell these goods at the very lowest possible figures, and parties desiring to purchase will save money by calling and looking over our stock. 1453

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

C. H. MILLEN & SON

Are now opening FRESH GOODS

BOUGHT DURING THE RECENT MERCANTILE PANIC

And will be sold 25 per cent.

LOWER THAN SIXTY DAYS AGO!

SPECIAL BARGAINS:

We are selling GOOD BLACK ALPACAS for 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50 cts.

Good ALL WOOL SHAWLS for $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, and $5.00.

A large stock of Prints, Sheetings, and Cotton Goods, which we are selling at less price than cost of manufacture.

All Goods sold at Panic Prices!

C. H. MILLEN & SON,

Cash Dry Goods House, Ann Arbor.

1452tf

OUR OWN MAKE!

I have had made by Custom Tailors during the past season a splendid line of

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS

AND BUSINESS SUITS.

These goods are made up the very latest style, equal to custom work. at a great reduction from custom prices. I also have on hand the largest assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

and of the finest quality ever brought to this city, which I am bound to sell cheap for cash. I also have on hand a large assortment of French, English and German

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

bought since the great decline in wool, which I make to order in the very latest style—warrant a fit or no sale. *Call and examine my stock before you purchase elsewhere.*

S. SONDHEIM,

Ann Arbor, Sept. 25, 1873. 1445m3 9 South Main Street.

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

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings

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

AT WAGNER'S.

A complete and large stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods

of every description, lower than ever.

AT WAGNER'S.

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

GOOD PAPER COLLARS only 8 cts. per box.

WM. WAGNER.

21 South Main St., 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

Prospectus for 1874---7th Year.

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!*

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of *THE ALDINE* have won a world wide reputation, and in the art centers of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. *The common prejudice in favor of* "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facility of production. The wood cuts of *THE ALDINE* possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plates, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscribers to *THE ALDINE* will, at a trifling cost enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUMS FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to *THE ALDINE* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of Chromos. The original pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of *THE ALDINE*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in The White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact facsimiles of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape painter to the subscribers of *THE ALDINE* was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself:

Newark, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.

Messrs. James Sutton & Co.

Gentlemen—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American.—They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of Americanscenery by an American painter, and presented to the first successful American Art Journal.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo, 14x.0 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart.

TERMS.

$5 per year, in advance, with oil Chromos free.

For **FIFTY CENTS EXTRA,** the chromos will be sent, mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvassers *without responsibility to the publishers*, except in case, where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of James Sutton & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers.
1452w6 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC SOAPS AND COMPOUNDS

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAPS.

For washing Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs; Kills Fleas on Dogs, Destroys Lice on Cattle and Horses, Ticks on Sheep. Death to Bed Bugs and Roaches; Cheaper and better than all Powders.

CARBOLIC TOILET SOAPS

Whiten, Beautify and Cleanse the skin from all Impurities.

CARBOLIC MEDICINAL SOAP

CURES Salt-Rheum And all — OTHER Cutaneous DISEASES.

CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR.

Affords complete protection to plants, Vines, Trees, &c., from all Bugs, Fleas, Plant Lice and Parasites. Without injury to Vegetable Life. Never fails.

CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP

The most effective cure and preventive of Scab—it kills all Lice—Cads—Ticks' etc. The increased growth and weight of fleece encouraged by its use more than equals the cost of the dip.

BUCHAN'S Carbolic Soaps and Compounds alone are genuine. All others are base imitations worthless. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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

STEARNS'

COCO-OLEINE,

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

STEARNS' COCO-OLEINE

is cooling to the scalp, imparts a delightful sense of vigority 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.

STEARNS' COCO-OLEINE

IS MADE ONLY BY

FREDERICK STEARNS, - CHEMIST,
DETROIT, MICH.

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.

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

THE

ANN ARBOR

TRADING

ASSOCIATION

Would call the

ESPECIAL ATTENTION

OF THE

LADIES & GENTLEMEN

To the fact that they will offer their

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS

AND

WOOLENS

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION

FROM FORMER PRICES,

On and after November 24th, 1873,

FOR 60 DAYS

For Cash.

CONSUMERS

Will find this the

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY

Ever Known!

To make their

CHRISTMAS

PURCHASES FOR CASH.

☞ COME AND SEE PRICES!

G. W. HAYS, Supt.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1873. 1454tf

Michigan Argus.

A GIRL'S FOREVER.

BY KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD.

The mulberry flowers came drooping down
  Sweetly over the two that stood together,
Parting there by the gateway brown,
  Still and sad in the soft May weather,
He held her close for a last long kiss:—
  "I will wait for you, dear," she said, "forever!
No later hour shall be false to this;
  For mine is a love that can alter never!"

The mulberry flower drop down once more
  Sweet over the two that stand together:—
But not the two that stood before,
  Parting sad in the soft My weather!
For the earth has changed its bloom again,
  And the love has changed that could alter never.
But a year has come and gone since then!—
  And that is the length of a girl's forever!
—*Christian Union.*

Hour Glasses.

All the Year Round gives the following account of these primitive devices for taking note of time:

Sand, when very fine and dry, flows through an orifice with regular speed, whether the quantity be great or small. In this property it is unlike water, which as we have seen, descends more swiftly the greater the weight of it there is above the orifice. Supposing such sand filled a tall glass cylinder with a small orifice at the bottom; supposing there was underneath this another cylinder, graduated at equal intervals of an inch or half inch; then the sand would accumulate in this graduated cylinder, after entering it through the orifice, by equal quantities in equal times; and the latter cylinder would become a true measure or meter of hour or half-hour portions of time. Nay, more than this. Not only is the flow of sand uniform whatever be the quantity which is above the orifice, but it cannot be made more rapid by any amount of pressure. We may use a piston, plug, or plunger, and press it down forcibly on the sand in the tube, and yet the sand will flow out as before, neither more nor less quickly. The pressure is not obliterated; it does some work; but that work is exerted against the sides of the tube—a fact soon made manifest by the rupture of the tube unless it be made of strong material. This singular property of sand becomes of a high value in mining and quarrying. When a hole is bored in a hard rock, partly filled with gunpowder, and exploded by means of a fuse or an electric wire, the products of combustion are blown out of the hole and scarcely any useful effect is produced in blasting the rock. When a plug of wood is driven in after the powder, this also is blown out, and the blast is nearly as ineffective as before. But when the charge is plugged with sand, this refuses to be driven out; the force of the explosion expends itself laterally, and the rock is riven into fragments.

A time-glass might be made of a vertical cylindrical tube, so far as the principal of action is concerned; but the well-known form has many conveniences Two conical vessels, or two pear-shaped vessels, joined together at their pointed ends, and an orifice piercing the place of junction—this sufficiently denotes the usual form. In making the hour, or minute, or three-minute glasses sold in the shops, the sand is placed in one bulb before the other is joined to it. Common sand is used for cheap glasses; but the best is white silver sand, thoroughly dried and sifted. The two bulbs are fixed together by the heat of a blowpipe, with due attention to the maintainence of the bore or orifice. The French have an ingenious mode of making and filling sand-glasses by blowing four bulbs on one tube or glass; two to form the time measuring part of the apparatus one to be opened and made to serve as a hopper, through which the sand is poured in, and the other to be opened and serve as a stand. Egg-shell, baked and finely pounded, is found to be a good substitute for sand.

No one knows at what period these time-measures were introduced. In a bassorelievo at the Mattei Palace, representing the marriage of Thetis and Pelesus, Morpheus appears holding an hour-glass in his hand. This shows, at any rate, that such implements were known in the mythological days of Greece. The Athenians, we are told, carried hour-glasses about with them, somewhat as we do our pocket watches. But the most interesting feature connected with the subject is the use of the hour-glass to regulate the length of sermons. This was especially the case after the Reformation, when long sermons came into fashion. The medæval and pre-Reformation divines contented themselves with a homily varying from ten to 30 minutes in length; but the Hugue-Waldeness, Puritans, Covenanters, Independents, and other protecting bodies, conceiving it their duty to assert and maintain these relating to doctrine and discipline, made their sermons argumentative, and sometimes spun out the argument to an inordinate length. The hour-glass literally corresponded with its name, for it ran for one hour before the sand had all passed through and the preacher claimed his full 60 minutes. Sometimes he was provided with a half-hour glass, which he used when a shorter sermon was to be preached. It was about the middle of the seventeenth century, when Puritan sermons occasionaly reached the enormous length of two hours that the hour-glass limit was applied. Many pulpits were furnished with an iron stand for the reception of the hour-glass. One such is still existing at Compton Bassett Church, Wilts, with a fleur-de-lis handle for turning the glass when the sand had run out. Another at Hurst, in Berkshire, has a fanciful wrought iron frame, with foliages of oak and ivy, and an inscription "As this glass runneth, so man's life passeth." At Cliffe, in Kent, is a stand for an hour-glass on a bracket affixed to the pulpit. The parish accounts of St. Katharine, Aldgate contains an old entry, "Paid for an hour-glass that hangeth by the pulpit where the preacher doth make a sermon that he may know how the hour passeth away, one shilling"; and another relates to a bequest of "an hour glass with a frame to stand in."

Many old stories relating to pulpit hour glasses have a dash of humor about them which would seem a little out of place in our own days. One preacher had exhausted his sand-glass, turned it, and gone through three-fourths of another running; the congregation had nearly all retired, and the clerk, tired out, audibly asked his reverend superior to lock up the church and put the key under the door, when the sermon was done.

Advertising in Dull Times.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* relates the following:

"After the crash of 1857, when everybody was almost scared to death, and the croakers predicted that the country had gone to smash, a dry-goods house was opened in this city which proceeded on the principle that in order to reach the hoarded money in the pockets of the people, the proprietors must sell at very reasonable prices, and advertise very largely. They worked vigorously upon this principle. The brother merchants who did not advertise, predicted that the new-comers would be ruined, as they paid too much for advertising. Nevertheless they persisted. In a single year they paid $500 in gold to the *Daily Wisconsin* for advertising, and at the end of seven years they retired from the business with a fortune of $100,000, while other merchants on the same street, some of them opposite their store, had failed.

The New York *Evening Post* relates the following similar incident, which occurred in that city during the same year:

"A merchant continued his advertisement in our columns through the whole period of stagnation, and notwithstanding many predictions that "it wouldn't pay." His testimony afterwards was that the sales were steady and his profits satisfactory, while many a merchant around him "could stand behind the counters idle." A financial panic does not mean that no one has any money. There is a plenty of money in the country and those who hoard it are just the ones to be eager for the 'bargains' which a fall in prices hold out. But to buy they must know where to buy, and the merchants who tells them will receive their cash."

Making Hanging Baskets.

A lady contributor thus describes in the *Country Gentleman* how she makes and manages hanging baskets:

Take coarse, heavy wire for foundation and handle; then interlace with old hoop wire made pliable by burning or heating to a red heat; then I take young Portulacca plants with a lump of earth attached to each and put them through the interstices, and so fill the basket. The plants take kindly to their unnatural position, and soon become a mass of beautiful green and brilliant flowers. My baskets holds nearly a half peck of earth, and look like a hanging garden. In each I place an empty potash box, inserted in a cavity in the earth, which I fill with water daily, and in them place fresh flowers as my fancy dictates. They hang in my piazza, which is festooned and twined with the American ivy and morning glories, and no lovelier spot can well be imagined.

In filling the baskets do not use common garden soil, as it is not suitable for growing plants in this way, from its tendency to bake together and shrink away from the sides of the basket or pot; but, if possible, procure some top-soil from the pine woods, which is rich with the decay of the tiny needles of the pines, or a yellow loamy soil, part sandy, from the florist's. Then be sure that there is a little hole in the bottom of the basket to allow the superfluous water to pass away, or else put in bits of charcoal to act as drainage, and also to keep the soil sweet. A piece of sponge is also an excellent substitute for a hole in the basket, as it will suck up all the superfluous moisture, and then allow the roots of the plants in their turn to receive it. Usually, plants in hanging baskets require more moisture than other plants, because they are more thoroughly exposed on all sides to the air, and the water evaporates more quickly. So if they hang up away from direct contact with your eyes, you must give a little water both night and morning, so that they will not suffer for want of it.

I am growing now, for Winter flowering and foliage, the ivy-leaved geranium, *L'Elegante*; *Isolepis gracilis*, a lovely grass of a light green; Coliseum ivy; Smilax; *Peristrophe angustfolia aurea*, a lovely plant with yellow leaves striped with green, while its flowers are of a delicate violet blue; *Pilea muscosa*, which resembles tree moss, and its graceful, drooping habit makes it very desirable; and *Tradescantia zebrina*, whose striped leaves, of a rich purplish maroon and green, contrast charmingly with the other plants. These will fill three baskets, which will decorate my dining room and parlor when the face of nature is shrouded in its snowy mantle, and not a green thing is visible out of doors.

Silk in America.

Proof of the healthful growth of silk culture and manufacture in the United States is given in the following brief citation from an elaborate article in the New York *Times*:

Since the home manufacture of silk got a footing, the importation of the article has fallen off, and in the nine months completed of 1873 the importations of silk have been much less than in the corresponding nine months of 1871 and 1872. For instance, in 1871 the quantity of imported silk entered for consumption amounted in value to $23,884,153, and for warehousing $6,760,233, giving a total of $30,644,386. In 1872 the total was $31,012,608, and for the corresponding months of this year it is reduced to $22,761,818, or $7,882,568 less than 1871, and $8,250,790 less than in 1872.

The dry goods imports for 1873 of wool, cotton, flax, silk and those coming under the denomination miscellaneous, are $10,977,996 less than in 1871 and $19,558,210 less than in 1872. It will be thus seen that the decrease of silk importation represents one-third of the decrease in the dry good importations. Now, with this falling off in imports of silk, the looms of the country are at work and the demands of consumers are steadily met, while there is no increased cost to the consumer. The silk trade of America is, in truth, at present an established fact. Within in the past ten years it has quadrupled itself. It now gives employment to more hands than the silk trade of France, and has shown a progress which passes beyond that of England or any of the other European countries.

Stifled.

This term is applied by all English reading people to the accident of displacing the *patella* in the horse, and has no reference to dislocation of the thigh, which very rarely occurs.

This accident is frequent in all ages.—Treatment.—If a colt, first secure it in a stall, then put a soft rope around its neck with one end long enough to reach nearly to the hind foot. Take a strap and wrap it with a cloth to keep it from hurting the pastern. All being ready, draw the injured leg forward and secure it.—Then force on the cap (which may require some considerable force if long off), and apply a strong cantharides blister all around the cap. This will inflame the subcutaneos muscle, and help to retain it *in situ* until well.

A great many farmers tie a strap around the well leg, above the hock, which causes intense pain, and forces the patient to stand on the sore leg, but it always leaves its mark to prove the accident. In old horses, I take the shoe off the well leg, drill three holes, one on each side and one at the toe, and rivet three pieces of iron about two inches long in them; then get a shoe two sizes less, and drill it and rivet it on the other, and nail on again. This makes a stilt which forces the horse to use the other leg, and helps to retain the cap *in situ*. The cap is much more liable to fly off in an old patient than a young one, Some require several months rest to effect a cure. Mr. Horne says a cure is effected by rest, with application of a little acid and water.

Failures in Business.

The man who has never failed in business cannot possibly know whether he is honest or not, cannot possibly know whether he has any "grit" in him, or is worth a button. It is the man who fails, and then rises, who is really great in his way.

Peter Cooper failed in making hats, failed as a cabinet maker, locomotive builder, and grocer; but as often as he failed he "tried and tried again," until he could stand upon his feet alone, then crowned his victory by giving a million dollars to help the poor boys in times to come.

Horace Greeley tried three or four lines of business before he founded the New York *Tribune*, and made it worth a million of dollars

Patrick Henry failed at everything he undertook until he made himself the orator of the age and nation.

The founder of the New York *Herald* kept on failing and sinking money for ten years, and then made one of the most profitable newspapers on earth.

Oyster Patties.

Make the usual puff paste, say for a dozen patties; bake an hour in a brisk oven; wash and drain three large, fresh oysters; put them in a stewpan with only enough of their own liquor to keep them from burning; season with cayenne and mace and a few of the green tops of celery, minced fine; add quarter of a pound of butter laid in bits among the oysters; to enrich the gravy stir in the yolks of two eggs or some thick cream—I like the latter the best. Let the oysters stand in the gravy about fifteen minutes. When the patties are beginning to cool, put three of the oysters in each. A thin lid of pastry, if you like, can be placed over the patties when put into the oven to bake.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WINTER 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 15	10 15	1 45	4 00	5 40	10 30
Ypsilanti,	8 43	11 25	3 02	5 30	7 10	A. M.
Ann Arbor,	9 02	11 43	3 21	5 50	7 45	12 05
Dexter,	9 35	——	3 41	6 25	8 10	——
Chelsea,	9 52	——	4 00		8 30	——
Grass Lake,	10 19	P. M.	4 35		9 00	——
Jackson,	10 55	1 05	5 05		9 35	1 30
	P. M.				A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	2 20	3 40	8 20		12 25	——
Chicago arrive,	8 30	9 00			6 30	8 30

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Day Exp.	Detroit Express.	Atlantic Express.	Night Ex.	Dexter Accom'n.
	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
Chicago, leave,	5 00	8 30		5 15	9 00	
		P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	
Kalamazoo.	11 05	1 18	5 00	——	2 15	
	P. M.			A. M.		
Jackson.	2 30	3 55	8 00	12 30	4 45	
Grass Lake,	2 56	——	8 30	——	——	
Chelsea,	3 24	——	8 53	——	——	A. M.
Dexter,	3 41	——	9 09	——	——	6 25
Ann Arbor,	4 05	5 03	9 38	1 55	6 00	6 55
Ypsilanti,	4 25	5 22	10 03	2 17	6 20	7 20
Detroit, arrive,	5 50	6 25	11 20	3 30	7 25	8 45

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

Dated, Nov. 2, 1873

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & INDIANA RAILROAD.

GOING WEST. —1873— GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp.	STATIONS.	Exp.	Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Detroit, dep...		4:00			
Ypsilanti	10:50	6:15	Bankers......	6:30	2:15
Saline,..	11:00	6:43	Hillsdale......	7:05	2:30
Bridgewater ..	11:18	7:00	Manchester....	8:33	4:08
Manchester....	11:38	7:28	Bridgewater ..	8:50	4:28
	P. M.		Saline	9:05	4:45
Hillsdale.....	1:20	8:52	Ypsilanti......	10:03	5:15
Bankers.	1:30	9:00	Detroit........	11:20	6:25

Trains run by Chicago time.

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

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.

BUSINESS COLLEGE!

Bank Block,

Ann Arbor, - Michigan.

Students can enter any time after Aug. 31st. Call and examine facilities for study at our very pleasant and newly furnished rooms.

1441tf

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 Railroad 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

L. C. RISDON

SELLS

PERRY & CO.'S No. 9

New American

COPPER LINED IRON-CLAD RESERVOIR,

FULL TRIMMED,

FOR $60!

Other Stoves in proportion

31 SOUTH MAIN ST.,

ANN ARBOR.

1446tf

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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

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A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, etc. —By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renown author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medecine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSAFDS.

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AT THE ARGUS OFFICE.

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Good Workmen,

AND REASONABLE PRICES!

☞ A WORD TO THE WISE.

OUR ABSTRACT BOOKS!

As partially indicated above, are now posted to date. They at once, in a condensed or posted form, show the orignal 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 becomeso 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

MONEY TO LOAN!

On Bond and Mortgage on long time.

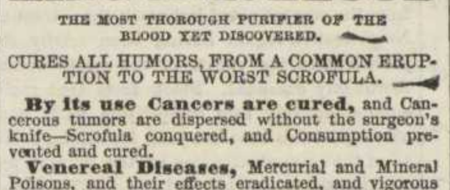
REAL ESTATE

Sold or exchanged. HOUSES TO RENT. 33 acres opposite the Observatory for sale in lots to suit purchasers

ROOT & LEITER,

Real Estate Agents, No. 1. Gregory Block,

TRACY W. ROOT, and opposite the Postoffice.
CHARLES A. LEITER. 1410tf



KING of the BLOOD

THE MOST THOROUGH PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD YET DISCOVERED.

CURES ALL HUMORS, FROM A COMMON ERUPTION TO THE WORST SCROFULA.

By its use Cancers are cured, and Cancerous tumors are dispersed without the surgeon's knife—Scrofula conquered, and Consumption prevented and cured.

Venereal Diseases, Mercurial and Mineral Poisons, and their effects eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established.

Female Weakness and Disease; Dropsy, general or partial; Swellings, external or internal; and Tumors are reduced and dispersed in a very short time.

Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, and Fever Sores are soon removed by this powerful detergent medicine.

Scorbutic Diseases, Dandruff, Scaly or Rough Skin, and Pimples quickly give way, leaving the skin smooth and fair.

Chronic Diseases, Fever and Ague, Disordered Liver, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, General Debility, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood are conquered, and give way before this most powerful corrector, the King of the Blood.

Each bottle contains between forty and fifty ordinary doses, costing only one dollar.

From one to four or five bottles will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Pimples on the Face, Biles, ordinary Eruptions, etc.

From two to eight bottles will cure Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Ulcers, Sores, and Canker in the Mouth and Stomach, Erysipelas, etc.

From two to ten bottles will restore healthy action to the Liver and Spleen, will regulate the Bowels and Kidneys.

From two to six bottles will be found effectual in curing Neuralgia, Sick-Headache, St. Vitus' Dance, and Epilepsy.

From five to twelve bottles will cure the worst cases of Scrofula.

From three to twelve bottles will cure severe and obstinate cases of Catarrh.

From two to four bottles will cure the worst cases of Piles, and regulate Costive Bowels.

From two to ten bottles will cure bad cases of Dropsy.

Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. Sold by all Druggists.

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

See testimonials in local column.

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!

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of George Young, Senior. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of said deceased by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-first day of October A. D. 1873, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the residence of the undersigned in the township of Lyndon, in the county of Washtenaw in said State, on Saturday the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower of the widow of said deceased therein), the following described real estate, to wit: The west half of the north-east quarter of section twenty, in town one south, range three east, in said State, containing eighty acres, more or less.

THOMAS YOUNG, Administrator.

Dated, Oct., 21st, A. D. 1873.

Estate of Joseph Crane.

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

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Crane, deceased. David Depue and William E. Crane, administrators of said estate, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such administrators.

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

(A true copy.) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1453 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Susan H. Welles, minor.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the tenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy three.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Susan H. Welles, minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Silas H. Douglass, Guardian, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minor

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

(A true copy.) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1452 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Almy S. Lund.

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

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Almy S. Lund, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles H. Richmond, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of siad deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he and Frederick D. Richmond may be appointed Executors thereof.

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

(A true copy.) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1454 Judge of Probate.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Washtenaw County, ss. By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the Seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, and to me directed and delivered against the goods, chattles, lands, and tenements of Merchant H. Goodrich, I have this 19th day of November, A. D., 1873, seized and levied upon all the right, title and interest Merchant H. Goodrich has in and to the following lands, to wit: Lots number two, three, four, five, and six, and west half of lots seven and eight, block one north, range five east, excepting ten feet off the west half of lots seven and eight, also except forty-four feet front on Fourth street, by one hundred and ten feet deep, off the south-west corner of said lots, all in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, State of Michigan, which above described property I shall expose for sale at auction, to the highest bidder at the South door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the third day of January, A. D. 1874

Dated, Ann Arbor, Nov 19, 1873.

1453td M. FLEMING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, to me directed and delivered, in favor of John Geer, plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Moses Marks, defendant therein named, I did on the seventeenth day of October, 1873, levy on the following described real estate, to wit: Lots number two (2), four (4), six (6), and eight (8), in block number five (5) in Ormsby & Page's addition to the village (now city) of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, which property above described I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw county, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of December, 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated, Nov. 10, 1873.

M. FLEMING, Sheriff.

1452td By G. W. BROWN, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, to me directed and delivered, in favor of Christian Schmidt, plaintiff, and against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of George Moe and Abram Moe, defendants therein named, I did on the third day of December, 1873, levy on the following described real estate, to wit: The northeast fractional quarter of section five, town two south range six east, containing one hundred and eighteen acres of land; Also the east side of the northwest quarter of section five, town two south, range six east, containing five acres, which property above described I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw county, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of January, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day.

Dated, December 3, 1873.

M. FLEMING, Sheriff.

1455td By THOMAS J. HOSKINS, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, to me directed and delivered, in favor of Julius Robinson and Louis Lambert, plaintiffs, and against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Moses Marks, defendant therein named, I did on the seventeenth day of October, 1873, levy on the following described real estate, to wit: Lots number two (2), four (4), six (6), and eight (8), in block number five (5) in Ormsby & Page's addition to the village (now city) of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, which property above described I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw county, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of December, 1873, at 12 o'clock M. of said day.

Dated, November 10, 1873.

M. FLEMING, Sheriff,

1452td By G. W. BROWN, Deputy Sheriff

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Caroline Miller, minor. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said minor, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the twenty-fifth day of November, 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 Friday, the twenty third day of January, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale) and also subject to the righ of dower of Rosina Miller, widow of Gottfrey Miller deceased therein, all the right title and interest of said minor, it being the equal undivided one-fourth part of the following described real estate, to wit: The east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine; the west three-eighths or the west thirty acres of the west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty; and the south half of the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty, all in town two south range five east (Scio) in said State, (except a strip of land on the west side of the last described piece of land nine rods and six inches in width.) Together with the right of way across the southwest corner of the west half of the south-east quarter of said section number twenty, one rod in width.

Dated, November 25th, 1873.

LEONHARD GRUNER, Guardian.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Veit Zeeb, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the fourth day of November, 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 Tuesday, the twenty third day of December, 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 the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower of Elizabeth Zeeb, widow of said deceased therein), the following described real estate, to wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two; the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven; the undivided three-eighths of the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two, in town two south range five east (Scio.) Also the following described land in Northfield, in said county, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of section thirty-five, thence south on the east line of said section to the center of the Pontiac road, thence southwesterly along the center of said road to the east and west quarter line of said section, thence west on said quarter line to the half quarter post, thence north on the west line of the east half of the northeast quarter of said section to the north section line of said section, thence east on said section line to the place of beginning (excepting a piece of land twenty feet in width off of the west side of said land), all in said State.

Dated, November 4th, A. D. 1873.

WILLIAM APRIL, Administrator.

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by James McMahon and Fanny McMahon, his wife, to Silas H. Douglass, bearing date the first day of February, A. D. 1866, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the third day of February, A. D. 1866, in liber 34 of mortgages, on page 446, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty three dollars and forty five cents, also fifteen dollars as an Attorney fee as provided in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the said county of Washtenaw), by sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, of the premises, described in said mortgage, which said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All those tracts or parcels of land situate in the township of of Ann Arbor, county and State aforesaid, to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section eighteen, town two, south, range six east; and also a triangular piece of land off the west half of the same quarter section lying east of the Cornwell road, commencing at the southeast corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of said section and running northerly on the east side of the Cornwell road; twelve rods; and also the southwest fraction of the northwest fractional quarter of section seventeen, containing sixty-six and ninety hundredths of an acre; and also that other tract or parcel of land being part of the northeast quarter of section seventeen in said township, commencing at a stake and stones in the center line of section seventeen, and running thence easterly forty-one rods to a stake and stones, thence northerly fifty rods to a stake and stones, thence west to the Huron river, thence along said river to the place of beginning; and also a certain and permanent right of flowing land on the northeast quarter of the east part of the southwest fractional quarter of section seventeen not to exceed twenty acres, and also the right of digging and constructing a mill race on the most eligible place or ground on the northeast fraction of the southwest fractional quarter of section seventeen, and at all times of repairing and keeping in repair for the use of the flouring and grist mill with other necessary machinery; and also that other piece or parcel of land on said section seventeen to wit: All the land between said race and the Huron river, and also all the land on said southwest fractional quarter of section seventeen, between the south line of the the road running easterly from said river on the quarter line and a line parallel thereto eight rods distant on the south side of said road and quarter line, and also the right of making and keeping in repair at all times a tail race so called from the mill on the premises above granted into the river at any point on the said southwest fractional quarter of section seventeen, intending to convey the mill and exclusive water power to run the same, known as the Kellogg mills, and the rights, privileges and franchises connected therewith, excepting and reserving from the foregoing the land heretofore sold by said McMahon to John L. Tappan.

Ann Arbor, Mich., October 23, 1873.

SILAS H DOUGLASS, Mortgagee

FELCH & GRANT, Atty's for Mortgagee.

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 quarter 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. 1440td

The above sale is postponed until the 13th day of December next, at the same time and place.

Nov 15, 1873.

CHARLES J. HOWELL, Mortgagee.

JOHN N. GOTT, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Echo Cook and Ann L. Cook his wife, of the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, and State of Michigan, to Silas H. Douglass, of the same place, bearing date the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Washtenaw, in said State of Michigan on the first day of August, A. D. 1867 in liber 36 of mortgages, on page 536, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents, together with an attorney fee of fifty dollars, as provided and agreed should any proceedings be taken for the foreclosure of said mortgage; and whereas no proceedings at law or in equity have been taken to recover the same or any part thereof: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in mortgage, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the ninth day of February, A. D. 1874, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor and State of Michigan, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, the costs and expenses of said sale and the attorney fee as aforesaid; said premises are described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land known and described as follows, to wit: lying in the township of Ann Arbor, and being part of the northwest quarter of section number thirty-three in township number two south of range number six east in said State, beginning in the east line of said quarter section at a point sixteen chains and fifty-three links south of the northeast corner of said quarter section, and running thence south on said line five chains and thirty five links, thence south fifty-one and a-half degrees west twenty-two chains and eleven links to the center of the Ypsilanti road, thence northwesterly along the center of said road nineteen chains and ninety-five links to a point eighteen chains and seventy five links south of the north line of said section, thence east parallel to the north line of said section twenty chains and thirty-two links, thence north parallel to the west line of said section six chains and twenty-five links, thence east parallel to said north line nine chains and forty four links to the east line of said quarter section, thence south four chains and three links to the place of beginning, and being the same land deeded by Jacob Kempf to said Cook, party of the first part (to said mortgage) and the same land described in two deeds to said Kempf recorded in the Register's office, in said county, in liber Y of Deeds, on pages 676 and 677, and in liber No. 32 of deeds at pages 558 and 559.

Ann Arbor, November 12, 1873.

SILAS H. DOUGLASS, Mortgagee.

FELCH & GRANT, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made and executed by Echo Cook, of the city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Adelaide Lewitt, of the same place, bearing date the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Washtenaw, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1867, in liber 36 of mortgages, on page 491, and which was transferred and assigned by said Adelaide Lewitt to Silas H. Douglass, of said city of Ann Arbor, by an instrument of assignment duly executed, acknowledged and delivered by her, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1870, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the day last aforesaid, in liber 2 of assignments of mortgages, on page 501; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-one cents, together with an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in said mortgage should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same; and whereas no proceedings at law or in equity have been taken to recover the same or any part thereof: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday the ninth day of February A. D., 1874, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, the costs and expensesof said sale and the attorneys feeas aforesaid. said premises are described as follows, to wit: All those certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the City of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as the east three-fourths of lot number six (6) and the west half of lot number seven (7), in block one (1) north of range six (6) east according to the recorded plat of the village of Ann Arbor in said county of Washtenaw.

Ann Arbor, November 12, 1873.

SILAS H. DOUGLAS,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

FELCH & GRANT, Att'ys. for said Assignee.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Mary Carpenter, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Francis M. Oakley, in the township of York, in said county, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of February, and on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated November 26th, A. D. 1873.

JAMES LAWRENCE,
LYMAN LAKE,
1454w4 Commissioners.