

Published every Friday morning, in the third story of the brick block, corner of Main and Huron streets, opposite the Gregory House.

ELIUB. B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, \$2.00 a Year in Advance.

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In refusing at the recent special session of the Legislature to give information asked for by resolution of one of the Houses, the State Treasurer was not only guilty of insulting the people, through their representatives, but also of a plain violation of his bond. Section 8 of chapter 12 of the revised statutes of 1846, providing that the State Treasurer shall be held to the condition of the bond to be given by the State Treasurer, specifies that he "shall use all necessary and reasonable diligence and care in the safe-keeping and lawful disposal of all moneys, money, bonds, notes, papers, and all other things appertaining to said office, and which have or shall come to his hands, or to the hands of any person or persons employed by him; and that the said Treasurer shall, upon reasonable demand, render a true account in the premises, whenever he shall be thereunto required by any provision of the law in that behalf, or by the Senate or House of Representatives."

The bondsmen of the State Treasurer, therefore, pledged themselves that he should give all or any information regarding the accounts of his office whenever he was required to do so by the House or Senate. This is the law, and the Treasurer wisely considered that the right to give or withhold information should not rest optional with the Treasurer—though that is evidently the opinion of the present incumbent of the Treasury—and there he provided that the very bond he filed should hold him to the performance of this part of his duty whenever required by law or by either House of the Legislature. He is held in the sum of \$150,000 for use all necessary and reasonable diligence in the safe-keeping of the moneys of the State, and he is equally held to show, on demand, that he has used that diligence. How can the State, the Legislature or the people know what provision that Treasurer has made for the safe-keeping of the public money if, in defiance of law and of his bond, he refuses to give information of the disposal he has made of it? And when he refuses to give information, he is in defiance of the law, and he is in defiance of his bond. It is true, the Legislature of the State—controlled as it was by partisans who scarcely dare speak above their breath against the ring, but they might thereby lose all hope of future advancement—accepted a false statement made by the Treasurer as a "true account" of the disposal of all "moneys, money, bonds, notes, etc., which had come into his hands, but it was not an account whatever, and was not what was contemplated in the condition attached to the Treasurer's bond. That condition has been violated, and the State Treasurer is clearly liable for the same. The Treasurer has not accounted for the moneys, or any of the members of the ring, but if it is not the case why are the Treasurer's bondsmen held that he "shall render a true account" whenever required by the Senate or House of Representatives?

Free Press.

#### The New Insane Asylum.

It has already been announced that the commissioners on location of the new insane asylum have been selected. We are now prepared to state more definitely the site and also what the people of Pontiac have done to secure it. Pontiac could offer many beautiful and attractive places for such a public institution, but the commissioners, after careful and deliberate examination, is known as the Woodward farm. This is about three-fourths of a mile from the Hodges House and within the city limits. It is on the White Lake road, not far from the Grove Hill school building, and in plain view from the railroad. The farm named contains 97 acres; but the owners of adjoining property have consented to sell all the land lying between the farm and the city, and the commissioners have purchased 200 acres. The land is broken into pleasant hills and valleys, with considerable natural growth timber standing. The soil is fertile, and well drained. Every one who has been to the location of the site, and who has seen the beautiful spot, could be found in an inland town in the State. The location is pre-eminently healthy, being supplied with pure air and water. As it is near the railroad, the facilities for handling building material, and delivery of freight are as good as could be desired. The railroad company have pledged themselves to build a side track to the premises.

The people of Pontiac have done themselves great credit for the enterprising manner in which they took hold of the project. They have raised \$30,000 cash, and have it now on hand or in valid subscriptions. They have also secured a large amount of land, costing \$20,000. They have also given bonds to supply the premises with an abundance of pure water, probably from springs or from whatever source shall be deemed most suitable. This, it is estimated, will cost \$5,000. They have also pledged themselves to construct an adequate and permanent sewer to carry off the sewage from the buildings and outhouses to the river, for which they appropriate \$5,000 more.

The Pontiac Gas Company have also given a bond to lay their pipes to the premises, and to enter into a contract with the State for the period of five years to furnish the premises with gas at \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet. All these conditions to be fulfilled are very liberal on the part of Pontiac, and very beneficial to the State. The institution is to be situated on the site of the Woodward farm, and it is, moreover, to have the advantages of a proximity to a city in its gas and market supplies, and railroad facilities in the premises for the receipt of heavy freight.—*Post.*

#### The Growing Crops.

The National Crop Reporter gives the following information concerning growing crops. Reports from correspondents indicate a severe drought prevailing in nearly all portions of the country east of the Rocky Mountains as far as New England, with more or less damage to the growing crops in the most recent weeks. The date of these reports there have been very general rains throughout the country, and it is thought enough to check all damage on the score of drought.

Special reports in relation to the wheat in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin nearly three per cent. above a good average condition. In Illinois the condition of the wheat is very high; in Indiana five per cent. above average, and in the other States below.

The average condition of the oats in the same State six per cent. below good average, Missouri being the only State reporting above an average.

Estimates in relation to the corn show this year in barley indicate an increase over last year of 2,062 acres and make the area this year in round numbers 58,000 acres.

## Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1874.

#### ALL SORTS OF PEN-SCRATCHES.

AND NOW the West is to have \$50,000,000 added to the volume of its currency: that is if it can raise the wherewith to establish the banks and buy the bonded securities. This ends the first or legislative chapter in the humbug scheme of equalization. What will come of it is to be seen hereafter. Banks will be started where there is accumulated capital which cannot be more profitably used, and money will flow to points and places where there is a demand for it no matter where the banks are located. To attempt to change, by legislation, the natural and immutable laws which govern the demand for or supply of money, is the game of financial experimenters or ignoramus.

Nevertheless, a sop has been thrown to the whale.

Sanborn's friend Butler found it very convenient to be absent during the important period of the investigation concerning his frauds upon the treasury, and was too "sick" to speak against the moiety repelling bill before its passage. But he put in his appearance on Friday last, and made a characteristic speech, full of personal abuse of his political "friends," especially of the members of the Ways and Means Committee. Exhausting his time, Beck gave him half of his hour, and then left the Republican colleagues, Foster, Roberts, Dawes, and Tremaine to poster. Foster laid out and spared not, and the drubbing he gave Butler was both severe and deserved.

We think that Senator Thurman and other Democratic members of the Senate and House who voted against the vetoed finance bill made a mistake in voting for the latest financial abortion—the child of the second conference committee. It is a measure of inflation just so far as it reduces or authorizes the reduction of the reserves of the national banks, and besides it recognizes the illegal issue of greenbacks in the sum of \$26,000,000. No bill should have been accepted which did not provide absolutely for withdrawing and canceling all the outstanding greenbacks in excess of the \$356,000,000. Greenback inflation in days of peace was not only financial folly but illegal and unconstitutional, and should have been rebuked.

The editor of the New York Evening Post has evidently gauged and measured a Legislature (perhaps a Michigan Legislature) about the time it has passed a prohibitory law. His conclusions are: "It (said prohibitory law) is made in response to a certain part of the community, by men many of whom are the first to disobey it. It is made to conciliate the favor of certain societies and persons who discourage its enforcement for the purpose of obtaining the support of the opposite elements of society."

The Detroit Union has changed hands, thrown off the loose party allegiance which has heretofore bound it as with threads of woolen, and come out an independent evening journal, with price reduced to two cents. Thos. M. Cook, once on the Free Press staff, and Mr. Hudson formerly of the Union, with John H. Harmon, are reported to be the new company, though their names are not officially announced. The paper gives promise of great improvement in its editorial conduct and tone.

The "Territorial Government" for the District of Columbia is no more; it has been wiped out by an act of Congress, and the down-trodden and robbed people of that unfortunate District are to be governed by three Commissioners until Congress can get another "dig" at them. It is a great pity that Maryland cannot resume jurisdiction and control over the "plague spot"—for that is what it is politically.

The President stood by Shepherd (ex-Gov. of the defunct Territory of Columbia), by nominating him to be one of the Commissioners to govern the District temporarily. The Senate tabled him, and the name of ex-Senator Catlin, of New Jersey, was afterward sent in. The other Commissioners are ex-Postmaster General Dennison, of Ohio, and ex-Congressman H. T. Blow, of Missouri.

Hahn's friends of Chief-Justice Waite better give him opportunity and time to prove his presumed eminent ability in his present new and honorable position, before they convert him into a candidate for President? We have in mind an old saying about "running things into the ground" which might well afford a hint in the present case. It may, however, be the friends of some aspirant or aspirants who are seeking to lay hold upon the judicial robes of the new Chief-Justice by letting him down into the White House.

Joseph Saunders and wife, of the Charlotte Republican, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on the evening of the 16th inst. Joseph was a newly married man and in our employ when we committed matrimony. Our silver anniversary is near at hand; and with no prospect of a resumption of specie payments.

And this is the epitaph Gen. Butler proposes to have put on his tombstone: "He was a man whose virtues overbalanced his faults; who loved his country, his kind, justice, and nobleness." The future compiler of grave yard literature, if familiar with the history of today, will exclaim, "here is richness for you!"

By the aid of a compositor the Argus made a singular blunder last week: that is in announcing "Andrew Jackson" to be on the coming Fourth of July at Bay City. Andrew Johnson is the man. We haven't heard that "Old Hickory" has come back to earth to engage in the Fourth of July business.

Foster told Butler, during his last Friday's set to, that the House had been obliged to "pass a resolution, to the gentleman (Butler, alias 'old Cockey'), from stealing telegrams, and that expecting his letters to be stolen, he had written them for that purpose. Brotherly feeling that.

The House, on Monday, tabled Senator Ferry's bill setting apart a portion of Mackinac Island as a national park.

The President signed the new currency bill on Monday. And now "let us have peace."

The Senate Civil Rights bill was killed by the House.

## UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The Exercises of Commencement Week.

The Baccalaureate of President Angell. The Concert-Class-Day Exercises—Senior Reception—The Alumni Commencement—University Dinner—President's Reception, etc.

The exercises of Commencement Week began with the Baccalaureate, on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock in University Hall. The Hall was well filled, notwithstanding the warmth of the day, fully two thousand persons being present.

The seniors met in the Chapel, and at four o'clock entered the Hall, taking possession of the seats reserved for them. On the platform were seated President Angell, with Dr. Cocker on his right, and Prof. D'Ooge on the left, also the Senior Glee Club. The exercises began with reading of scripture, by Prof. D'Ooge, and prayer by Dr. Cocker. After an appropriate hymn had been sung, President Angell stepped forward and began.

THE BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

The subject of the President's address was the moral to be derived from the life, character and career of St. Paul, and he commenced by saying that Saint Paul was pre-eminently the scholar of the college of the Apostles; that although he was inferior in mere scholastic learning to some of the contemporary Greeks, he still occupied a proud pre-eminence. We rarely think of him as a scholar, or as a recluse, but as a man who transformed all his force into vital power—as a scholar in action. It was from this point of view that his career was of peculiar advantage to us as students. Few men can afford to bury themselves in seclusion and neglect the great field of life. It is for them to act, to touch men's souls, and to lift up the lowly to a higher sphere. He thought he could not better spend the hour, than in drawing out from the career of St. Paul examples for the American scholar. Though these examples might be very obvious, they were none the less useful.

1. He then first called attention to the long and patient preparation of Paul for his life-work. He received the careful training common to those days. He had made himself the learned scholar in Greek and Hebrew literature. He had also possessed himself of a useful handicraft. It has been thought by some of our best scholars, that we also should pause somewhere in our work to accomplish the same thing, and thus to get some knowledge of men, and know what it is to eat one's bread by the sweat of the brow.

Afterwards St. Paul went to Jerusalem and studied with that great teacher Gamaliel. There he obtained that early training, which answered to our professional preparation. He engaged in dispute, debate, dialectics, and learned how to use cogent argument. After his appearance at Damascus, he was for three years lost to the public gaze, and this time he probably devoted to study and thought. He then went back to Athens and familiarized himself with Greek philosophy and poetry, before he yet ventured to enter on his life's great work. Thirty years were thus spent before he was prepared for life's mission. And in all this time he had learned nothing, whether of language, philosophy, or handicraft, which was not to be of service in after life. In all this there was an example worthy of imitation. The great point toward which the attention of this country should be directed was that of the necessity for solid preparation. The question almost universally asked was not, what is the best preparation, but how can I soonest gain admission into the body whose profession I desire to make my own. The result of all this was to be seen in Insane Asylums, in early deaths, in the numbers who early fall out of the ranks, who tremble and break down. Men fail to comprehend that it is only by long continued, patient and assiduous labor, that success is to be won. Time is a great factor in attaining success.

2. The next point to which the President called attention, was the perseverance with which Paul overcame all the natural difficulties which he had to encounter. If we were to picture St. Paul we should imagine him a man of imposing presence, of vigorous, robust health, and fine oratory. And yet he had not an imposing presence; he says himself that his presence was "mean." In oratory he did not come up to the Greek ideal. They required method and finish. These Paul did not possess. He was "rude" in speech. Apollo was preferred by them—a man trained in their own schools. Paul also had great physical infirmities. The fact that he was a Pharisee made it difficult for him to reach the Gentiles. He might easily have said when called to the Gentiles that he was unfitted. Yet never a word of excuse dropped from his lips. He threw himself with a fiery zeal into his work, and overcame every obstacle. Although "rude" in speech, he still spoke straight from his heart, burning words that did not fail to leave an impression. Like an old ship with weakened sails and hull, throbbing with every beat of its engine, yet pushing ahead and finally reaching its port across the ocean, so Paul struggled on over hill and valley overcoming every obstacle that opposed him as he went. Every man has obstacles, and he must overcome them. If there is any one that is contemptible, it is the man who goes through life sniveling, and telling why he has failed of better success. Many men would succeed if they spent half the time wasted on excuses, in an earnest effort for success. He thought there was great truth in Franklin's saying that "a man good at framing excuses was good for nothing else." The perseverance of Paul was ever to be kept in mind.

Every man with fair intelligence, and behind it all, honesty of character that convinced men, would always have heard. Paul was no exception to the rule. It was not forgotten that when Disraeli first rose to speak in Parliament, he was laughed down, but it was with the remark from his own lips that "they would live to hear from him yet." So John Quincy Adams, "the old man eloquent," confesses in his diary, in the early part of his life, that it would be utterly impossible for him to become a public speaker. No obstacle is to be feared. After God's will nothing is as strong as human will. It can say to mountains "be ye removed to these," and they shall move to the sea.

3. The third point to which attention was called, was St. Paul's spirit of courtesy. He was the model of the perfect gentleman. He had not simply a familiarity with the properties of social life—a thing

always of positive advantage—but a spirit of courtesy, the source of which is sympathy, friendliness of heart, a proper and legitimate regard for the good opinion of others, also a chivalric feeling for the good of others. All these were combined in St. Paul, and he was subject to the same before Emperor, Roman magistrate, Greek philosophers, or the lower classes, he always had a fine sense of the "properties," which is a great source of power.

4. The fourth point was Paul's "perpetual youthfulness," or vigor of spirit. It was not an element of power; it was sublimity from it. A chivalric man has no business to be other than a gentleman.

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To Cavour, more than to all others, it occurred that the source of which he proceeded to make apparent by a brief consideration of the events which marked the pathway of that country's progress from slavery to freedom.

The Congress of Vienna had dealt a fatal blow to the rising hopes of the Italian. Among all its bungling attempts to restore Italy, there was subject to the pathway of that country's progress from slavery to freedom.

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the distinguishing characteristic of '74 was modesty.

Mr. Pattengill's prophecy was exceedingly original, and received applause which testified that the audience were still interested in "prophetic nonsense."

After this was finished the class rose and in fine style rendered their class song to the tune of "Benny Havens." They then marched into the enclosure reserved for them, and from which all "barbarians" were rigorously excluded by a rope. Here the boys "smoked their last cigar" together, sang their college songs, and regaled themselves with "ice-cool lemonade."

About six o'clock the mass of the people dispersed, and the exercises of the day were over and gone.

CLASS RECEPTION.

Not the least enjoyable of what has been, take it all in all, the pleasantest Commencement ever held here, was the Class Reception, which took place Tuesday evening in University Hall. Never before were there so many alumni present as at this Commencement, and they made themselves seen as well as felt at the Reception. The halls and rooms were so filled that it was, during much of the time, a difficult undertaking to move around. The Reception last year was well attended, but it seemed as though there were twice as many present on this occasion. The Campus was brilliantly lighted by Chinese lanterns. As one entered the main hall the figures "74 in brilliant gas jets told that another class was holding its final festivities. The floor of Dr. Cocker's lecture room was covered with canvas, and until long after midnight the lovers of the "light fantastic" tripped gaily to the sweet music which the band steadily discoursed. Prof. Adams' room was devoted to refreshments. Ice-cream, lemonade, etc., were dealt out to hungry mortals, and to some not hungry.

The gathering was indeed a brilliant one, and the occasion not soon to be forgotten. The dressing was very elaborate, and beauty, as a consequence, very prevalent. There were present old and young, students, alumni and alumnae, and faculty, civilians and soldiers in full dress. The belles of Detroit, Jackson, Grand Rapids, and indeed from all parts of the State and out of it, made the occasion one "ne'er to be forgot," at least by the Class of '74 and their lady friends.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The anniversary exercises of the Alumni Association was held at 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday in University Hall. Prof. D'Ooge, President of the Association, presiding. The orator and alternate both having failed to put in an appearance, the oration was delivered by a substitute procured at a late hour, Danne Doty, Esq., of the class of '56, now Superintendent of the Detroit Schools. The speaker called up some humorous reminiscences of University life here twenty years ago (not very much unlike that of to-day, recalled the names of Drs. Tappan, Williams, Haven, Winchell, and Boies, and of some of his fellow-students, and then proceeded to discuss co-education, maintaining that women should be admitted to all higher schools and colleges equally with men.

No poet appeared.

The Alumni supper was served at 6 1/2 p. m., in Hangsterfer's Hall, and after full justice had been done to the provided feast, came toasts and talk. Dr. Andrews, of Chicago, '49, responding to "Our Alma Mater," Col. Grant, of Houghton, '60, to "Our Fallen Brethren," Hon. Lyman Cochrane, of Detroit, '49, to "The Next Generation of Alumni," and Hon. Wm. A. Moore, of Detroit, '50, for "Johnston of Chicago, '49, and Regent McGowan, of Coldwater, '61, to their toast.

The business meeting of the Association was held at 8 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, and the following officers elected:

Vice-President—Prof. C. K. Adams.

President—L. L. Barbour and W. D. Littlejohn.

Secretary—Prof. H. B. Hutcheson.

Treasurer—Prof. F. A. Blackburn.

Executive Committee—J. Q. A. Sessions, Charles G. Clark and S. F. Cook.

Orator—L. T. Griffin.

Alternate—M. L. D'Ooge.

Secretary—Byron M. Cutcheon.

Alternate—D. B. Taylor.

Necrologist—T. R. Chase.

Measures were taken to endow a "Williams Professorship," \$25,000 to be raised and invested at 10 per cent., the income to be devoted to the payment of the salary of the venerable Dr. Williams during his life, afterwards to a professorship to perpetuate his memory. Subscriptions were made at the time, as follows:

By T. W. Palmer, of Detroit (a premium '49-er), \$1,000; by Hon. W. A. Moore, \$500; L. L. Barbour, \$250; E. F. Uhl, A. J. Aldrich, and C. B. Grant, \$200 each; J. H. McGowan, C. K. Adams, S. H. White, and W. S. Perry, \$100 each.

A committee was also appointed to take the necessary steps toward incorporating the Alumni Association, consisting of Messrs. Wm. A. Moore, C. B. Grant, J. Q. A. Sessions, J. H. McGowan, E. F. Uhl, O. M. Barnes, S. D. Miller, J. J. Hagerman, T. W. Palmer, and Alex. Martin.

The duty of raising the "Williams endowment fund" was devolved upon the same committee.

T. R. Chase, Esq., (who has failed to attend but a single Commencement since his graduation in 1849) Necrologist of the Association, reported deaths during preceding year as follows:

Prof. Wm. Ransom Marsh, '48, died at Chicago, in December, 1873; the Hon. Geo. A. Hinsdale, '49, died at Pueblo, Colorado, January 15, 1874; Wm. W. Wheeler, '56, died at Chicago, 1873; the Hon. Nathan Crosby, '62, died at Hart, Ontario, Canada, December 4, 1872; Arthur Everett, '64, died July 14, 1873; Harry C. Wilcox, '71, drowned at L'Anse-au-Loup, 1874; C. C. Smith, '71, died at Pomeroy, Ohio, 1873; Frank Ward Parr, '73, died at Chicago, October, 1873.

The meeting, though full of interest, was not as large as it should have been.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement—the goal of college life—came off on Wednesday, the exercises being held (for the first time) in University Hall, which, despite the heat and dust, was filled at an early hour, except a few back gallery seats. The audience was a brilliant one, "fair ladies and brave men" (for none but the brave would have ventured into such a mass on such a day) having vied with each other in the contest for eligible seats.

The procession entered the hall promptly at 10 o'clock, and included the Faculty, Regents, Alumni, Class of '74, and invited guests.

The exercises opened with music by the band and prayer by President Angell.

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when, after a second piece of music, the following programme was observed:

1. The Republic of Spain, Lyman Deane Follett, Ypsilanti.
2. Satire, Charles Henry May, Columbus, Ontario.
3. The Self-Regulation of Industries, Frank H. Hayman, Ann Arbor.
4. The Drama and the Novel, George Hugh Jackson, Jackson.
5. The Question of Church and State in Prussia, David Adams Matthews, Ypsilanti.
6. The Demoralizing Influence of an Irresponsible Currency, Martin East, East Troy, Wis.
7. Mathematics in Nature, Mary Downing Sheldon, Oswego, N. Y.
8. The Intellectual Activity of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, Charles Taylor Lane, Jackson.
9. The Reflex Influence of the Journalist's Profession, Henry Romaine Pattengill, Littlefield.
10. Physics and Metaphysics, Sarah Deane Haman, Westfield, Mass.
11. Our Political Antagonisms, Henry Wade Rogers, Ann Arbor.
12. Culture and Service, Emma Maria Hall, Cazenovia, N. Y.
13. The Old Prometheus and the New, Theodore H. Fox, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor.
14. Written and Unwritten Constitutions, Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., Cincinnati, O.
15. Taine's Philosophy of Criticism, Edwin A. Warren, Palmyra, LaPorte.

The orations (and all were orations for the young ladies of the class took no manuscript upon the platform) were well delivered, a few with too little spirit. The composition was fine, the style almost unexceptionable, and the thought good. Some of the subjects were really handled in a masterly manner, and the bountiful supply of bouquets sent forward by the ushers, with frequent applause, showed an appreciative audience. We heard it frequently remarked that the exercises excelled any for at least several years past. The reporters of the dailies (who are supposed to be impartial) have specially commended the efforts of Miss Hall, and Messrs. Follett, Hayman, Johnston, Pattengill, Rogers, and Thomas; others probably differed in their preferences.

The programme being closed, the class was called to the platform by divisions, and the diplomas presented as follows, conferring the degrees as indicated:

Pharmaceutical Doctor, Robert McK. Cotton, Kate Crane, Lorenzo M. Davis, Samuel T. Douglas, Charles G. Dunan, John F. Easton, Henry Ehrhardt, Frank F. Henshaw, Charles H. Henshaw, George H. Henshaw, Charles H. Hudson, Henry N. Huntington, Albert Huntington, Gertrude Jones, Eli Kahlstrom, Finley Kahlstrom, John S. Kahlstrom, Senior Jr., Oscar E. Shepard, Jonathan E. Shepard, Charles A. Warren.

Engineer, Horace Bernard, Clarence O. Bean, Charles L. Doolittle, James M. Everett, Horace Holmes, Julius S. Hall, Henry B. Jackson, Victor H. Lane, Charles M. Langston, George L. Ransom, Levi L. Wheeler, Levi D. Wines, Robert E. Williams, A. A. Orrin S. Wilson.



If you wish to have your Probate or other legal business 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.

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.  
—“Local Brevities” are scarce this week.  
—We are pleased to report Gov. Felch in an improved condition.  
—The market has been plentifully supplied with strawberries for a week.  
—A shower yesterday cut short, and none too soon, the long spell of dry weather.  
—The Washenaw County Pioneers are to turn out in full force at Ypsilanti on the Fourth.  
—Ypsilanti has perfected arrangements for a big time on the Fourth—Saturday of next week.  
—The present publisher of the Argus has on the machine just twenty years to-day—and still lives.  
—Now is a good time to pay for the Argus. We want funds to enable us to surprise some of our creditors.  
—The number of visiting strangers during Commemorative week was much larger than in former years.  
—W. D. Harrison, Esq., has sold his residence of William and Thompson streets, to Prof. Greene, of the University. Terms private.  
—The Regents, at the recent session, unanimously passed a resolution approving the action of the Faculty in suspending the hazing students and their confederates, protesting and dictating associates.  
—J. F. Hicks, a lightning rod man, is now operating in this vicinity. Several years ago Mr. Hicks put up some rods for us in a good and workmanlike manner, and we haven't been struck by any lightning yet.  
—Wood has continued to move freely during the week, despite the intensely hot weather, and at prices a little in advance of last week's quotations. Yesterday from 40 to 45 cts. was being paid. The purchases to date aggregate about 125,000 ft.

At the last meeting of the Board of Regents, Prof. Walker, of the Law School, was given leave of absence for one year, and Hon. Wm. P. Wells, of Detroit, was appointed temporary lecturer in his place. Henry F. Burton, of 72, was appointed instructor in Latin during the absence of Prof. Walker in Europe.

High School “Commencement.”

The exercises of the graduating class of the High School took place on Friday forenoon last, at the hall of the High School building, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The hall was beautifully trimmed for the occasion (as usual by the Juniors), with wreaths and festoons of evergreen, hanging baskets of flowers, and pictures. The class motto over the windows in the rear of platform, “Eten to Heights,” was beautifully executed, and we hope significant in prophecy. The platform was occupied by the teachers of the High School, members of the School Board, and other prominent citizens.  
The exercises were conducted in accordance with the following PROGRAMME.  
MUSIC—“Wanderer's Night Song.”  
PRAYER, by Rev. S. Reed.  
MUSIC—“Prayer Before Battle.”  
1. Our Country's Debt to Her Orators.  
A. S. PETTIT.  
2. Foundations.  
FANNIE KIERSTEDT.  
3. American Adaptability of Character.  
J. L. WATKINS.  
4. Relation of Literary Culture to Success.  
FLOA A. NORTON.  
MUSIC—“Toast.”  
5. Nobility.  
OBS. SCHULTZ.  
6. Has it Failed?  
D. N. DETAR.  
7. Intertwined with Gold.  
ALTA L. BROTHERTON.  
8. The Prejudice of Patriotism.  
J. H. SCOTT.  
MUSIC—“Praise to the Soldier.”  
9. Customs.  
CORA A. SCHOFF.  
10. Some Defects in Our Educational System.  
WEBSTER COOK.  
11. The Spirit of Inquiry.  
MARY L. MARTIN.  
12. Concentration.  
G. W. KNIGHT.  
MUSIC—“What Beams so Brightly.”  
13. The Dream of One Age to the Future.  
MELIE ROBERTS.  
14. Republicanism in France.  
A. C. ANGELL.  
15. Capacity for Friendship.  
ROSE J. COLBY.  
16. The Utility of Doubt.  
G. H. HARBOWER.  
MUSIC—“The Rose.”  
PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.  
MUSIC—“Waltz.”  
We are not disposed to criticize the individual orations or essays, or to point out special beauties—were few. The essays of the young ladies were well written, and well read, and we should say spoken of one or two of them while the orations of the gentlemen combined maturity of thought with general good delivery showing careful study and training. Neither will we lay ourselves open to a charge of favoritism by assuming to say who excelled. The chosen representatives of the class did credit to themselves, their class, their teachers, and the school.  
At the close of the programme the several divisions were called to the platform, and Superintendent Perry, presented each with a certificate of graduation in one or more of the prescribed courses, as follows:  
Classical Course.—A. C. Angell, Otis C. Baker, Alta L. Brotherton, J. Rose Colby, Webster Cook, M. B. Danahy, D. N. DeTar, C. M. Daugherty, Franklin Garrison, Clarence T. Griggs, George H. Harbower, George W. Knight, F. Pettit, Ott. Schultz, Job T. Scott, Lizette C. Wilson, Frank A. Woodruff, T. J. Wampler, S. P. Young.  
Latin Course.—Daniel A. Allen, Nellie Burton, Helen Buzzard, Kate Conant, John A. Flynn, Charles E. Garner, Mary L. Riley, Melie Rogers, Sydney Wright, Hattie Wines.  
Scientific Course.—G. F. Almondinger, Miriam C. Ames, Clara E. Beecher, Janus Brady, George H. Chipman, E. S. Davis, J. D. Duffins, J. E. Hanson, Ella Hicks, Ceila Y. Lindsay, H. G. Longren, H. G. Myers, Flora A. Norton, Carrie L. Rindon, William A. Oles, T. J. Reed, Addie Smith, H. G. Wauity, J. L. McKay, Maria Vail.  
English Course.—Catharine Allen, Fannie Kierstedt, Mary L. Martin, Cora A. Schoff, Clara S. Taylor.  
French and Scientific Courses.—Alice H. Douglas, Lillian S. Wells.  
German and Scientific Courses.—Flora Hanson, E. G. Mann.  
German and Latin Courses.—F. D. Emmerich.  
German Course.—Lillian Hillis.  
Commercial Course.—Charles Everett, Fred C. Hagan, N. W. Leonard, J. C. Taylor, Julia Wain, Ulysses T. Foster.  
The “benefit” benediction was pronounced by Rev. S. Haskell.  
The music of the occasion was furnished by the University Glee Club of 75.  
And so closes another prosperous school year.

By ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Magazines for July.

The July Magazines come to our table a little later than usual, but we have the following:  
—The Atlantic, with the opening chapter of a promising new novel, A Foregone Conclusion, by W. D. Howells, author of “The Wood of the King,” “A Chance Acquaintance,” etc.; For the King (Northern Mexico, 1640), by Bret Harte; poem: A Rebel's Recollections of the Men who made the Army, by Geo. Cary Eggleston; The Ship in the Desert, poem, by Joaquin Miller; Witte, another touching Adriatic tale, by P. Deming; Journalism and Journalismists, by F. B. Sanborn, of the Springfield Republican; Two European Schools of Design, South Kensington and Antwerp, by W. J. Stillman; Scottish Banking, by William Wood; A Prodigal in Baskins, by Charles Warren Stoddard; An Earnest Sowing of Wild Oats, by Robert Dale Owen, beginning a new autobiographical series; Katy's Fortune, by Will W. Harney, with notes on Literature, Art, and Education. H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston.  
—Scribner opens with another of Edward King's illustrated “Great South” series, his paper being Some Notes on Missouri: The Heart of the Republic. Two more chapters of Jules Verne's Mysterious Island follow, in which the lost engineer is found. A Four-Leaved Clover, by Kate Tilton, is concluded. The Argus Death-Mask is discussed by John S. Hart; three more chapters, XXI-XXIII, of Katherine Earle, by Adelaide Trafton, are given; Our E-chatalogy is by an Orthodox Scholar; Studies of Some British Authors, by Richard Henry Stoddard; The Fire at Grandville Mills, by Fannie Hudson Burnett; Strange Scenes in Strange Lands, by Charles F. Adams. The poems are by John Fraser, Benj. F. Taylor, Edward King, and Louise Chandler Moulton. The several editorial departments are especially readable. Scribner & Co., New York.  
—The Eclectic has a very fine portrait of that eminent lawyer Charles O'Connor, accompanied by a biographical sketch, and the choice selections from foreign periodicals include the following: Authors and Publishers, Artificial Memory, Impressions of Iceland, The Reply of Achilles to Agamemnon (by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone), Strange Marine Animals, A Ride Through the Bazar at Yarkand, Dante; II, His Writings, An Afternoon with Old Volumes, The Story of a Yorkshire Blacksmith (Robert Collyer), Sex in Mind and Education, by Mrs. E. Isabella Garrett, D. Anderson, M. D., with additional chapters of that capital novel, Far from the Maddening Crowd, by Thos. Hardy, and well illustrated departments. E. B. Rouse & Co., New York.

A GREAT VAIL IN OUR JAIL AND POOR HOUSE.

The hasted term reminds us of a week long existing in our Poor House and Jail—facilities for bathing. In the first report of the Commissioners to examine the Penal and Charitable Institutions, they noted under the heading Washenaw County Jail—as no bathing facilities. Some years since the Board of Supervisors passed an order for a bathing tub, but the appropriation was inadequate. The tub was confined for weeks, especially those not under sentence, should at least not be denied so simple a comfort, while often, men are brought in from the gutter who need a thorough cleaning for the benefit of others as well as themselves. At no great expense a bathing tub might be placed in one of the cells and water supplied from a spring in the cellar.  
In the report of the Commissioners made to the last Legislature, commencing, as they justly may, our Poor House, they said, “one great want is some better provision for bathing purposes.” It is due to those faithful servants as Mr. and Mrs. Van Riper, that they should have every facility for keeping their wards in good condition. All things considered, the House is a level of cleanliness.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 14th of June, by Rev. H. D. Jordan, Miss ELIZA J. LARAWAY, of Kalamazoo, and A. W. MARTIN, of Jackson.

DIED.

In Northfield, Mrs. AVIS BRUNDAE, of old age, in her 88th year.  
Mrs. BRUNDAE was born and raised in Connecticut. Her husband was in Genesee County, N. Y., and emigrated to Northfield in the year 1825.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.  
BUTTER—100c.  
COFFEE—70c. per bu.  
CHICKENS—Dressed 100c. lb.  
EGGS—Common 14c.  
LARD—\$8.20 per ton, according to quality.  
WHEAT—No. 1, 42c. 45c.; No. 2, 41c. 44c.; No. 3, 40c. 43c.; No. 4, 39c. 42c.; No. 5, 38c. 41c.; No. 6, 37c. 40c.; No. 7, 36c. 39c.; No. 8, 35c. 38c.; No. 9, 34c. 37c.; No. 10, 33c. 36c.; No. 11, 32c. 35c.; No. 12, 31c. 34c.; No. 13, 30c. 33c.; No. 14, 29c. 32c.; No. 15, 28c. 31c.; No. 16, 27c. 30c.; No. 17, 26c. 29c.; No. 18, 25c. 28c.; No. 19, 24c. 27c.; No. 20, 23c. 26c.; No. 21, 22c. 25c.; No. 22, 21c. 24c.; No. 23, 20c. 23c.; No. 24, 19c. 22c.; No. 25, 18c. 21c.; No. 26, 17c. 20c.; No. 27, 16c. 19c.; No. 28, 15c. 18c.; No. 29, 14c. 17c.; No. 30, 13c. 16c.; No. 31, 12c. 15c.; No. 32, 11c. 14c.; No. 33, 10c. 13c.; No. 34, 9c. 12c.; No. 35, 8c. 11c.; No. 36, 7c. 10c.; No. 37, 6c. 9c.; No. 38, 5c. 8c.; No. 39, 4c. 7c.; No. 40, 3c. 6c.; No. 41, 2c. 5c.; No. 42, 1c. 4c.; No. 43, 0c. 3c.; No. 44, 0c. 2c.; No. 45, 0c. 1c.; No. 46, 0c. 0c.; No. 47, 0c. 0c.; No. 48, 0c. 0c.; No. 49, 0c. 0c.; No. 50, 0c. 0c.; No. 51, 0c. 0c.; No. 52, 0c. 0c.; No. 53, 0c. 0c.; No. 54, 0c. 0c.; No. 55, 0c. 0c.; No. 56, 0c. 0c.; No. 57, 0c. 0c.; No. 58, 0c. 0c.; No. 59, 0c. 0c.; No. 60, 0c. 0c.; No. 61, 0c. 0c.; No. 62, 0c. 0c.; No. 63, 0c. 0c.; No. 64, 0c. 0c.; No. 65, 0c. 0c.; No. 66, 0c. 0c.; No. 67, 0c. 0c.; No. 68, 0c. 0c.; No. 69, 0c. 0c.; No. 70, 0c. 0c.; No. 71, 0c. 0c.; No. 72, 0c. 0c.; No. 73, 0c. 0c.; No. 74, 0c. 0c.; No. 75, 0c. 0c.; No. 76, 0c. 0c.; No. 77, 0c. 0c.; No. 78, 0c. 0c.; No. 79, 0c. 0c.; No. 80, 0c. 0c.; No. 81, 0c. 0c.; No. 82, 0c. 0c.; No. 83, 0c. 0c.; No. 84, 0c. 0c.; No. 85, 0c. 0c.; No. 86, 0c. 0c.; No. 87, 0c. 0c.; No. 88, 0c. 0c.; No. 89, 0c. 0c.; No. 90, 0c. 0c.; No. 91, 0c. 0c.; No. 92, 0c. 0c.; No. 93, 0c. 0c.; No. 94, 0c. 0c.; No. 95, 0c. 0c.; No. 96, 0c. 0c.; No. 97, 0c. 0c.; No. 98, 0c. 0c.; No. 99, 0c. 0c.; No. 100, 0c. 0c.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET.

Latest quotations for leading articles of country produce—June 25, are as follows:  
Wheat—No. 1, 42c. 45c.; No. 2, 41c. 44c.; No. 3, 40c. 43c.; No. 4, 39c. 42c.; No. 5, 38c. 41c.; No. 6, 37c. 40c.; No. 7, 36c. 39c.; No. 8, 35c. 38c.; No. 9, 34c. 37c.; No. 10, 33c. 36c.; No. 11, 32c. 35c.; No. 12, 31c. 34c.; No. 13, 30c. 33c.; No. 14, 29c. 32c.; No. 15, 28c. 31c.; No. 16, 27c. 30c.; No. 17, 26c. 29c.; No. 18, 25c. 28c.; No. 19, 24c. 27c.; No. 20, 23c. 26c.; No. 21, 22c. 25c.; No. 22, 21c. 24c.; No. 23, 20c. 23c.; No. 24, 19c. 22c.; No. 25, 18c. 21c.; No. 26, 17c. 20c.; No. 27, 16c. 19c.; No. 28, 15c. 18c.; No. 29, 14c. 17c.; No. 30, 13c. 16c.; No. 31, 12c. 15c.; No. 32, 11c. 14c.; No. 33, 10c. 13c.; No. 34, 9c. 12c.; No. 35, 8c. 11c.; No. 36, 7c. 10c.; No. 37, 6c. 9c.; No. 38, 5c. 8c.; No. 39, 4c. 7c.; No. 40, 3c. 6c.; No. 41, 2c. 5c.; No. 42, 1c. 4c.; No. 43, 0c. 3c.; No. 44, 0c. 2c.; No. 45, 0c. 1c.; No. 46, 0c. 0c.; No. 47, 0c. 0c.; No. 48, 0c. 0c.; No. 49, 0c. 0c.; No. 50, 0c. 0c.; No. 51, 0c. 0c.; No. 52, 0c. 0c.; No. 53, 0c. 0c.; No. 54, 0c. 0c.; No. 55, 0c. 0c.; No. 56, 0c. 0c.; No. 57, 0c. 0c.; No. 58, 0c. 0c.; No. 59, 0c. 0c.; No. 60, 0c. 0c.; No. 61, 0c. 0c.; No. 62, 0c. 0c.; No. 63, 0c. 0c.; No. 64, 0c. 0c.; No. 65, 0c. 0c.; No. 66, 0c. 0c.; No. 67, 0c. 0c.; No. 68, 0c. 0c.; No. 69, 0c. 0c.; No. 70, 0c. 0c.; No. 71, 0c. 0c.; No. 72, 0c. 0c.; No. 73, 0c. 0c.; No. 74, 0c. 0c.; No. 75, 0c. 0c.; No. 76, 0c. 0c.; No. 77, 0c. 0c.; No. 78, 0c. 0c.; No. 79, 0c. 0c.; No. 80, 0c. 0c.; No. 81, 0c. 0c.; No. 82, 0c. 0c.; No. 83, 0c. 0c.; No. 84, 0c. 0c.; No. 85, 0c. 0c.; No. 86, 0c. 0c.; No. 87, 0c. 0c.; No. 88, 0c. 0c.; No. 89, 0c. 0c.; No. 90, 0c. 0c.; No. 91, 0c. 0c.; No. 92, 0c. 0c.; No. 93, 0c. 0c.; No. 94, 0c. 0c.; No. 95, 0c. 0c.; No. 96, 0c. 0c.; No. 97, 0c. 0c.; No. 98, 0c. 0c.; No. 99, 0c. 0c.; No. 100, 0c. 0c.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

From the Detroit Free Press.  
MICHIGAN CENTRAL CATTLE YARDS.  
Monday, June 22.  
The total receipts for the past two weeks were as follows:  
For the week ending June 22. June 15.  
Horses—183 140  
Cattle—1,837 418 2,969 477  
Hogs—16,791 46 18,187 332  
Sheep—565 1,400 355  
Receipts were considerably off during the past week, but the quality was much improved and the market was about as last reported. Mr. Coughlan bought of J. Steel one load of fat cattle averaging about 1,650 at \$5 12 1-2; one load of stockers averaging about 875 lbs. at \$4 25. Leo sold to Downey 8 head averaging 1,170 lbs. at 45c. Sheep were off and the supply was better, 108 averaging 99 lbs. sold at \$4 90. Hogs are quiet and about steady, 24 averaging 217 lbs. sold at \$5 25. We quote:  
Choice steers, from 1,000 to 1,400 lbs. \$5 00 a 6 00  
Good butchers' from 900 to 1,200 lbs. 4 00 a 4 25  
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs. 3 00 a 4 25  
Good sheep, from 55 to 95 lbs. 50c a 6 00  
Fat hogs, per cwt. 5 25 a 5 50  
Pigs, mixed lots, per cwt. 4 75 a 5 25  
KING'S CATTLE YARDS,  
DETROIT, Monday evening, June 22.  
CATTLE.  
Prices were low today, but all offered were needed and sold briskly at about last week's prices; some declined 1-4 c. off, but it was scarcely observable. Nearly everything was sold, and the late good feeling has made a wonderful improvement in the general appearance of cattle. We quote:  
Choice beefs, shipping steers and heifers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 lbs. \$5 00 a 6 00  
Good butchers' steers and heifers, averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. 4 00 a 4 75  
Working cattle, well fattened, averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. 4 00 a 5 00  
Cows, common to choice, 4 00 a 5 00  
Stockers and packers' medium steers and heifers, in decent flesh, 500 to 1,000 lbs. 4 00 a 4 37  
MILK COWS.  
There was a fair number in this week, but feed is so much in favor of holders that prices were firm. A very few sold at \$40.45, of good quality, and some rough looking ones were held at \$35.  
There were more sheep offered today and prices were easier. Eighty-six good fat sheep, averaging 77 lbs., sold at \$4 25. T. F. Patton sold 26 wethers, averaging 80 lbs., at \$3 a head and 20 lambs for \$2 75 a head; 69 were sold for \$4 50 per cwt., averaging 89 lbs.

New Advertisements.

Mortgage Sale.  
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1873, by Lucy E. Garlinghouse to the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and a small portion of the principal of said mortgage, to wit, the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, and interest thereon, being due and payable, the undersigned, as mortgagee, do hereby give notice that he will sell, at public vendue, on the first day of July, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in and for said county, by virtue of the power so contained in said mortgage, all the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All that piece or parcel of land situated in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, and being the place of holding the Circuit Court in and for said county, by virtue of the power so contained in said mortgage, all the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All that piece or parcel of land situated in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, and being the place of holding the Circuit Court in and for said county, by virtue of the power so contained in said mortgage, all the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All that piece or parcel of land situated in the City of Ann Arbor, in 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# Michigan Argus.

FAIR AND FIFTEEN.

She is the east ready for the sun  
Upon a cloudless day, the hot cheek  
Hath caught the trick of that delicate  
streak  
Which says earth's lightward footsteps have been  
And still her brow is like some arctic light  
Which never knows the full hot flush of  
noon;  
She wears the seal of May and not of June;  
She is the new day furthest off from night!

Luring in promises of all dainties sweetest;  
A bud with crimson rifts through its green  
The large, clear eyes, she shows their life  
between,  
Give hints of this dear wonder's near complete-  
ment.

For when the bud is fair, and full, like this,  
I know that there will be a queen of  
beauty, and that the flower will be  
thought of it before; it is no slow  
moves every bit of starch, or anything  
else, and makes them so smooth.

One girl taught me that old corsets  
make the best dress-clothes. Just one-  
half of a time is a convenient size, they  
are ready made, and much better than  
unfolding to take hold of anything with  
than a made hand, and much easier to  
wash. Just throw them in with the  
household wash, as you may happen to  
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Another girl pours hot water on the  
blades of steel knives, and they wipe easily,  
and do not need drying.  
Another one told me the best way to  
keep hams and dried beef was to pack in  
dry salt. We have tried it several years  
with perfect success. An old salt barrel  
is convenient. Set it in some cool, dry  
place, put into the thick layer of salt,  
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and salt again, till the barrel is full.  
There is not the least danger from the  
salt in this practice, and the ham and beef  
dried, and put away early, before the flies  
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to handle than when put in ashes or oats,  
or anything of that kind.

The Art of Making Ice-cream.  
There are two different ways of making  
these most welcome of all summer re-  
freshments—that practiced by the Paris-  
ian and Neapolitan "glaciers," and that of  
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former yields an ice as solid, rich and  
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the goodly city of Philadelphia, who  
fondly imagine we have the best in the  
world, are all familiar. A long and  
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ices of Tortoni and the Cafe de la Paix  
in Paris, and of the Cafe d'Europe in  
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For enlightenment of thousands of  
lovers of these cooling and refreshing  
wholesome gifts, I give you the two  
modes of preparing them: the first—  
NAPOLITAN ICE-CREAM.  
Run well together 12 eggs and 1-4  
pounds of white sifted sugar, add two  
quarts of perfectly fresh and pure cream  
flavor as below named, and cook in a  
flavor boiler (a tin vessel set into a large  
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stantly till it thickens, but it must not  
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As there is "reason in the cooking of  
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Tingle's freezer, which I find superior to  
any other.

Put the cream into the freezing-can,  
put in the dasher, cover and fasten; then  
break up your ice with a wooden mallet,  
in any heavy, coarse cloth, old coffee sack,  
or the like, to the size of walnuts, and  
pack firmly around the can, adding  
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BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—The way to  
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good. As to the general rules of hygiene,  
they are applicable here, to sleep too  
much is bad as not to sleep enough. A  
too active life has as many disadvantages  
as a too inactive one.

and put on a thick coat of paint, which  
should be mixed at the paint shop in  
right proportions; let it dry thoroughly  
then give it another coat, when perfect-  
ly dry, nail it down to the kitchen, and  
you can scrub and wash it like an oilcloth,  
and with a yearly coat of paint it will do  
duty much longer than any common oil-  
cloth. Every year a fresh coat of paint  
can be applied and allowed to dry before  
using the floor, and it can be kept look-  
ing very nicely for years. Every kitchen  
requires a wide, roomy table, or dresser,  
for cutting meat (but a separate, hard-  
wood bench, which will also be useful for  
chopping and cutting meat), preparing  
vegetables, making bread, etc.

Valuable Hints.  
A lady correspondent of the Country  
Gentleman writes:

"I learn a great many useful little  
things from my servant girls. The other  
day Mary was ironing and asked for a  
piece of sand-paper to rub her irons on.  
I was astonished that I had never  
thought of it before; it is no slow  
moves every bit of starch, or anything  
else, and makes them so smooth.

One girl taught me that old corsets  
make the best dress-clothes. Just one-  
half of a time is a convenient size, they  
are ready made, and much better than  
unfolding to take hold of anything with  
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Another girl pours hot water on the  
blades of steel knives, and they wipe easily,  
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Another one told me the best way to  
keep hams and dried beef was to pack in  
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Put the cream into the freezing-can,  
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break up your ice with a wooden mallet,  
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All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. All  
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AT THE  
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JUST RECEIVED

A Big Stock of  
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We call  
SPECIAL ATTENTION

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Which will be sold  
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