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.]

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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.

WM. LEWITT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office over Watts' Jewelry Store, Main Street, Ann Arbor. 1487tf

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

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.

N. 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.

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.

WM. WAGNER, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, 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.

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. Cor Huron and Fourth sts.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 16th, 1869.

DR. C. A. LEITER,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office over Watts' Jewelry Store, Main Street, Residence 58 East Huron Street,

1469tf ANN ARBOR, MICH.

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*

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

C. Pond's

BUSINESS COLLEGE!

Bank Block,

Ann Arbor, - Michigan.

No vacations. Day classes throughout the year. Students enter at any time. Instruction according to most approved plans. Students have "Actual Practice" at the beginning of the course in book keeping. 1441tf

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF

ABNER HITCHCOCK & CO.

43 South Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

City Property, Houses, Lots and Farms

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGED.

SOUTHERN LANDS FOR SALE.

COLONIES LOCATED.

STOCKS AND MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

1476m3 AND MONEY'S LOANED.

MISTAKEN.

BY RUTH READE.

The water trickled close beside them,
 The lime rocks leaned above, below,
The rose-buds bloomed in her white fingers,
 Her cheeks blushed with a softer glow.

He whispered words heart-deep with meaning,
 She turned her fair, sweet face away
Toward the sunset glory trailing
 Behind the slow-departing day.

He craved an answer; then arising
 She turned and faced him eye to eye,
Her voice spoke low without a falter:
 "There *is* no friendship; life's a lie."

I once believed the single fable,
 That novels preach and fools will trust;
But now I'm wiser: Life's a whirlwind
 And man is nothing more than dust.

You say you love me: that's a fancy
 As lasting as this little flower:
See, I will fix it in this crevice
 To finish here life's tiny hour."

And then he answered: "Now believe me,
 Each flower touched by human hand
Receives a soul, and blooms immortal
 Beyond us in the Heaven-land.

So, as you say, my love is like it;
 I take your words and hold them true;
And when you reach the better country,
 You'll find my love there seeking you."

She laughed a laugh of scornful meaning,
 Then turned and left him standing still,
And with reluctance unavailing
 The day went out behind the hill.

Years afterward a weary woman,
 From whose sad life all hope had flown,
Found in in the crevice of the lime-rock
 A tiny rose-bud *turned* to *stone*.

—*Inter Ocean.*

WHICH IS BEST?

This world is dark and dreary,
 When we make it so;
This world is bright and cheerful,
 When we take it so.

Our friends are cold and distant
 Whene'er we doubt them;
Our friends are true and loving
 Whene'er we trust them.

Is't best to live in the dark,
 Doubting day by day,
Or live in the light of love,
 Trusting day by day?

GRIPPER'S MISTAKE.

One of the first settlers in the Wild River region was David Somerby. He was a quiet, well-meaning man, content to live upon the results of honest toil, and anxious to render unto every man his due. He bought his land when it was cheap, in fact when the price was merely nominal; and what with hunting and fishing, and cultivating such land as he was inclined to clear, he managed to live very comfortably. Another of the early settlers was Jasper Gripper. But Gripper was a different sort of a man from Somerby. He was close and tricky, and could bear down hard upon his neighbor, when pursuing his own interests. He boasted to his friends that no one should overreach him. Aye, Jasper Gripper, but thou mayest overreach thyself. We shall see. Time passed on, and it became known to lumbermen of Massaquoit, that the best pine in the country came from the Wild River region. One day in early spring, a gentleman came up from the distant city, and looked up and down the river, on Jasper Gripper's land, and on the following day he was joined by two other gentlemen. Gripper had often thought what a splendid place that would be for a dam and mill. With a firm dam, the power would be enormous. There was only one difficulty; the extreme freshets to which the river was subject in the spring and autumn, would render it difficult to fix the dam. But there were engineers who could overcome all such difficulties. Finally the gentleman who had first visited the fall, introduced himself to Mr. Gripper as Mr. James Bates, and frankly stated that he had been commissioned to examine the fall, and if he thought proper, to purchase it. Jasper Gripper was keenly and sharply alive. His eye teeth were cut. He knew for several years the attention of lumbermen had been directed to the Wild River pines, and that lately the people had discovered that the land was of the very best quality. And, moreover, he knew that the fall upon his land was the only site upon the river, anywhere in that region, where the dam could be safely erected. There was another fall six miles below, upon David Somerby's estate, but it was of a wild, roaring, turbulent character, locked in the jaws of towering granite, where no mills could be possibly built.

"Of course," said Mr. Bates, "we cannot think of paying much for the water privilege, and but very little for the land which would be required for our buildings. The expense of erecting a suitable dam will be very great, and at best we run great risk. You will be the gainer in every way. Not only will it open a ready market for your lumber, but the value of all your surrounding land will be enhanced."

Mr. Gripper winked and then nodded. He had his own interests to look after. If he did not look after them he was sure nobody else would. After a deal of thinking he said he would sell the water privilege, together with ten acres of land adjacent, for two thousand dollars. The agent was astonished. He considered the price ridiculous.

"Why," said he, "you did not pay so much for your whole territory."

It makes no odds what he (Gripper) had paid. His price had been named, and the company could take it, or let it be. Mr. Bates was not authorized to accept such terms. He must confer with his principals. And he went away. In a few days he came again, this time in company with three others. They went up and examined the water privilege, and then came back to Mr. Gripper's house, where they informed that individual that if he would throw in ten more acres of land, they would accept his offer. Gripper thought he had them. He had thoroughly digested the matter, and had come to the conclusion that the water power would be of inestimable value to the company to improve it, and that they were bound to have it.

"Gentlemen," said he "my offer of two thousand dollars was made for your acceptance several days ago. I did not leave it open to your pleasure. I have since been examining the property more thoroughly, and have concluded not to sell for less than three thousand."

"Why, bless your soul, man!" cried one of the company; "do you realize how our mills, erected upon that site, would benefit you? The value of all the rest of your property would be doubled—aye, quadrupled—the moment our wheels were set in motion. We had supposed you would freely give the water power to a responsible company who would improve it."

Mr. Gripper laughed scornfully. He knew his own interests better than that; they could take up with his offer, or they could leave it as they pleased. After much discussion, Mr. Bates spoke thus: "Mr. Gripper, we would like your final offer to remain open to our acceptance three days, at the end of which time you shall have your answer. Will you accommodate us?"

"When I said three thousand dollars," said Mr. Gripper, "I meant to include only ten acres of land. If you want ten acres more, I must call it five thousand." And with this monstrous proposition, which was to be open three days, the parties separated. One of the gentlemen of Mr. Bates' party was Benton McIntosh, the most accomplished engineer of the day.

"You spoke of another fall below here" he said, after they had left Gripper's residence.

"Yes," answered Bates, "but you will find it utterly impracticable."

Still McIntosh wished to look at it, and thither the party bent their steps.

The fall was found to be a tumbling, dashing flood, pouring down a declivity of at least seventy feet in a distance of twenty rods, leaping and surging over jagged shelves of rocks into a boiling chasm below, while on both hands arose perpendicular walls of solid granite, showing that at some period far remote, the mountain torrent had literally cut its way through the adamantine ledge. McIntosh examined the lay of the land below the fall, and at a point not far distant in that direction, he found a shallow swell or gully overgrown with grass and shrubbery, but with a deposit of river sand upon its bottom. The appearance of the place attracted his attention.

"Probably," said Mr. Bates, "it is where the melted snow or heavy rain finds its course into the rive."

"I think not," said Mr. McIntosh. "This is sand from the river—not from the hills—and you will observe that it could not have been backed up by any rise of the water below. Let us follow it." And they struck out into the water path, and followed it up around the ledge by an easy and gradual ascent, until it led them out upon the river's bank, nearly a quarter of a mile from the fall.

"Eureka!" cried McIntosh, clapping his hands exultingly. "Here we have a water course marked out and graded by nature herself, which will yield a power immensely superior to the one above. And, moreover, all the dangers from floods are debarred.

The other quickly comprehended the value of the discovery. They saw that by cutting a canal along the old water course—a course over which the river had poured a stream at its highest flood—they would be able to control the water at will, and use it over again for the consumption by mills, set one below the other along the gracefully curved track. And two things more: The sites were more favorable for building here than were those above, with better timber land surrounding; and the furious cataract would not be between their mills and the market. The question was, who owned the newly discovered privilege? It belonged to David Somerby. They visited him, and carefully opened their business

"Look here, gentlemen," he said, after they had beaten the bush awhile—their experience with Gripper had made them cautious—"let us understand each other. Tell me plainly what it is you want, and I will tell you as plainly what I will do on my part."

Mr Bates made up his mind that he had an honest, straightforward man to deal with, and he stated his case plainly and frankly. He not only told how the company would develop the water power and erect their mills, but he went on to point out the advantages which would result to the adjoining land, both in enhancing the value of the land in itself, and also of the magnificent pine and spruce timber with which it was covered. Mr. Somerby listened attentively, and at length told them to call upon him the following morning. He wanted to sleep upon it. That evening Jasper Gripper called down to see his friend Somerby. He wanted to purchase five hundred acres more or less, of the pine intervale and spruce upland adjoining his land. Gripper fought shy, and hung on, and Somerby only got rid of him by assuring him that he was at present not at liberty to sell.

Aha!" chuckled Gripper. "Them mill folks have been here. They want the land. Well, well, let 'em buy it. I shall own all the land between it and their mills, and they'll find it hard work to get their logs up without my consent." And Gripper returned to his home firmly persuaded that the company had resolved to purchase his water privilege. "Oh, why had he not asked them five thousand for it?" On the following morning Mr. Bates and his friends were punctual, and when Mr. Somerby had been asked what conclusion he had arrived at, he spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, I have thought the matter all over, and have made up my mind. I have two propositions to make, and you can accept which you choose. All told, I own about fifteen hundred acres of land in this section, and the river cuts it nearly in halves. Full half of it is rich intervale, covered with pine, and the rest is upland and hill, with spruce, hemlock and oak. First, I will give you the land for your course and deed to you the power, and also give all the land necessary for your mill buildings, provided that you on your part will set at once about developing and improving the power and putting up the mills. Or I will turn all my land into the stock of the company at a fair appraisal, and become one of you."

Mr. Bates was authorized to accept the first offer on the spot, and to give bonds if necessary, for the performance of the company's part of the contract. But he liked the second offer best, though before accepting it he must confer at headquarters. Mr. Somerby informed him that the offer was open to him as long as he desired. On their way back Mr. Bates and his companions called upon Jasper Gripper.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Gripper, as soon as mutual salutations had been exchanged, "you will understand that when I offered the twenty acres of land I did not intend, for the price named, to include the timber standing thereon."

"It makes no difference," said Mr. Bates, with a smile, "we have concluded not to purchase your water privilege."

"How? Not purchase?" gasped Gripper.

"No; we do not want it." Mr. Bates did not think it necessary to tell him of the better power which they had discovered.

"But, gentlemen, there must be some mistake."

They assured him there was no mistake at all. Mr Gripper was in agony. He would take two thousand dollars. He would take fifteen hundred dollars. He would take whatever they were willing to pay. He would give them the water and the land, if they would put up the mills thereon. But they would not do it. He had pushed them just one step too far. In seeking to overreach them, he had overreached himself. And they left him a prey to remorse and bitterness of spirit. The company before whom McIntosh laid their plan appointed a commission, with full power to decide and negotiate; and upon visiting David Somerby's section, and carefully surveying his territory, they decided to accept his second proposition. So he surrendered his land into the stock of the company, and became one of them; and we may here remark, that six months later he was not a little surprised upon being appointed superintendent of the lumbering gangs, with a salary such as his wildest dreams of wealth had never grasped. The water power was developed under the engineering of Benton McIntosh, and it proved even greater than he had anticipated. The mills were erected—first for sawing lumber, and then for grinding grain; and in time, other mills for making cloth, and for fabricating various other articles necessary to the comfort of man. The land of Jasper Gripper was of course raised in value, but it availed him not. The sight of David Somerby, wealthy and respected, and honored with offices of profit and trust, while he was shunned and shut out from public confidence, filled him with a wrathful suffering. Verily, he had overreached himself in his narrowness and selfishness of spirit. To-day a flourishing town is upon the site of David Somerby's section, and the hum of thousands of busy spindles makes cheerful music for the prosperous operatives; and from its tireless looms and clanging forges, flows out wealth to the nation.

Economies of Travel.

Once in a while the weathercock Fashion points in the direction of economy, sound sense, and good taste. It so hapens that such is the case now with regard to traveling dresses. A plain *de bege* is good enough for anybody, and 20 yards will make a modest suit at a cost of from $6 to $10 for the raw material. A plain hat will cost $2 more. Everybody has or ought to have a satchel, a big shawl, and a traveling strap. With this the equipment for a short journey is sufficient. Excursion tickets are furnished at reduced rates, enabling the excursionist to visit various points of interest at little more than half the price for bare travel. It is the hotel bill and the meals along the road that make the expenses mount up so frightfully and keep at home many people that otherwise could afford to travel. If these could only be kept down the rest would be be easy. They can. A well-filled lunch basket, reënforced now and then at a first-class grocery, will keep the stomach and the purse full. In warm weather one is quite as well off to eat cold victuals as to have them fresh from the fire. The slave to tea and coffee can buy a cup at any restaurant for ten cents and for the rest cold boil eggs, cold broiled chicken, sandwiches and fresh fruit will suffice. When one is very much dissatisfied internally with this fare, "a good square meal" may be had for one dollar. Of course, if one has plenty of money, and can spend as much as he chooses, so much the better for him, but this class is not in the majority, and we write for those who must either economise or forego all the pleasures of Summer travel. As to the advantages of the lunch basket, those who have carried it once will be reluctant ever to leave it at home. While you sit quietly and at leisure discussing your cold chicken and cranberry jelly, your neighbor in the adjoining seat rushes to the table, snatches at the bread and butter, waits for his meat and vegetables till half the interval allotted for refreshments is gone, burns his mouth in the attempt to swallow the coffee, bolts the pie and rushes back to claim his seat as the train whistles away, while he is heard declaring that "nothing was fit to eat." Likely enough rapid feeding will give him an indigestion so that he will not be hungry at next meal-time. In an overland journey to California and back several years ago, the party of which we were members tried the lunch basket system, and warmly declared in its favor, as much from the physical comfort connected therewith as from motives of economy. With no baggage to look after, except what is carried in the hand, one is free to enjoy life as it passes, and can take things easy. If men can travel in one suit from place to place and require no change, women who make no pretensions to fashion can, too, if they only think so. An extra polonaise to be worn over the traveling skirt would take up little room, and give a change of dress; fresh ruffs and cuffs occupy little space, and these, with changes of under-garments, are all that is really necessary.

These hints, very homely and practical, are thrown out in the hope that many women upon considering them may see their way to enjoy a change of scene, and gain, by mingling with the crowds that throng the Summer lines of travel, and by visiting points of interest, a store of fresh ideas that shall break up and brighten the monotony of their lives, and give them, during the long Winter months, pleasant pictures for memory to dwell upon, and agreeable topics of conversation with their families.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Anecdote of Alexander Hamilton.

Hamilton was once applied to for professional assistance by a man from New York City, who held the guardianship of several orphan children. The children, then very young, would, on coming of age, if they had their rights, succeed to the possession of a large and valuable estate. In the title-deed of the estate the guardian had discovered material defects, and he thought he saw the way, with the assistance of an able lawyer, by which he could secure the title of the whole property to himself. He opened to Hamilton the whole business, exhibiting copies of the title-deeds and explaining how he would like to proceed; and he promised the great jurist a large reward if he would undertake the business. Hamilton said that he must give, to a matter of so much importance, due thought before he decided, and he set a time for his client to call again.

The guardian called according to appointment. Hamilton had put in writing faithful minutes of their former conversation, which, upon his second visit he read aloud.

"I think," said Hamilton, "that is a true statement of your plans?"

"Yes, sir," answered his client. "That is correct. And now, if I may ask what have you decided?"

"I will tell you, sir," replied Hamilton, sternly; "you are now completely in my power, and I consider myself as the future guardian of these unfortunate orphans. I have decided that you will settle with them honorably to the last penny or I will hunt you from the surface of the earth!"

It is unnecessary to add that the false-hearted guardian did not pursue his nefarious scheme any further.

An Insane Divinity Student.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 3.—At Fairbault, yesterday, in the Bishop's Cathedral, an insane divinity student named News attempted to assassinate Bishop Whipple. Just before the sermon News advanced rapidly to the chancel, but before the pistol which he held in his hand was discharged the bishop seized the man and forced him into a chair, when he was disarmed. The cause of the attempt was the refusal of the bishop to ordain News a priest, because of his unsound mind.

Unbeliever desires to know if black eyes are always the sign of high temper. Not always; they are sometimes a sign that you told a fellow he lied.

OUR LITTLE GHOST.

BY LOUISE M. ALCOTT.

Oft in the silence of the night,
 When the lonely moon rides high,
When wintry winds are whistling,
 And we hear the owl's shrill cry,
In the quiet, dusky chamber,
 By the flickering firelight,
Rising up between two sleepers,
 Comes a spirit all in white.

A winsome little ghost it is,
 Rosy-cheeked and bright of eye,
With yellow curls all breaking loose
 From a small cap pushed awry.
Up it climbs among the pillows,
 For the "big dark" brings no dread,
And a baby's boundless fancy
 Makes a kingdom of a bed.

A fearless little ghost it is,
 Safe the night seems as the day;
The moon is but a gentle face,
 And the sighing winds are gay,
The solitude is full of friends,
 And the hour brings no regrets;
For in this happy little soul,
 Shines a sun that never sets.

A merry little ghost it is,
 Dancing gaily by itself,
On the flowery counterpane,
 Like a tricksy household elf;
Nodding to the fitful shadows,
 As they flicker on the wall;
Talking to familiar pictures,
 Mimicking the owl's shrill call.

A thoughtful little ghost it is;
 And when lonely gambols tire,
With chubby hands on chubby knees,
 It sits winking at the fire.
Fancies, innocent and lovely,
 Shine before those baby eyes—
Endless fields of dandelions,
 Brooks, and birds, and butterflies.

A loving little ghost it is;
 When crept into its nest,
Its hand on father's shoulder laid,
 Its head on mother's breast,
It watcheth each familiar face
 With its tranquil, trusting eye;
And, like a sleepy little bird,
 Sings its own soft lullaby.

Then those who feigned to sleep before,
 Lest baby play till dawn,
Wake and watch their folded flower—
 Little rose without a thorn.
And, in the silence of the night,
 The hearts that love it most
Pray tenderly above its sleep,
 "God bless our little ghost!"

A Showman's Gratitude.

It must have been in or about the year 1830 that a peripatetic circus company pitched their tent in the village of Staunton, in the Valley of Virginia, for the profits to be reaped from the patronage of country gentry, yokel, and plantation hands, and gave such an entertainment of light fantastic equestrianism, athletic contortion, and ground and lofty tumbling as has not yet lost its periodical zest for rural neighborhoods. The small village inn and every other receptacle for transitory guests in the place were taxed to give temporary domicile to the small army of show people; but one there was of the cavalcade who, instead of billeting with his comrades, took the first opportunity to slip away from both tent and village, and follow a road winding afar among retired plantations.

This was a mere boy, haggard and precociously rueful of glance and figure, escaping from a bondage in which frequent stripes had not been wanting to make him something lower than a horse in nightly feats of the arena. Things had come to such a pitch in his maltreated young life that he preferred a future of beggary on foot to the last countered tinsel of the beggar on horseback, and upon reaching the stately Britingham plantation he began his new career by asking at the door for a glass of water. The sight of a white boy on tramp was a novelty, for that part of the country in those patriarchical days, and hence the whole household, with the planter at their head, were attracted to the scene. Upon being kindly questioned by old Mr. Britingham, the fugitive Smike of the circus frankly revealed his story and situation, and that with a piteous earnestness of speech and manner which might have extorted sympathy from the roughest phase of human nature. His response was an offer of immediate refuge and protection in the good old, hearty, hospitable style, and the whimper with which he accepted did him no harm in the estimation of his new friends.

Henceforth the runaway of the ring was a privileged inmate of the fine house for a year, enjoying every kindness that benevolence could devise; but at the end of that period, when another circus was tented in neighboring Staunton, and he went there with the throng to see, the influence of the old habit proved stronger in his nature than the newer ambition, and the boy being naturally of sawdust to the sawdust returned, not, however, without something gained for the refinement for his whole future life, in a sentiment of ardent gratitude to his benefactors, and an ardor to excel in his natural lot for the honor of that beneficent emotion. Only a circus-rider was he again, to be sure, but the something of better sphere of life with which he went back to horses and clowns was a something potential to make him rise above the creatures of meaner experience.

By skill as a performer, sobriety of private character, and a shrewdness not the less effectual for its honesty, his progress through the remaining years of his minority was a continual ascent, and in his twenty-first year he had attained the dignities of manager and proprietor. Many times in these prosperous days he brought his thriving circus to Staunton, and always improved the opportunity to present himself at the hospitable door where a simple glass of water had been the lens through which his friendless boyhood had caught its first view of the world's clearer face. The same-welcome was there still; the same disposition in his own heart to whimper; and "God bless you!" sounded in it all. The desolation of war supplanted the tent of the showman with that of the soldier in the once happy valley at last, and Sheridan rode to slaughter where erst the peaceful vaulter through hoops had urged his spangled steed in the merry round of the ring.

While the circus still gathered golden gain in distant uninvaded States, fire and sword ranged in tempests around the home of the Britinghams, until smoke-blackened chimneys marked the place where that home had been, and the churchyard closed upon the aged eyes most mournful for the desolation. Not until the spring of 1870 could the circus man, now well advanced in years himself, hear aught of the surviving family that, upon the destruction of their homestead and the death of their chief, had wandered away from the old plantation. At the time mentioned, when the now mammoth equestrian enterprise was giving entertainments in Kansas, a poorly dressed, hollow-cheeked man applied for some unskilled employment about the tents.

"Your name," said the rich showman, 'is Britingham."

There could be but one answer, reluctantly given:

"Yes."

With a strange look the rich proprietor grasped both hands of the other in his own:

"Then" said he, "you are the son of the best man that ever lived, and I thank God that you have come to share in all that your father has a mortgage upon for eternity. Take my tent, my people, my horses, my bank book, and then you'll have just the interest of the one unpaid debt of my life."

Here was good feeling and no mistake; the kind of feeling that needs some sort of unexpectedness of origin to make it perfectly sublime, and just enough of the commonness of common natures about it to excuse nature's common way of betraying its simplest effect. The two men cried over each other without the slightest regard to sex, and then the Southerner begged off as well as he could by finally consenting to accept a loan—only that—of $5,000 for the purchase of the farm.

The Yankee would not "let up on him," to use his own words, a cent cheaper, and added a season ticket to the show for the whole family. Two years later the aforesaid out-and-out double-twisted, dyed-in-the-wool Down-Easter was at Washington with his "city of tents," chromatic posters, unrivalled array of talent, and other epizootic symptoms. One night after the performance he was sitting in the room of his hotel, making merry with certain friends, when a card was handed him by a waiter, followed by its immediately invited owner, Mr. Britingham, of Kansas, now in a high state of agricultural affluence, who had called to pay back that loan, on his way to Virginia to see what could be done for the restoration of the old place.

"He wants to pay me back, gentlemen—pay me back!" ejaculated the showman, by way of general introduction to the company. "Why, heaven bless you, my boy, if it was twenty-five thousand I'd dodge you as many years to make you keep it—and a hundred thousand more. You're the son of the best man that ever lived; a man that made a man of me; and I'd like to see myself paid back."

A Newly-Discovered Nation.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The campaign of Gen. Crook against the Apaches last year opened to research a tract of land 200 miles square, which is rich in relics of our country's unknown past. It contains a chain of ancient cities in ruins, and a coterie of ancient towns still inhabited by a race which holds itself aloof from Indian and Mexican and American, prides itself on its descent from the ancient inhabitants of the country, and maintains a religion and a government, both of which are peculiar to itself. We are indebted to Capt. W. C. Manning, of the regular army, for the facts in our possession concerning this newly discovered race. Capt. Manning, who was with Gen. Crook during the whole campaign, and was recommended for promotion by the latter on account of gallantry in the field explored in the intervals of fighting. He visited the inhabited towns, talked with their rulers and informed himself concerning their customs. The largest settlement is in New Mexico, about 30 miles south of the border line. It is a type of the rest. A strong wall surrounds it. Within are houses for about 4,000 people. The population has dwindled, however, to about 1,800. The place was mentioned by a Spanish Jesuit who published, in 1559, a description of his wanderings in America. About 1535 another Jesuit wrote a minute account of it. This account is true in nearly every detail to-day. The language resembles the Chinese. So an ardent archæologist, who visited the city a year ago, says some of the minor customs correspond to those of the Chinese. The women are of the true Celestial type—almond eyes, protuberant bodies, little feet, etc. They dress their hair and themselves in Chinese fashion. Their religion is barbarously magnificent. Montezuma is their deity. His coming is looked for at sunrise each day. Immortality is part of their creed. The priests have heavily embroidered robes which have been used for unnumbered years. The ceremonies of worship are formal and pompous. The morality of this strange people, so far at least as foreigners are concerned, is irreproachable. It is probable that they keep a record of events by means of tying peculiar knots in long cords. This, if true, seems to establish some kinship or remote acquaintanceship between them and the Aztecs. Their government is a conservative republic. Power is vested in a council of 13 caciques. Six of them are selected for life. Old men are generally chosen, in order that their terms of office may not be inordinately long. The remaining seven are elected from time to time. One of them is the executive. Another is a sort of vice president. There is a war chief, a chief of police, etc. These seven caciques are usually young men. They serve but a few months. Suffrage is universal. It is scarcely necessary to supplement these facts with the statement that these dwellers in towns are quite far advanced in civilization. On this point one fact speaks volumes. Woman is not a beast of burden among them, as she is with all Indian tribes. She is held in high respect. Her tasks are confined to those of housekeeping. The written records which we have mentioned show that this isolated community has maintained its traditions unbroken for at least three and a half centuries. Its history, carefully studied, may prove a clue to the problem of the aboriginal Americans. The mound-builders of the North and the city-builders of the South may be represented in the town-dwellers of New Mexico and Arizona.

John Bright's Sarcasms.

John Bright has long been regarded as one of the most eloquent speakers in the English House of Commons, and one of the most popular orators with the people. His sterling common sense, his, candor, and his wonderful pathos, make him a general favorite, and he always draws a very large crowd when announced to speak in public.

But it is not so well known that his power of sarcasm is almost unrivaled.

When provoked by the taunts of opponents to use this weapon, which he does but seldom, his retorts are overwhelming.

Not very long ago he replied to some of the Tory party, who had been finding fault with the measures of Mr. Gladstone. He said, "These gentlemen must find fault; it is their nature; if they had been in the wilderness they would have complained of the Ten Commandments as a harassing piece of legislation."

But his sharpest sarcasms have been against members of the nobillity.

When boasts had been made of the antiqity of a prominent family, that their ancestors came over with the Conqueror, his reply was prompt, "I never heard that they did anything else."

A noble lord once said on an occasion of Mr. Bright's sickness, that Providence was punishing him for misuse of talents by inflicting a disease of the brain. The sarcasm of the rejoinder was terrific when Mr. Bright resumed his seat.

"It may be so; but, in any case, it will be some consolation to the friends and family of the noble lord to know that the disease is one which even Providence could not inflict upon him."

Husbands at Home.

Much of the joy and misery of home depends on the manner and spirit of the head of the house. Home may be a woman's kingdom, but if she is queen the prince consort has the power of doing a great deal of damage if not usurping the throne and taking the reins of government in his own hands. He may not openly discrown the rightful sovereign, but he may act a worse than rebel's part, creating disorder and destroying all her beautiful plans and ideals. There may be a despot behind the throne more tyrannical than the one who occupies it.

Many a man who appears decently in public is revenged upon society by acting the brute or bully towards his defenseless wife and children. This immunity from restraint has tempted many a man into low habits and harsh, tyrannical ways toward his family, who under other circumstances would have been quite respectable and kind. Men who have not the native refinement and nobility of soul to treat a loving wife and defenseless children with more kindness and consideration than they show to a mere passing acquaintance of the street, are unfit to have a wife and children, and the place they sleep in should be called a sty. The true man always goes up to his home, and while in it lives in the highest and finest and loveliest traits of his manhood. Be a beast and home will be a pen; be an angel and it will be a paradise.

What our American homes want to-day is more of the interest, the thought, the affection of men. Instead of making them the exhibition-room for peevishness, bad temper, stupidity, and petty tyranny, or even leaving them to the sole care of women and then finding fault because they are unsatisfactory, how much better and happier for all parties would it be if every man would give the best of his head and heart to make his home delightful and holy.

The true home is always on the highest plane of life, and the man finds it not by uncaging the beasts that crouch in his blood, but by unfolding the wings of the angel in his heart and brain. A man's house is his castle; let him keep it in a knightly fashion, with true chivalric honor, keeping every vow sacred, and holding a shield like the panoply of justice over the weak and small. It is a castle if he keep it so; let him not make it a cage. Rather should he unite with his wife in making it the sweetest and happiest spot on earth, and so blessed that neither will care for other heaven.—*Golden Age.*

Some Modern Sayings.

"Honesty is the best policy," unless you can get about $50,000, and effect a settlement at fifty per cent.

Honor thy father and thy mother, particularly about circus time, when you don't know where to raise fifty cents.

Never run in debt when you can avoid it. It is much better to go stubbing around in a broad cloth coat than to be in debt for a suit of Scotch mixed.

Let your motto be "Liberty or death," and if it comes to the pinch take the most of it in liberty.

Remember the poor. If you know of a family who are out of provisions and fuel, keep them in your thoughts until you meet Smith or Brown, and then tell them that they'd better make a donation. If they hold off, tell them that "He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." It is very easy to remember the poor. I can remember cases twenty years ago.

Respect old age. If you have a maiden aunt forty years old, and she is passing herself off for a girl of twenty-three, there is no call for you to expose her. The more you respect her age and keep still about it, the more she will respect you.

Never marry for wealth, but remember that it is just as easy to love a girl who has a brick house with a mansard roof and a silver-plated door-bell, as one who hasn't anything but an auburn head and an amiable disposition.

Love thy neighbor as thyself. Borrow his plow, hoe, or horses whenever you can, but if he wants to borrow yours, tell him you're very sorry, but you were just going to use them yourself.

Be guarded in your conversation. There are times when you may freely express your opinion of a political candidate, but you had better wait until his friends are over in the next county visiting.

Remember that appearances are often deceiving. Many a pale, thin young lady will eat more corned beef than a carpenter. Because you find her playing the piano in the parlor, it is no sign that her mother is not at the corner grocery running in debt for a peck of potatoes.

Restrain your temper, particularly if a policeman is in sight. Fits of anger hasten death. If a man should call you a horse-thief and you should get highly indignant, it would cut your life short by several days; and if it was in Texas, and there was a vigilance committee handy, it might cut it short altogether.

Rise with the lark. That is, during cold weather, as soon as the lark rises, waken your wife and tell her that it is time to build a fire. If she makes any objections you can refer her to a dozen works on the benefits of early rising. Any man who cares a cent for his wife's health will take pride in hearing her around the house at daylight of a winter's morning, getting up a red hot stove and warming his socks and boots.

Ornamental Lawns.

A rockery pretty enough to be as much of an ornament anywhere as a more expensive one would be, can be made by the girls and boys of any country home, without the expense of hiring a stone mason. The nicest looking boulder stones must be selected (quarry stones are not pretty in the rough), and laid on the ground in a circle about as large as a cart wheel; fill in the central space with mould, packing it well under the edges of the stones, and settling them down; when this wall is built up about two feet high, and filled up level with mould, set a smaller circle about a foot in; fill in and build up as high as the other; in the center of this last circle a nice looking jar may be sunk half its depth, or a little circle built up of the smallest and most daintily colored stones.

Care should be taken in the whole arrangement that brown or vermillion-colored stones be put in contrast with mottled or lighter colored ones. When laying the walls, have ready quantities of myrtle, basket geraniums, ferns, or any plants designed to grow over the walls; these can be pressed into every little notch, and between the stones. Now fill up the open spaces with the prettiest, sweetest specimens that can be found in the woods or garden—violets, trillium, Star of Bethlehem, ferns, sweet alyssum, mignonette, pansies and daisies. In the center put some stately blooming plant that will wave its banners all the summer through.

If the little folks will remember to water their rockery every evening, and in hot weather in the mornings too, they will find that the admiration it attracts from visitors and passers-by would alone sufficiently repay their trouble; and, being so well drained, they will find it in the fall an excellent place to tuck in snow-drops, crocuses and other bulbs for early spring blossoming.—*Country Gentleman.*

Gin and Pine.

Mr. Ben P. Shillaber has recently visited the Isle of Shoals, and had occasion to investigate the mysteries of gin and pine. In a note to the Boston *Transcript* he thus explains the results: "I was a guest at the Appledore, and felt considerably under the weather from the great shaking up I had endured in going thither. A friend of many years whispered in my ear, 'Try gin and pine.' It was a mysterious proposition, and I looked to him for an explanation. He led me down stairs, and then he demanded of the man who stood behind the counter, 'Gin and pine!' The gin was poured into a glass, and then a dark looking bottle was taken down—the same, I am told, that Smith discovered—and about a teaspoonful of a dark semi-fluid added. The tumbler was then filled with water and sweetened, and it was given me to take—as a medicine. I drank it with faith and waited the result. The Atlantic Ocean immediately overflowed its bank. I never saw so much of it before. The main land became invisible; Whale's Back Light was in a state of great commotion; the Appledores were as large as frigates; the veranda on which I walked was at an angle of 45 degrees, up which I stepped with difficulty; there were two entrances to the house, between which I struck; the casters and the goblets on the table were dancing to the accompaniment of knife and fork, and the chowder that a naiad handed me was immense—the only thing that seemed natural. But soon the feeling wore off, and health was restored. I am thus prepared to speak of the great Appledore remedy, one dose of which is enough for the worst cases. I would not recommend more than one, because further phenomena might ensue, which would react on the reputation one might wish to maintain."

The English Agricultural Labor Question.

There are two reasons why Americans should be interested in the great uprising of the English agricultural laborers against the proprietors and farmer-tenants of English land. One is that it is stimulating the emigration to this country of a physically stalwart and tolerable skillful class, and will aid in filling up the fertile virgin expanses of the West, and will supply to the agricultural labor market material of an excellent quality. The other is that the wretched condition under which the English peasants exist, and have existed from a remote period, as betrayed by the facts which have been brought to light by the uprising, afford a very striking and suggestive contrast to the condition of the same class in the United States; and this contrast is calculated to impart contentment to the laborers who in this country find their situation to be one of comparative comfort and opportunity.

It is rather less than two years since the plain and unpolished Methodist revivalist, Joseph Arch, himself once a peasant, but risen by his own sturdy effort to the independence of a modest proprietor of his own homestead and farm, fired the dull mind of the agricultural serf with the sense of his injuries, the conception of his rights, and the courage of resistance. An article appeared in *Harper's Magazine* in April, 1873, giving an account of this man—his life, his adoption of the mission to elevate and better the class in which he was born and to which he considered that he still belonged, and the beginnings of his crusade against the tyrannies of landed property. Since that article appeared the movement of combination, organization, and resistance has gone on with a momentum which Arch himself did not probably foresee. The exposure of the miserable condition of the peasants throughout England, and even in many parts of less feudal Scotland, has constantly added new, pregnant, and often startling facts to the evidence of which Arch was the rudely eloquent witness; and the peasants have proved themselves capable of exercising a formidable power which could scarcely have been anticipated a year ago.

The subject is a much broader one, moreover, than one of mere agricultural trades-unions, of strikes and lock-outs, of the conflict between a certain kind of capital and its corresponding complement of labor. It involves great questions and conditions lying at the very basis of English society and the English constitution. In comprehends the momentous subject of the tenure of the land, the still substantial remains of the old English feudalism, the power and future of the hereditary aristocracy, and thus elements which are in the very center of the structure of the monarchy.—*Harper's Magazine for August.*

Why He Did Not Graduate.

Gen. Custer tells in an amusing way why he did not graduate with his class at West Point: "Ludlow," he says (now Col. Ludlow), "was a greeny, but he had pluck; and one evening, when I was officer of the day, some upper classmen pitched on to him, and he showed fight. The boys encouraged them until they got into a good, square, out-and-outer, just as I was going my round. Instead of sending both of them, as I should, to the guard-house, you know, I pushed back some fellows that were trying to trip Ludlow, and said that there must be fair play. It was a good one, and Ludlow was getting the best of it, when the boys began to interfere again. I was just getting my hand in again when old ———, instructor in artillery, came around, and instead of arresting Ludlow and the other fellow, he locked me up for allowing the fight to go on, and I was in the guard-house when my class graduated. But they wanted soldiers at Washington just then, and they sent me on. I never went back there again."

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY WAR.—War is the grand impoverisher of the world. In estimating its havoc of property, we must inquire not only how much it costs and how much it destroys, but how far it prevents the aquisition of wealth, and a full answer to these three questions would exhibit an amount of waste beyond the power of any imagination adequately to conceive.

The annual productiveness of the United States is probably at least $3,500,000,000. A war of any magnitude would decrease that production one-fifth or $700,000,000. This in addition to the direct cost of the war and the property destroyed.

The waste of property by war is *dreadful.* The track of an army is worse than the track of a tornado. Before it are fruitful fields, thriving villages and happy homes. Behind it are devastated farms, forsaken dwellings and smouldering ruins. Armies seize not only what is necessary for their own support, but destroy, out of mere wantonness, whatever may be of use to the people whose country they are ravishing. Splenid mirrors and costly pianos are dashed to pieces with the ax, and the brand of fire ignites the comfortable farm house or the costly mansion, and leaves nothing behind but a heap of ashes.

Regulating the Fare.

Paganini one day at Florence, jumped into a cab and gave orders to be driven to the theater. The distance was not great, but he was late, and an enthusiastic audience was waiting to hear him perform the famous prayer of "Moïse" on a single string.

"How much do I owe you?" said he to the driver.

"For you," said the man who had recognized the great violinist, "the fare is 10 francs.

"What, 10 francs? You are surely jesting."

"I am speaking seriously. You charge as much for a place at your concert."

Paganini was silent for a moment; then with a complacent smile at the too witty driver, said:

"I will pay you 10 francs when you drive me upon one wheel."

The Republican Platform for 1876.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Resolved, That by the arms of our patriotic forefathers this country nobly won its independence from the English king; that we, their sons, unflinchingly and enthusiastically maintain this independence against every assailant, however formidable or sanguinary; that we give our ancient British enemies to understand that any attempt to reconquer this country will be resisted by millions of American freemen, undaunted and calm, who will fling defiance into their teeth.

Resolved, That the principles settled by the war of 1812 must be maintained at every hazard; that their importance to the public welfare cannot be overrated; that the people should frequently renew their devotion to them; that Congress should seize every available opportunity of reasserting them; and that we reprobate every attempt to show that they are not the sheet anchor of our Government

Resolved, That the Mexican war resulted in the overthrow of the armies under Santa Anna, and in the occupation of the Mexican capital by our troops, who reveled in the halls of the Montezumas; and that, in consequence of that war, a wide extent of country, including California, was annexed to the territory of the United States, through which means gold and silver mining has been greatly enlarged under our flag.

Resolved, That the War of Secession tested the power of the people of the North and South; that the combatants displayed unprecedented courage on countless battle-fields; that, after lasting four years, it ended in the surrender of the Confederate forces; that it had hardly closed when Lincoln was assassinated, and we accept its results; and that we solemnly pledge ourselves to maintain both the Union and the States, in every emergency and against all odds.

Resolved, That the past history and present management of our chronic Indian hostilities merit unqualified admiration; that we have nothing but scorn and gunpowder for the untutored scalp-lifters of the plains; and that we seize this occasion to express our especial loathing for the breech-clouted savages of the Black Hills who are now standing in the way of that exalted civilization which has already exterminated nearly the whole of their race from the Passamaquoddy to the Missouri.

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish the memories of our soldiers and sailors who, by land and sea, have shed glory on their country in the several and sundry wars of its brief existence; that we demand an extension of our pension system and an immediate increase of the paltry pittance now paid under our pension laws; that we hereby weave a garland for the brow of Washington while not forgetting the heroes who have illustrated our martial prowess since his time; and that we hope soon to hear of Custer's triumph over the Sioux if those misguided red-skins should have the audacity to withstand the Federal arms.

Resolved, That if any foreign foe attempt to set foot on these shores, or if any domestic enemy, stimulated by unhallowed ambition, try to undermine our institutions, we will sound the note of warning and call on the people to crush them out without any regard to expense, showing how the party can assert those imprescriptible rights that have been handed down to us by our revolutionary forefathers.

Resolved, That the Barbary pirates deserved the punishment which they received at the hands of our most gallant sailors, and that the action of the Decatur, should make all pirates beware of invoking our sanguinary vengeance.

Resolved, That Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr, and all other persons of traitorous practice or intent, deserve to be handed down to eternal infamy, and to be objects of that disgust which now rages in our patriotic bosoms.

Resolved, That the Grangers are numerous and regularly organized, especially in some of the Western States; that the finances of the country should be put in a satisfactory condition, taxes to be cut down; that the Beecher case deserves the thoughtful attention of an enlightened and virtuous people; that the third term discussion originated either in Louisville or Cincinnati; that we are grateful that the mad-dog excitement has not extended beyond New York; that we demand liberal legislation from Congress for all sections of the country, North, South, East, and West; that we demand a policy stern and energetic, as well as discreet and discriminating; that the reconciliation of labor and capital must be brought about under proper auspices; that while the press has rights and wrongs which need investigation, we hold that faithful party organs ought to be encouraged; that we shall never flinch in upholding the standard or maintaining the traditions of the party; that the Louisville canal project should be looked after; that the Credit Mobilier and salary grab merit our severest condemnation; that we are in favor of honesty, purity, virtue, economy, morality, and charity, if not carried too far; that these and all other things relating to our national experience, history, progress, and development deserve the earnest and undivided attention of those who are directly or indirectly, personally, pecuniarily, or otherwise interested in them.

Resolved, That there can be no doubt of the speedy and glorious triumph of the party with such principles as these, and that we fling our banner to the breeze, trusting to the intelligence, patriotism, high-minded independence, and glorious spirit of the great American people.

The Present, Not the Past.

From the Boston Post.

The posthumous style of carrying on a political campaign must be conceded to be a perfect novelty in this country. Not only is the Republican address attempting to arraign a party that has been out of power thirteen years, but it proposes for living issues questions that had their discussion and settlement before the Republican party was born! If this is not antiquity in politics, it is difficult to say what is. The Republican party might as well have gone back and selected their issues in the colonial times. The Democrats are not advocating the Ostend manifesto or discussing the Louisville canal. They do not ask the people to take their stand on the expunging resolution nor to exhume the question of the Cherokee war, although on hard money and low tariff they are just where they always were, and where the country must itself come again. The Republicans suppose they can jump these thirteen years of their rule and carry the canvass of the present year back into the times before the war. That is what they mean by progress. That style of progress would soon refuse to touch living questions at all, on the ground that it was premature to do so until the past was entirely closed up. A vicious currency, a prohibitory tariff, expenditures increased by fifty millions for the last two years over the preceding ones, Credit Mobiliers, Sanborn contracts and district rings and public corruption without limit; these are every one of them living issues, yet the Republican address omits all reference to them whatever in its solicitude for the immediate settlement of questions that occupied the country before its party ever saw light.

Beecher's Family.—Mr. Beecher's family consists of Mr. Henry Beecher, the eldest son, who is living with his family in his father's house on the Heights, and is in the insurance business in the firm of Beecher & Benedict, Court street, Brooklyn. He is past thirty, and was a colonel in the late war. The second son, William, is a Yale graduate of twenty-three, and studying in a Brooklyn law office. Herbert is eighteen, and is the youngest of the family, and is an under-graduate of Amherst College. The only daughter is Mrs. Harriet Scoville, wife of a minister in Norwich, New York. Mr. Henry Beecher's wife is the sister of his partner, and daughter of Mr. Benedict, a resident of the Heights. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher have buried two or three young children.

The Reformer's Platform.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Reform Convention held at Lansing on the 6th inst:

Whereas, We, the people of Michigan, recognize honesty and patriotism in a large portion of the voters in the Democratic and Republican parties, we claim that they are powerless to reform the abuses and thwart the designs of the men who now control those organizations, and the corrupt record and violated pledges that we have witnessed in the past history of these parties admonish us that we cannot secure reform by longer acting with either. The Tammany steal, the Credit Mobilier fraud, the Congressional salary swindle, the Sanborn iniquity, the civil service corruptions, the District of Columbia robbery, and the hundreds of other steals, embezzlements and swindles, by which the Republican and Democratic legislators, Congressmen and office-holders, have enriched themselves, defrauded the country and impoverished the people, coupled with the dangerous and centralizing power of political and moneyed rings formed at the National capital and extended to almost every State, county and township in the Union, clearly demonstrates to us the necessity of independent action, and the importance of united effort, and we cordially invite all men, of whatever class or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

Resolved, That in support of the above, this convention organize from this date a National Reform Party.

Resolved, That we favor the provision by the Government of a sound currency for the people, a currency that shall not be liable to such contraction and inflation as shall result in injury to the business interests of the country, not overlooking the hope that we may approach a specie basis as rapidly as shall be consistent with the financial prosperity of all business pursuits.

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment exclusively, is indispensable to that balance of power on which the perfection of our political fabric depends.

Resolved, That we favor the one-term principle for President of the United States.

Resolved, That while we are willing to bear every and all just and reasonable taxation, the laboring and producing classes should be allowed to enjoy the the results of their toil without being subjected to spoliations in the form of taxes and subsidies levied to maintain in idleness an unnecessary army of office-holders and contractors, that we rejoice in all organizations whose tendency is to protect the interests of the producing classes, and welcome their assistance in all efforts to purge our Government of the rings and combinations which are now sapping the foundations of the Republic.

Resolved, That the Legislature has the right to regulate the fares and freight rates upon railroads so far as to protect the public against unreasonable charges; and it is the duty of the Legislature at once to so change the rate and mode of taxing railroads as that they shall bear equal burdens with other property in the support of government.

Resolved, that to maintain a large balance in the State treasury from year to year, to be loaned out for the benefit of a financial and political ring, at the cost of a heavy annual tax on the people, is unjust; and the inadequate security given by the State Treasurer exposes the State to great risk of loss; that net balances should be so applied as to greatly reduce our taxation for State purposes.

Resolved, That the accounts kept by the State Treasurer of the funds of the people should be open at all times to the scrutiny of the tax-payers and their representatives; that we deem the conduct of the State Treasurer in refusing to respond to the call of the Legislature as to the location and safety of the public moneys to be highly reprehensible, and a tacit admission that the information required would expose the fact that some of it was in hands not altogether safe; and that the toleration of such refusal by the Republican majority of the Legislature is even more to be condemned, and that in view of these facts the people have reason to entertain serious fears for the safety of the money which has been raised by onerous taxation.

Resolved, That we deprecate and condemn the acceptance and use of free passes from railroads by members of the Legislature, State officials, and judges of courts of record, as a practice inimical to the interests of the producing and laboring classes.

Kate Sprague's New Life.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, writing of Mrs. Sprague, daughter of the late Chief Justice Chase, says: "The sorrows that came to her were felt by all, and no woman has ever descended so gracefully from the dizzy heights of fortune as she; called in the hey-day of her prosperity the Queen of American society, she is in adversity still a queen. When the order was issued by the Hoyts, of New York, for the seizure of Senator Sprague's property, of course the family residence was taken. Mrs. Sprague, with her charming children, gathered up her personal belongings in the shape of pictures, statuary, etc., and moved to Edgewood, the late residence of her lamented father, and there in great seclusion she lives. Her luxurious carriage has given way to a little rockaway, and her retinue of servants has been reduced to four. We saw her the other evening at a charitable entertainment. She wore deep mourning; her face was pallid and careworn, but her smile was just as sunny and her voice was just as cheery as when there was nothing but peace and wealth about her."

Samana Bay Collapse.

New York, Aug. 11.—A correspondent who has been taking a look at and about Samana Bay writes of the Samana Bay Company as follows:

This company commenced operations by building a hotel on the top of a mountain, which, in this climate, I would call inaccessible. It is half finished, and that part is already rotten by rain and sun. Little further down the mountain, a billiard-room, or rather barn, is half finished, and has also gone to decay. Still further down comes the Governor's house, Prof Howe's small wooden shanty, containing three very small rooms with kitchen attached, and to get up to this house in this hot climate, is a task that none would seek for pleasure. I visited them, and at every step lizards of all colors would bounce out of the grass as well as in the houses. The company sold all its old furniture in the shape of desks and chairs early in June, and the only thing they now possess is a small steam launch going to decay, as no coal is there to run her, and no trade. The Samana Bay Company is absolutely defunct and forgotten there, and has left nothing behind it upon which to build a monument or a scrap of ground it could call its own.

The Political Cauldron at Grand Rapids.

The political cauldron begins to boil, and a few weeks hence it will be agitated greatly. Prosecuting Attorney, Burlingame, Sheriff Haynes, Register Hunt, Clerk, Chipman, and Treasurer Bremer all seek re-election at the hands of the Republicans, and devote a large share of their time to "fixing things." In the Democratic camp, matters not very lively.

Opposition to the renomination of William B. Williams as representative to Congress by the Republicans. is at last developed in the person of Alonzo Sessions, of Ionia, who would accept "the distinguished honor," etc. He can control the Ionia delegation, and a little judicious management on his part will secure him the support of Kent and Ottawa Counties. Aside from the government officials, Williams has few hearty supporters in Grand Rapids.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1874.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Democratic State Convention will be held at Union Hall, Kalamazoo, Michigan, Thursday, September 10th, 1874, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

Each County will elect *four delegates* for each Representative to which, under the last apportionment, it is entitled in the lower branch of the State Legislature; but every organized county will be entitle to at least *two delegates*.

In accordance with a resolution of a former State Convention, all counties, except those of the Upper Peninsula, must be represented by resident delegates.

It is hoped that County Committees, in calling their conventions, will extend a cordial invitation to all opposed to the corruptions and misrule of the party in power to participate in the primary meetings held to elect delegates.

Detroit, July 28, 1874.

By order of the State Democratic Committee,

FOSTER PRATT,
Cahirman.

Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor,

On Thursday, the Third of September next,

at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect twelve delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held at Kalamazoo, on Thursday, September 10th, 1874, at 12 o'clock M.; also twelve delegates to attend the Congressional Convention when called.

A cordial invitation is extended to all who are opposed to the corruptions and misrule of the party in power to participate in the primary meetings to elect delegates to this Convention.

Each township and ward will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Ann Arbor City—		Pittsfield,	6
1st Ward,	6	Salem,	8
2d "	6	Saline,	12
3d "	6	Scio,	12
4th "	6	Sharon,	6
5th "	4	Superior,	8
6th "	4	Sylvan,	10
Ann Arbor Town,	6	Webster,	6
Augusta,	8	York,	10
Bridgewater,	8	Ypsilanti Town,	8
Dexter,	6	Ypsilanti City—	
Freedom,	8	1st Ward,	4
Lima,	6	2d "	4
Lodi,	8	3d "	6
Lyndon,	6	4th "	4
Manchester,	12	5th "	8
Northfield,	8		

By order of the Democratic County Committee.

R. E. FRAZER, Chairman.

Ann Arbor, August 10, 1874.

In the appropriate column and place will be found the call for a Democratic County Convention to be held on the 30th of September prox., at the Court House in this city. It will be seen that the County Committee has adopted the suggestion of the State Committee, and invited all electors who are opposed to the corruptions and maladministration of the party in power, both in the State and nation, to participate in the primary meetings. This invitation should be accepted by the so-called Liberal Republicans, unless indeed they have made up their minds that they made a mistake in breaking with their party in 1872.

The same and stronger reasons exist today for antagonizing the men ruling at Washington, and the measures fulminated therefrom, that did in 1872. And it is as certain now as then that to be successful all the elements of opposition must be combined. In 1872 the experiment was tried of carrying the Democracy—much the larger portion of the opposition, say nine-tenths or even nineteen-twentieths of it—over to the smaller party or party of Republican seceders, but without success. The recent convention at Lansing has developed even less vitality in the new party movement than it had prior to the Cincinnati Convention, and must have satisfied the originators of that convention and the founders of the "National Reform Party" that it cannot absorb or swallow up the Democratic organization. It is equally certain that a coalition of parties, a double jointed organization, with separate conventions, separate committees, and a patched up ticket, cannot do effective work.

The Democratic party of to-day has accepted all the issues of the war, the issues on which it split, and in splitting gave life and victory to the Republican party. Its creed to-day, is the creed which is accepted by those Democrats who left the party on the slavery issue, and by those Republicans, or most of them who looked to the Cincinnati Convention of 1872 for help, but were sold out to the small faction of protectionists who secured the nomination of Horace Greeley. The chief articles in that creed are:

Home Rule,—the right of the State to legislate on purely local affairs, the right of the State Courts to construe State laws, the confinement of Congress and all other branches of the Federal Government, a government with only delegated powers, within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution.

A Constitutional Currency,—gold and silver alike for the rich and poor, the bondholder and the tax-payer, with whatever paper is issued by State or National banks convertible into coin at par. This in opposition to the currency the Republican party is pledged to maintain: national bank bills redeemable in greenbacks, greenbacks redeemable in nothing, and gold and silver for the favored classes. With gold and silver the standard and a free and well-guarded banking system, there can be neither dangerous inflation nor pinching contraction, but the laws of trade instead of the blundering legislation of demagogues, ignorant of the first principles of finance, will regulate the volume of currencey.

A revenue tariff,—knocking the shackles off from commerce, and levying taxes for the sole support of the Government.

These are the live issues of the day; they are the issues which the Democratic party must blazon on its banners. Men who do not accept them, who have run after strange gods, who have come, from personal or business interests, to favor a strong or paternal government, or class legislation, must seek political association elsewhere, and those who hold them, but have heretofore acted in opposition to the Democracy must, from necessity, strike hands with the Democracy. The electors are to act and vote for to-day, to-morrow, and the future, and not fight over the battles of ten years ago. We therefore repeat, that the County Committee has done well in opening the doors of the primary meetings to all who have lost confidence in the dominant party.

The Tilton-Beecher case approaches an end, we hope. H. W. made his statement yesterday,—if the evening dailies are reliable.

The so-called Reform Convention, held at Lansing on the 6th inst., was not a success, judged either by the attendance or the utterances. The convention was presided over by Hon. Eugene Pringle, of Jackson, and during its session was addressed by Gov. Blair; Senator Wilber, of defunct Detroit Park notoriety; a Mr. Gibbons, of St. Johns; and one I. Ransom Sanford. The other prominent men present, and engaged in manipulating the proceedings, were Senator Cook, of Hillsdale; Hon. C. C. Comstock, of Grand Rapids; John C. Blanchard, of Ionia; and an ex-member of Congress, whose name it was Strickland, with a few others who have always held office in one party or the other or always wanted to.

The convention, as all conventions do, adopted a platform, which will be found in another column, the preamble of which sets forth the bill of grievances and the reasons for separating from existing parties, and the first resolution of which declares the organization of a "National Reform Party." The second resolution is the financial plank, and while it seems to declare in favor of a "sound currency" —gold and silver—the declaration is drawn so mildly that we wonder that the Kent County inflationists took umbrage at its adoption and left the convention.

The other resolutions are well enough so far as they go, but compressed into half the space and made more pointed, they would have been more telling. But the platform is more noticeable for its omissions than for its milk and water declarations. There is not a word touching the unjust and burdensome and outrageous legislation by which millions of dollars are annually extracted from the pockets of the people—the great consuming classes—and transferred to the vaults of the manufacturers by whatever name known. And this "Reform Party" may therefore be taken to be in favor of the exploded doctrine of protection; in favor of shackling trade; in favor of quartering the manufacturers upon the farmer, under the pretense of creating a home market for wheat and oats and corn and wool; in favor of keeping up a chain of custom-houses, and of maintaining a horde of custom-house officers, not to collect revenue but to restrain importations and keep up the prices of home-made fabrics: for this is just what our tariff laws mean and do.

Denunciations of political parties—the one out of power and irresponsible for the legislation, or lack of legislation, equally with the dominant party—is not enough to compensate for such shortcomings of the "Reform Convention," and will not give the "Reform Party" a name to live.

Aside from the adoption of the platform, the convention appointed a State Committee, which has issued a call for a delegated convention, to be held at Jackson on the 9th day of September, to nominate candidates for State officers, etc. The committee was also empowered to appoint Congressional District Committees.

—We are safe in the conclusion that this convention, in its make up and action, has demonstrated the wisdom of the Democratic State Committee in calling a State Convention. It is also safe to say that the Democratic party should go forward just as if this new party had not been organized, nominate its ticket, announce its principles, call its hosts to action, and deserve success if it does not command it. The Democracy, warned by the past, should shun entangling alliances, and if the "Reformers" are honest in their denunciations of the corruptions of the party in power, and wise as well as honest, they will also take lessons of the past and make up their minds to cast their votes in a way to do the most good: that is with the Democracy. *The signs are not rife for a new party.*

The Common Council of the city of Detroit, acting in accordance with the advice of the City Attorney, has elected Stephen J. Martin to be a justice of the peace to fill a vacancy. Now, Mr. Martin may be just the man for a justice of the peace; but although we are neither a judge nor the son of a judge, a lawyer nor the son of a lawyer, we venture the opinion that he is no more a legal justice now than he was before the Common Council declared him elected. We make this assertion with the presumption that the said Common Council has followed a provision of the Detroit charter. The Judiciary Article of the Constitution provides for Supreme and Circuit Judges, Judges of Probate, and justices of the peace. It provides that vacancies in the three former offices may be filled "by appointment of the Governor." It makes no such provision for filling a vacancy in the office of justice of the peace, nor does it authorize the Legislature to provide for filling any such vacancy by appointment. Providing for four justices in each township, with authority to increase the number in cities, it says: "They shall be elected by the electors of the townships, and shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. * * A justice elected to fill a vacancy shall hold his office for the residue of the unexpired term." This and nothing more. We take it, therefore, that a vacancy can only be filled by the electors. The framers of the Constitution designed no other method or they would have said so, or would have authorized the Legislature to so provide. With four justices in each township (and more in a city) they recognized no necessity for an appointment or for any summary means of filling a vacancy, and left it to the body of electors. The Council having no appointing power, it cannot even be claimed that justice Martin is an officer *de facto*, or that his acts will be good if unquestioned. His commission is no better than if coming from Gov. Bagley or Gov. Dix of New York, and will not make his acts good, or even protect him against a criminal prosecution for assuming to act, —for usurpation of an office to which he has not even the color of right.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Toledo (Ohio) district was held on Wednesday, and Hon. Frank H. Hurd nominated on the first ballot. The resolution in favor of "such legislation (by Congress) from time to time, as will adjust the volume of the currency to the commercial and industrial wants of the country," exhibits an ignorance of financial principles not creditable in a Democratic convention, while the one concerning the 5-20 bonds is "mere sound and fury." It is time for the Ohio Democracy to look to the old landmarks.

ALL SORTS OF PEN-SCRATCHES.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a capital platform builder in its employ, and the Republican National Convention of 1876 will find it a hard job to beat the ready-made platform the *Commercial* architect has provided for it. It is true to the life. The dead past, its struggles and triumphs, is the best and only hold of the party, and it has only to rattle its dry bones to martial its hosts, not to new battles and new victories on new fields, but to rehearse the old ones. The Stale joke about the Pennsylvania Dutchmen continuing to vote for Gen. Jackson has lost all significance in view of the feats of the modern Republicans, dancing to old music, keeping step to the played out notes of the ages. We copy the *Commercial* platform in another column.

—The Detroit *Post* attributes the recent Republican defeats in North Carolina and Tennessee to Senator Sumner's legacy, the Civil Rights bill. The *Tribune* assents to the same conclusion, but advises the party to stick by the bill. The latter journal has sometimes been considered politically a little shaky, and it is more than probable that the *Post* will charge it with shedding crocodile tears now, while really coveting Republican overthrow.

—Great grief has now come to East Saginaw and her admirers of fast horse flesh. Goldsmith Maid is the cause, she, not having sufficient pride in the reputation of the Saginaw course, having made her mile in 2:15 1-2 at Buffalo. The Saginawians will have to try again. And Buffalo must also come down, the Maid having made her mile, at Rochester, on the 12th, in 2:14 3 4. Will she ever quit beating herself?

—At the Firemen's Tournament to be held at Kalamazoo on the 26th and 27th inst., three prizes are offered to steamers, $125, $75, $50; three prizes in the same amounts to hand engines; three prizes to hose companies, $125, $100, $75, with a sweepstakes of $100; and a prize of $100 to the best band of music present. The several railroads carry apparatus free and firemen at excursion rates.

—The corner stone of the new college building at Hillsdale is to be laid on the 18th inst.—Tuesday next. Hon. Zack Chandler is to deliver the address, and near a score of other distinguished educators are anounced to play second fiddle. Hon. Henry Waldron is to introduce Zack. A "three day meeting" should have been arranged for instead of an afternoon's session.

—$3,400,000 is the *estimated* cost of the new Postoffice and Court House to be built at Cincinnati, in accordance with the supervising architect's plans, approved by the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior and the Postmaster-General. As such estimates generally run a $5,000,000 building may be looked for. What of it as long as the Government runs a greenback mill?

—The Illinois "Straights," dissatified with the terms of the call for a State Convention as made by the Democratic State Central Committee, have called another State Convention, to be held at Springfield on the 25th. There is no law which prohibits Mr. Joseph Ledlie and his associates from making fools of themselves.

—And now some newspaper wag (or blarsted fool) has nominated ex-Postmaster-General Creswell for President: a feat only equaled by the vision of he of the Ypsilanti *Commercial*, in which Smiler Colfax was recognized as the "first President elected by the great reform party of the future."

—At the late election in Kentucky the Democracy bagged all the local offices, and Jones, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, was elected by over 50,000 majority. The Tennessee elections also resulted in general Democratic victories.

—Marshal Bazaine has escaped from his prison and from the island of St. Marguerite: to the great disgust of the French Government, which proposes to call the officers in charge of the island fortress to account. The escape was made during Sunday night.

—The Prince of Wales has an income of £140,000 a year, and yet has a debt of £640,000 hanging over his head, which he is anxious to have paid from the revenues of the government: that is raised by taxation. What a glorious institution a royal family is.

—The Corunna *American* has come out in a long leaded column in favor of the re-election of Zack Chandler to the United States Senate. "Michigan's favorite son" is the summing up of Bro. Ingersoll's eulogy. Poor Michigan.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Press Association was held at East Saginaw on Tuesday afternoon last, with only sixteen representatives of the press present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. S. George.

Vice Presidents—Japheth Cross, W. W. Woolnough, Robt. Smith.

Secretary—H. L. Dow.

Treasurer—A. L. Aldrich.

The constitution was amended so as to provide for holding the annual meeting on the second Tuesday of February instead of August (the last of May or first of June would have been better), and Lansing selected as the place for the next meeting.

Excursions had been arranged by the Saginaw press over the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, a boat excursion to Mackinaw, and a banquet on Wednesday evening, which were thrown up because of the slim attendance. These excursions should have been noticed in advance.

Death of Bishop Whitehouse.

Chicago, August 10.—The Right Reverend Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, died at his residence in this city at nine o'clock this morning. He has been sick but little over a week. Previous to his illness he had taken a trip of twenty-one days in Wisconsin, and during that period had preached forty sermons. His effort proved too much for his constitution, and he immediately gave up work on reaching home. He was not considered seriously ill till Saturday evening, when he suffered a paralytic stroke and became unconscious. Sunday he aroused sufficiently to recognize his children and receive holy communion, but thenceforth declined gradually until his death, which occurred at nine o'clock this morning. At the time of his decease, Bishop Whitehouse was seventy-one years of age. His fame was nearly as great in England as in America, he having received the title of D. D., and LL. D., from Oxford University, England.

The Anti-Prohibition Platform.

A State License or Anti-Prohibition Convention was held at the Opera House, Detroit, on Wednesday, about 300 persons being present and every Congressional district being represented. A very radical address was delivered by Levi Bishop, of Detroit, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The traffic in spirituous and malt liquors, wine and cider has for many years past been made the subject of experimental legislation, with no practical results for good, therefore, for this and other reasons which will be made to appear, it is by this convention,

Resolved, First, That sound public policy demands a radical change in the manner of dealing with the subject named.

Second, That prohibitory legislation, so-called, has had no other practical results than an increase of the very evils which it was intended to cure, and the incurment of great expense in prosecutions instigated in many cases by vindictive malice, by factional and local jealousy, and by paid spies, informers and harpies, who have themselves become violators of an ill-advised law for the very purpose of being witnesses of its violation by others, involving neighborhood bickering, strife, enmity, hatred and violence; hence, that viewed in the light of policy it ought to be abandoned.

Third, That government is a co-operative agency for the equal benefit of the people, to be secured by affording protection to life, person and property, and by the establishment of roads, public works and public institutions for the convenience, comfort and improvement of the whole people, and that it exceeds its legitimate functions, and becomes oppressive and despotic, when it attempts to control the opinions, or to prescribe, regulate or prohibit the practices or observances of individuals or associations; hence, that attempted prohibition is wrong in principle, and an invasion of the personal rights of the citizen; and that it is not within the power of legislation or of the courts to dictate the tastes or habits of individuals.

Fourth, That this convention, composed as it is of persons engaged in various pursuits and professions, hereby declares itself in favor of a tax or license upon the liquor traffic, but not as a penalty upon those engaged in it for perpetrating a wrong, nor as compounding with immorality or crime. Such tax or license is fully justified as a means of public revenue.

Fifth, That upon the abandonment of the present policy of prohibition and outlawry of the traffic, a tax may be imposed even under the present constitution; and that we recommend this course until such time as a change in the constitution can be secured.

Sixth, That the vote upon the license clause in the spring of 1868, in connection with the then proposed new constitution, showing a majority of nearly 14,000 in the State in favor of license, is on record as the formal and solemn verdict of the people of Michigan on that question; and that existing legislation has been continued in defiance of that verdict through the persistent efforts of those in favor of such legislation, and the indifference and inaction of those who oppose it.

Seventh, That we believe that Rational legislation can be easily secured by co-operation and concert of action, and we hereby pledge ourselves to make this issue one of paramount importance to all others, and that we will not vote at the polls for any candidate for the Legislature who does not openly avow himself in favor of a license law and in favor of repealing the prohibitory law.

Eighth, That we declare our belief and firm conviction that the evils are not curable by legislative enactment, by resolves of conventions, or by spasmodic outbursts appealing to the sympathies, the sentiments and prejudices of the people; but that they can be best reached by means of an education which shall inspire a personal discipline and self-respect, by the removal of causes leading to poverty, and by those safeguards and surroundings that are inseparable from a well ordered social system.

Ninth, That we protest against the perversion of the word temperance from its broad and comprehensive and sacred signification to be the representative of a single vague and impracticable idea; and that we deplore the absorption of the public mind in this single idea to the neglect of other causes that are sapping the very foundation of society, as shown by official corruption and speculation, by the defalcations of persons in the employ of individuals and corporations, by a too prevalent dishonesty in trade, by repurely mercenary purposes which, the gardless of principle, actuate too many of our public men, by the repugnance of the youth of the land to engage in productive industry, by the improvidence and extravagance of fashionable society, by fœtal murder, and by a social demoralization which wantonly expresses itself through those holding the highest positions in the social and intellectual world.

Tenth, That we are in favor of stringent laws to punish persons for the adulteration of any and all articles of commerce.

Eleventh, That by passing a license law the business of retailing liquor will be confined to the hands of responsible and honorable men, and the character of that business elevated and public morals improved.

Twelfth, That the organization of the Michigan License Association is hereby continued and made permanent; such association to be administered by a State Central Committee, to consist of two from each Congressional District and a chairman to be elected to this convention; such committee shall have power to appoint a secretary and such other officers and agents as it may deem necessary for carrying out the objects of the association, including corresponding members in different parts of the State.

The Central Committee was instructed to lay the resolutions or platform before the coming political State Conventions.

An Organic Hardship.

The Cincinnati *Comercial* says:

Organic journals and office-holders have found it a hardship that charges of dishonesty are frequently brought against public men, and that much oftener public men are, because of surrounding circumstances, held in grave suspicion without being, in the absence of specific proofs, actually charged with corruption. This may be a hardship in some individual instances, but where injury is done to one, ten do not meet with their just deserts in the way of public condemnation. The organs and the office-holders are singularly sensitive, and cry out that no man in office is safe from the slanderous aspersions of the independent press, that the independent press hold all office-holders to be corrupt; and this cry goes forth most absurdly whenever Carpenter is accused of loose morals, Shepherd of robbery and tyrannical oppression, Pomeroy and Cadwell of bribery, Colfax of receiving bribes, of perjury and subornation of perjury, Grant of acting upon the good advice of the well-to-do Welsh rarebit Jones, Delano of conniving at Indian frauds and using his official influence with Congress to advance the interest of diverse railroad jobs in which his bank account is concerned, Chandler of taking occasionally a glass too much, Richardson of being a driveling idiot, Sawyer, of being criminally interested with the infamous Sanborn, or the postmaster of Pettyville of having embezzled a beer stamp. Why should it be charged that, because one particular office-holding scoundrel is exposed, the independent press hold all those who feed at the public crib to be galled spavined, wind-broken, afflicted with botts, heaves and poll-evil? The premise does not certainly warrant the conclusion, and the independent press do not argue so wildly. It is not true that all our public men are thieves, but it is a mournful fact that by far too many of our thieves are public men.

The Reform Convention.

A careful examination of the platform and proceedings of the Reform Convention at Lansing will signally disappoint those who have based their hopes of overthrowing the party in power upon a popular uprising for which this Convention was to furnish the signal and the battle-cry. That the men who participated in the Convention were honest in their views and earnest in the expression of them, there is no reason to doubt; but a glance at the results which they have reached shows that they struck out no spark by which the popular enthusiasm can be fired. The platform with a single marked exception, to be noted hereafter, is an unobjectionable one; and were it not for the exception referred to, it might prove sufficiently inspiriting to unite the various elements of opposition to the party in power under a common banner. The denunciation of corruption, by whatever party practised, the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the State, the one-term principle, the demand for economy and for protection to the interests of the producing classes, must command the approval of every right-thinking citizen who does not value party or the party name above the common good. The resolutions as to State policy, also are wise and discreet; and will be commended by men of all parties who have witnessed with alarm the abuses which have crept into the administration of our State affairs, and the enormous power which that administration wields by means of the accumulations in the treasury.

But whatever there is of good—and there is a great deal—in these resolutions is neutralized by the exception spoken of. That exception is the resolution on finance. That the Convention, in the present conflict of public opinion upon this important subject, should have been a unit in regard to it, was neither to be expected nor desired. What was to be expected, however, was that the Convention, in dealing with the question, should either come to some such conclusion as would harmonize conflicting views, or decide that in the present aspect of affairs and of parties it was inexpedient to make an issue in regard to the question. It has done neither. It has not even embodied clearly the prevailing sentiment of the Convention, which was so strong in opposition to inflation, or at all events to any inscription of it on the campaign banner, that the advocates of inflation withdrew from the Convention. It has adopted a resolution which may mean anything or everything, but which will impress the vast majority of those who read it with the idea that it means nothing.

Such a resolution was entirely unworthy of the Convention. From the call, and from the names of those identified with the movement, the people were led to expect, and had a right to expect, that whatever platform the Convention should adopt would be perfectly plain and incapable of misconstruction. In this respect the people have been disappointed. Had the Convention put itself on record as clearly and unmistakably advocating the wildest and most visionary of the currency schemes which have been proposed, it would have done far more wisely. It would not have commanded the support of the "hard-money" men; but it would have at least commanded their respect and freed itself from the suspicion of endeavoring to secure their support by sounding pretenses.

The course which the Reform Convention has taken in this matter shows, if indeed there was any necessity of showing, that the Democratic organization has done well in not identifying itself with the movement. That it was quite possible for the Reform Convention to so act as to make the indorsement of its action by the Democracy of the State a political necessity, we have more than once affirmed; but in so affirming we have always kept in view the counter possibility that it would so act as to make such indorsements impossible. Upon every other point but this financial one the Democratic organization, as such, could accept the platform of the Reform Convention; but it cannot, without abandoning one of its cardinal doctrines, go before the people with any such meaningless proposition upon a subject of vital importance as that presented by the Reformers on the subject of finance.

It is plain, therefore, that the Reform Convention has not rendered a Democratic Convention unnecessary, as some enthusiasts were led to believe would be the case. It has done no good work which the Democratic organization could not do quite as well, and in some respects better; and it has left undone some things which the Democratic organization can and will do.—*Free Press.*

Commercial Statistics of 1872.

The annual report on the commercial relations between the United States and foreign nations for the year ending September 30, 1873, has just been issued. The value of exports to the United States from Great Britain amounted, in 1872, to nearly £46,000,000, a greater amount than has been exported to this country in any previous year, while the imports from the United States, amounting to more than £54,500,000, indicate a decrease of nearly £6,500,000 from the year 1871. It appears that the value of imports into the British Isles from the United States has increased nearly twenty-per centum during the five years ending with 1872, and that the exports to the United States have almost doubled during the same period. The number of vessels arriving from the United States during the same year was 2,726. Of these vessels 480 carried the flag of the United States, being a decrease of over 41 per centum from the number of American vessels that entered in 1871. The imports into Canada from the United States, entered for home consumption, amounted during the above period to $44,217,969, being an increase over 1870 and 1871 of $5,195,582. The exports to the United States for the same period amounted to $31,896,816—$921,-174 more than the previous year.

The statements of the imports and exports of France for the first eight months of 1873 promise an increase for the past year of over $240,000,000 as compared with the imports and exports of 1870. The aggregate value of the declared exports to the United States from the consular districts of this Government in France is reported as amounting to $69,-077,562 in 1872. This is an increase of $13,752,888 over the year 1871.

The declared value of the exports to the United States from the consular districts of the Government of Germany for the year 1872 is estimated at $37,177,000, this amount exceeding that for 1871 by more than $4,000,000.

The official statement from Spain shows an increase of more than $40,000,000 in the value of the imports for the first six months of 2973 as compared with the imports for the corresponding period of 1872. During the five years ending with 1872 the commerce between the United States and Switzerland has doubled. The value of watches exported to this country in 1872 is reported as having amounted to $3,600,000.

The direct import and export trade of China with the United States appears to be very small; but the American inland and coast trade is reported to exceed that of any other nation. The entire American trade, foreign and coasting, forms nearly 37 per centum of the whole foreign trade of China, and contributes more than 23 1-2 per centum of the revenue collected by the foreign customs department. The returns from Japan exhibit a decrease in the exports of nearly 40 per centum from the preceding year.

The house at Kissengen occupied by Prince Bismarck is distinguished by seven bombs, which it received from the Prussians in 1869, and which were left immured in it. A peasant of the environs to whom the Prince, incognito, showed the proper way of mowing meadows, has, since the thing got abroad, refused large sums offered for the scythe, with which the Chancellor exemplified his practical knowledge of farming.

The following, in addition to those previously noted, are among the donations received by institutions of learning during the last few weeks: Mr. James B. Colgate, of New York, adds $75,000 to the general trust funds of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y. He had previously given Colgate Hall and grounds, costing about $60,000. Mr. John B. Thorn, of New York, has given the same institution about $80,000. Mr. Sophronesta Morehouse, of Liverpool, N. Y., gives $30,000 to Syracuse University. The late Jeremiah Kingman, of Barrington, N. H., bequeathed $40,000 to Phillips Academy, at Exeter, in the same State.

COMMERCIAL.

Ann Arbor, Thursday, Aug., 13 1874.

Apples.—25@30c.
Butter—20c.
Corn—75@80c. per bu.
Chickens—Dressed 14c
Eggs—Command 10c.
Hay—$10@15 per ton, according to quality.
Honey—In cap, 25c.
Lard—The market stands at 11c.
Onions—$1.50.
Oats—35@40c.
Potatoes—$30@40c.
Whortleberries—11c. a quart.
Turnips—30c.
Wheat—White, $1.05@1.15; Amber $.90@1.05
Turkeys—13c.

Detroit Produce Market.

Latest quotations for leading articles of country produce—Aug., 13 are as follows:

Wheat—white, $115@1 22; amber 1.00@1.10.
Barley—$1.00@1.75 per cental.
Rye—85@90c. per bu.
Corn—70@72c.
Oats—40@45c.
Potatoes—$35@45c.
Hay—$12@$18.
Butter—20@22c.
Eggs—13@14c.
Lard—11@12c.
Honey—24@24c
Wool—40@43c. per lb.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Monday Evening, Aug. 10.

The total receipts for the last two weeks were as follows; For the week ending

	Aug. 10. Thro.	State.	Aug. 3. Through	State.
Horses	......	......	80	---
Cattle	2,054	473	1,802	395
Hogs	9,521	2,404	13,956	1,419
Sheep	180	9 cars.		3,169

Receipts of cattle being lighter during the week prices were about steady and the demand fair, neither very active nor very quiet. Hogs were easier. Sheep steady and moderately active. Among the sales noted were 4 choice steers, averaging 1,185 lbs, at 5c; 2 extra heifers, weighing 1,730 lbs, at 4 1-2c; 2 choice steers, averaging about 1,000 lbs, for $70; 2 light steers, averaging 720 lbs, for $42; 1 heifer, weighing 1,150 lbs, at 4 1-2c; 1 good cow, weighing 1,200 lbs, for $36; 1 fat bull, weighing 1,400 lbs, for $37; 1 good bull, weighing 1,250 lbs, $28; 71 hogs, averaging 184 lbs, at $5 46; 49 pigs, averaging 140 lbs, at $5 15; 65 sheep, averaging 91 lbs, at 5 1-4c; 192 sheep, averaging 82 lbs, at $4 95; 218 sheep, averaging 87 lbs, at $4 70.

Choice steers, from 1,000 to 1,400 lbs	$4 50 a 5 25
Good butchers' from 900 to 1,200 lbs	4 00 a 4 50
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs,	3 75 a 4 50
Good sheep, from 80 to 91 lbs, per cwt.	3 75 a 5 25
Fat hogs, per cwt.	6 00 a 6 25
Pigs, mixed lots, per cwt.	5 50 a 6 52

King's Cattle Yards,
Detroit, Monday evening, Aug. 10.

CATTLE.

These yards were well filled yet choice choice cattle were steadily held at about last week's figures, and for the best there was a fair demand, but common and poor stock were slow, very difficult to sell at any price; this gave the market a generally slow appearance. We quote:

Choice beeves, shipping steers and heifers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs.	$4 00 a 5 00
Good butchers' steers and heifers, averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.,	3 75 a 4 25
Working cattle, well fattened, averaging 1,000 to 1,500 lbs.,	4 00 a 4 25
Cows, common to choice,	3 75 a 4 25
Stockers' and packers' medium steers, and heifers, in decent flesh, 800 to 1,000 lbs.,	3 00 a 4 00

MILCH COWS.

There were very few in and these sold slowly at $40a50 for good common to choice, and $30a35 for poor ones.

SHEEP.

There were very few in to-day and prices were not fairly tested. A lot of 53 old sheep and lambs sold at $2 82 a head.

New Advertisements.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Fourth Judicial Circuit —in Chancery. James L. Mitchell, Complainant, vs. Lucy E. Mitchell, Benjamin F. Hudson, Catharine P. Hudson, John A. Mitchell, Chauncey E. Mitchell, John P. Marble, George E. Southwick, Frank O. Russell, Assignee of said Southwick, Defendants. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, in Chancery, at Ann Arbor, on the 30th day July, 1874, upon proof by affidavit on file, that said defendants Lucy E. Mitchell, Benjamin F. Hudson, Catharine P. Hudson, John A. Mitchell, and Chauncey E. Mitchell reside out of the State of Michigan, and do reside at Atchison, in the State of Kansas; that the defendant John P. Marble resides out of the State of Michigan, and does reside at Worcester, in the State of Massachusetts: It is, on motion of H. J. Beakes, Esq, Solicitor for complainant, ordered that the said defendants Lucy E. Mitchell, Benjamin F. Hudson, Catharine P. Hudson, John A. Mitchell, Chauncey E. Mitchell, and John P. Marble, appear in said suit and answer the bill of complaint therein, within three months from this date; and also that this order be published once in each week for six weeks in succession, in the Michigan Argus, a newspaper printed in said county, the first publication to be within twenty days from this date.

J. F. LAWRENCE,
Circuit Court Commissioner, Washtenaw County, Michigan.
H. J. Beakes, Sol'r for Comp't.
(A true copy.) 1491w6

Estate of John Reyer.

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 August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Reyer, deceased. Leonhard Gruner, Administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

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

(A true copy.) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1491 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Charles Behr.

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

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Behr, deceased. Philip Bach and Anna Louise Behr, 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 Tuesday, the eighth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such accounts, 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,
1491 Judge of Probate.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The subscriber offers his farm for sale, consisting of 80 acres, with GOOD AND NEW BUILDINGS, a fine orchard and small fruits. It is located on the Ypsilanti and Saline gravel road, 2½ miles from Saline. Will be sold cheap, or will exchange for a house and lot in Ann Arbor worth $2,500 or $3,000 and give long time on the balance.

Dated, Aug. 4, 1874.
1490w3* WM. H. PEASE.

J. 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

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1874.

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

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.

—Frank H. Kelley, Esq., of Cleveland, is spending a few days in our city.

— If you have a house to sell or rent now is just the time to advertise it in the ARGUS.

—We take it back: Phil. Bach and his half score of ladies didn't get off for Lake Superior last week.

— C. H. Millen is *en route* for New York and new goods, playing by the way at Cleveland, Saratoga Springs, etc.

— We let "Reason" have his say concerning a recent order made by the Common Council for the trimming of street shade trees.

—The weather went on a bender (away up among the high 90s) on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday: since which it has been drawn a little milder.

— E. Stiling, successor to Stiling & Brother, has removed into the old quarters on Huron street, from which they were driven by the recent fire.

— Protection Fire Company of this city, F. Sorg, foreman, is entered for the Firemen's Tournament at Kalamazoo, to be held on the 26th and 27th inst.

—Judge Cooley and wife left home on Tuesday afternoon, for a short visit to Connecticut, going *via* the Grand Trunk Railroad, the St. Lawrence, Montreal and Quebec.

—Prof. Maclean, of the Medical Department, has returned from his visit to Canada—his old home—and is negotiating for the purchase of a house, with a view to the making our city his permanent residence.

— Mr. Herron, of the Detroit *Evening News*, was in our city on Tuesday, arranging to work up the circulation of that paper here, by systematic canvass and regular delivery at business places and residences.

—Let every merchant, manufacturer, and master mechanic, of whatever name, look over and through the advertising columns of the ARGUS, and see if they fitly represent the business and enterprise of the city. That's all.

— Company B, of this city, and the Ypsilanti Light Guards, have gone into camp at Vineyard Lake in Jackson County, near the line of the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad. Company B left home yesterday, going *via* Ypsilanti.

— D. M. Bristol, the Horse-Trainer who so astonished our citizens in March last, by his skill an power in breaking and managing green colts or ugly horses, is again coming to our city for a few day's stay. He will give a free exhibition on Tuesday next, the 18th.

— A long pending liquor suit against Fred. Rettich came on for trial on Tuesday forenoon, before Justice McMahon,—the charge, we believe, being selling to students. A large delegation from the Ladies' Temperance Union was present. The defense put in no evidence, but let judgment be taken on the case made out by the prosecution, with a view to appeal. Fine, including costs, $45.

— The residence of Mr. McVickar, corner of William and Maynard streets, was burglared and robbed during last Friday night. About $100 in money, several notes and a mortgage were secured and carried off. One note was payable to the order of Mary W. Mickles, now Mrs. McVickar, and others to Catherine Whitney. Mr. McVickar, who is connected with the *Commercial Advertiser*, was in Detroit at the time.

— A young lad by the name of Pond—son of C. E. Pond, of the Business College—came near meeting with a fatal accident at the railroad on Monday afternoon. He, with a number of boys, was catching on the cars of a moving train, *en route* for an up river swimming place, when he was hoisted from his feet, collided with a car next behind, and thrown to the ground. At first it was feared that his back was broken, but he got off with only severe bruises. Boys are never safe in attempting to board moving trains, and this accident should prove a timely warning.

— Miss Alexandrine D'Egeroff, of Wizntry, Novogorod (a province of Russia), has taken up her temporary residence in this city, with a view to graduation in the Medical Department of the University. She has already attended lectures in both St. Petersburg and Paris, but being a woman could not get a diploma by completing her medical education in either city. She speaks French fluently—the language with which she holds intercourse with the "Western barbarians," and is fast acquiring English under the instruction of Miss Sarah D. Hamlin, a recent University graduate.

— Two locomotives and thirty-two cars brought the railroad excursionists from Detroit to our city on Saturday last. They were accompanied by the Fort Wayne band, and well laden with provisions and "refreshments." It is reported that there were a number of free fights at the park, and from some demonstrations we noticed on the streets, towards night, we concluded that all of the party were not strictly or totally abstinent, in fact that some had put themselves outside of too much vicious whisky. The majority, however, conducted themselves with propriety.

At a regular meeting of Ann Arbor Lodge, No. 320, I. O. G. T., Aug. 4, the following named persons were installed as officers:

O. Collier, W. C. T.
Miss Mary Sessions, W. V. T.
J. C. Tucker, W. R S.
Miss Allie Bentley, W. A. S.
P. D. Woodruff, W. F. S.
Miss Lina Brown, R. H. S.
Mrs. Jennie Fenton, L. H. S.
E. M. Fenton, W. C.
Jas. M. Cole, P. W. C. T.
Miss Eliza Sessions, W. I. G.
Miss Marion Brown, W. O. G.
C. D. Goodrich, W. M.
Miss Jessie Woodruff, W. D. M.
N. Arksey, W. T.

Democratic Victory in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.—Large gains are reported from every section. Wake County has gone Democratic by a gain of some 600 votes, the State having gone largely Democratic, with almost certainly seven out of eight Congressional districts. The Legislature will be largely Democratic. There is great rejoicing and much enthusiasm among the Conservatives. Business is generally suspended, every one being anxious to obtain the latest news.

RALEIGH, N. C., —Aug. 7., Democratic gains are reported from every quarter. The State is Democratic by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority. Seven Democratic Congressmen out of eight have been elected. There is a Democratic gain of some twenty in the Legislature. There has been great rejoicing in this city—public speaking in the streets throughout the day and booming of cannon. This county is Democratic for the first time in fourteen years.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 7.—The returns received to-day from all over the State are a confirmation of last night's dispatches. The Conservatives have swept the State like a whirlwind. The Legislature is Conservative by a largely increased majority. In this, the Fourth Judicial District, the majority for McKay, Conservative, will probably reach 500 or 700. The returns are now coming in all one way. It is impossible to estimate correctly the majority for the State ticket, but it will probably reach 10,000.

The Granger Picnic.

The County Picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry, held in the beautiful grove on the Dexter farm near the village of Dexter, on Wednesday, was a decided success.

Arriving in the grove about 11 o'clock A. M. and in advance of the special train, we found a large number of Patrons—men and women, for wives and husbands, daughters and sons are equals in the Granges—already gathered, and engaged in spreading the tables which had been put up by the local committee and assigned to the Granges of the county, including visiting Granges from adjoining counties.

Just before 12 o'clock the Grangers and their guests were called to order for the preliminary exercises, consisting of music by the band and by the choir of Ypsilanti Grange, and prayer by the chaplain of the day. A recess of an hour was then taken for dinner, in which exercise all visitors were invited to participate, and which invitation, so cordially extended, was enforced by the *now* well laden tables. It was our good fortune to dine with the Scio Grange, and owing to a limited physical capacity (and an oversight in not fasting for three or four days previous), we were obliged to slight the invitations of the Lima, the Sharon, the Webster, the Dexter, the Superior, the Northfield, Fraternity of Augusta, and we don't know how many other Granges. Had the picnic lasted three or four days we might possibly have gone the rounds. It was estimated that from 2,500 to 3,000 took dinner, and yet there was an abundance left, and evidence of the generous drafts which had been made upon the poultry yards and larders of the contributing Grangers, and that the Grangers are good livers.

After dinner the exercises were resumed, and after music, J. J. Robison, of Sharon, read the resolutions adopted at the recent session of the National Grange, held at St. Louis, Mo., embodying the principles of the order. These resolutions were published in the ARGUS at the time, and need not be repeated here. S. F. Brown, of Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Master of the State Grange, was presented as the first speaker, and briefly gave the reasons for the organization and existence of the order, and glanced at the work it had so far accomplished, and at what it proposed to do. He was followed more at length by Hon. J. Webster Childs, who discussed fully the principles of the order, socially, professionally, and politically. We say politically, for while he disclaimed partisanship for the order and said politics were to be ignored in Grange meetings, he held it to be the duty of every Granger to be a politician and to discharge every political duty, and that the Grangers or Patrons should insist upon representation in State Legislatures and Congress of the agricultural interests by agriculturists. He enforced this necessity by referring to the tariff legislation detrimental to the wool-grower, and showed himself a protectionist despite his protest that he would not let his views be known on the occasion. He also discussed the transportation question. But we havn't time or desire to go through his address. It was a good argument from the Granger's standpoint, and probably furnished the best possible reasons why farmers should join and maintain Granges —merely as social institutions. And as such there can be no doubt that they will work good for the farmer and elevate the farmer's home and avocation. Though in saying this, we must confess to no great amount of sympathy with the speakers' declarations that the farmers as a class are looked down upon and treated as inferiors by other classes.

Mr. Childs was briefly followed by Mr. Brown, of the Superior Grange, and by Mr. Campbell, of the Ypsilanti Grange. Then came more music and a vote of thanks to the local Granges and the committees in charge of the arrangements, to the band and choir, and to Prof. Sage, of this city, for the organ used on the occasion, after which came a social season and dispersion, all feeling that they had had a good time. Such gatherings cannot fail to work good to the agricultural classes, and if to agriculturists to the whole community, for all trades and professions are mutually dependent.

No liquors were allowed on the ground, and we never saw so good order maintained at so large a gathering. Another recommendation for the principles of the Grangers.

—It was announced that a County Grange Basket Picnic would be held on the Fair Ground in this city on the third day of the coming County Fair, September 24th.

— It is well to note an episode. Just before dispersion, Mr. Leland of this city, asked permission to make a suggestion. It was that in view of the submission of the question of woman suffrage to the electors, and the oft-repeated charge that none but old maids and a few restless women wanted the ballot, it would be well to test the sentiments of the large number of ladies present. And so it was voted to let the women instruct, and a vote being called for by the uplifted hand, as to whether the electors should be instructed to vote for or against woman suffrage, but few voted either way. The master of ceremonies, Mr. Childs, suggested that there was a misunderstanding, and saying that all women could talk if they couldn't raise their hands, again put the question. There were a few faint ayes, and a few strong noes, rather more of the latter than the former, but the mass of the ladies present seemed entirely indifferent, and so the chairman decided that the electors were left to exercise their own judgment.

— The editor should also return his thanks to the ladies of the Scio Grange for a beautiful bouquet.

A Word for the Shade Trees.

EDITOR OF THE ARGUS:—

It is an instance of the inscrutable wisdom of Common Councils that they plan for the welfare of the municipality even in Summer. Now, whether it was the comet, or the raid on the saloons, or the absence of something better to do it is hard to say, but the fact is that we are ordered to lop our trees. The most of us are beneath the stature of the Kentucky giant. A great many of us do not wear silk hats. A considerable portion of the community are in the habit of walking, not upon stilts but upon their feet. And a certain few of us regard the shade trees of Ann Arbor as really the most beautiful thing which we possess.

But the Common Council, in its unfathomable depth of ability to discern our wants, has encouraged the cows, has approved impenetrable tar-sidewalks, and now orders us to chop off all branches below the height of nine feet from the pavement. Such sublime ignorance of all principles of horticulture, rash judgment, and future advantage to the city never could have made its appearance before,—even in the dirty room with the daub at the end of it which we *dignify* by the name of a Council Chamber. It is about time that so frivolous and mischievous an ordinance was opposed and repealed.

If the Mayor chooses to trim his own trees, or any of the Council prefer to trim theirs,—let them make monstrosities of them to their hearts' content. But to compel us all to cut and hack God's handiwork in this way is simply outrageous. Seven feet from the sidewalk is high enough for the lower branches; and to claim two additional feet is an extortion upon dumb nature, worse in kind and in degree than that of Shylock the Jew.

Enough of this tom-foolery. We want water, we want some respectable *fire-protection*, we want *less liquor and fewer drunkards*. But we want *all* the decent things which the Lord permits to flourish.

REASON.

HURRAH! HURRAH!! HURRAH!!! — Rally round the flag, boys, or our accommodation line goes down. Gregory's accommodation line, running every hour between Millen's corner and the Mineral Springs House, fails to receive the patronage which is justly due him for running so good a line at such a moderate price. A citizen appeals to the citizens of Ann Arbor, especially those along the line, to consider this matter carefully at once, and see if they can afford to lose such a great public convenience as this. If not, let your motto be, "Live and let live." The round trip is an hour pleasantly and profitably spent. Come, let us help him, or the line goes down. Rally 'round the wagon, boys; let's all take a ride. A shilling for one hour's ride, worth a dollar.

City Improvements.

As our attention has been directed to city improvements, we are called upon to state that a society for that object is already in working order. Nothing could add to the importance of a University town and its surroundings more than the knowledge that the blight of intemperance is unknown, and that no resorts for the youth of our city were longer to be feared. Drunkards' homes would no more present the appearance of desolation, nor would the reeling inebriate obtsruct the sidewalk. A society has therefore been organized for lasting and substantial improvement, and all who desire a new foundation of growth in beautifying and adorning our city are solicited to unite with them heartily in improving the moral, social and political atmosphere from the bane of intemperance. And as one good work leads to another, we may hope for a realization of our brightest dreams of beauty and prosperity. We invite all saloon-keepers to a full consultation with this society as to the best methods of becoming public benefactors, in law-abiding efforts to promote the public welfare.

This association, while making the law in regard to minors and students, in this respect a specialty, and its execution positive, will also render every assistance to the State in carrying out the prohibitory law; relying on the intelligence and patriotism of every citizen to secure the strict observance of a law fraught with so much interest to the members of society, and upon the maintenance of which depend to a great extent the perpetuation of civil liberty. A fact isolated is said to be a mystery; a fact fraternized is said to be revealed. The laws of individual liberty are the mystery, inasmuch as the uninhabited wilderness or desert, with all pre-existing ideas of association, would be the necessary accompaniment to a solution of the problem. But national liberty is a social problem, which is revealed in its solution of Christian fraternity, where each one is working in accordance with the best interests of social harmony. As the children of a Parent whose laws may be studied and known, shall we nor fraternize as one great family, each studying the well-being of the other as the true safeguard of social liberty, and in accordance with national law. And that religion which is to us the science of fraternity, and the art of its practice, will be fully developed in our beautiful city to its full and complete moral, mental and physical development.

That a society for this object should have the heartiest sympathies of all lovers of order and family harmony we can not for a moment doubt; and with plans of usefulness more generally comprehended it has every prospect of ultimate success.

Social drinking has already been greatly reduced, and a consequent reduction of vagrancy is the result. All plans for city improvement and social progress will receive the hearty co-operation of this society, and no efforts will be spared to make this city not only a safe place for the youth of all lands to come and receive the necessary training for usefulness in this life, but also a city ever to be remembered as "beautiful for situation" —a place of incomparable loveliness and a joy forever.

M.

NOTE.—The above article is furnished and published by request of the Ladies' Temperance Union.

Costs in Liquor Suits.

From the Detroit Post.

Last spring quite a number of liquor prosecutions under the prohibitory law were commenced against liquor sellers in Plymouth and other places in this county, and now arises a very interesting point as to the liability of the county for costs. The law provides that in case of conviction the defendant shall be fined $25 and costs, but in one case the liquor dealer ran away after conviction, leaving the judgment unsatisfied, and the board of county auditors were called upon recently to pay the costs. This they declined to do, either in this case or instances where no conviction was secured, upon the ground that the county was not liable. Subsequently they applied to G. V. N. Lothrop for an opinion in regard to the matter, and yesterday he submitted one, sustaining the view taken by the auditors. In summing up his opinion Mr. Lothrop says that:

1. Except as to an attorney fee of $10 the costs in suits before justices of the peace, under the prohibitory law are not county charges.

2. That where the suit is instituted by a public officer who is by law required to bring such suits, if judgment is rendered against the people, the costs are charged against the State, payable from the State Treasury.

3. That where the suit is instituted by a private person the justice may require such person to give security for costs, and should do so, or he may have no remedy for his costs in case the suit fails.

A Discontented Element.

Franklin Blades, a prominent Republican of Iroquois County, Illinos, writes the following plain words concerning the Republican party:

There is a restlesss, discontented element in the Republican party; it is folly to shut our eyes to that fact. The present position of the party on the currency question has increased that discontent. Many have gone out of the party seeking new affiliations. Others pause at the threshold because recent developments have impressed them with the melancholy conviction that there is no hope elsewhere. Within, the tide of repudiation has been but barely stayed. Within, there has never been more than there is to-day, the odor of rottenness. Within, a too intensely partisan spirit has prevailed—in so much that bad, selfish men, men of no convictions, have been able to use it as an instrument of spoils to the unutterable disgust of those who have had life-long convictions, and who have long and earnestly struggled—and that, too, in days of adversity, when there were no offices to be had—to make the Republican party great and strong so that it might become a means, as it did, of accomplishing grand and good things for their country * * *

For a closing word let me say if before the next general election, the Republican party shall not resume its old honest position in regard to the currency, and set out upon a definite, fixed policy leading to specie resumption, there is a goodly number, who linger and hope still in its ranks, who will avail themselves of their liberation from party serfdom.

Walking on the Railroad Tracks.

A woman was arrested in Buffalo a few days ago for walking on the track of the New York Central Railroad. This is the first case brought, at least for a long time, under the almost forgotten law of 1850, which provides that "it shall not be lawful for any person, other than those connected with or employed upon the railroad, except where the same shall be laid upon public roads or streets." The penalty is one of not more than $250, or one year's imprisonment. The Central Company propose to see that the law is enforced, and a great many "accidents" would be avoided if other companies would follow their example.

Poor Arguments for Chandler.

From the Dexter Leader.

Miles J. O'Reilly, our Detroit correspondent of last week, is doubtless correct in assuming that there is little use of proposing such an able and pure man as Judge Campbell tor United States Senator. Already for doing so the *Leader* has been classed as a Democratic paper, notwithstanding that Judge Campbell is a Republican and the *Leader* not the champion of any party. We have no doubt that Mr Chandler will succeed himself. He has several strong points in his favor. First, it is urged that he has held the office for three terms, and therefore that he is perfectly at home in the position—knows just what to do, and can render better service to the State than a new man who will have to learn the ways of the Senate and the departments. But that argument is just as good for a life-term for the President, and we have no doubt President MacMahon will make use of it, when his seven years shall have expired, to persuade the French people that he should be President for life or Emperor. Then Mr. Chandler, it is said, has been most terribly abused by the opposition press, and therefore should be re-elected as a vindication of his personal purity. But we remember gentlemen in political history who were the objects of fierce personal attacks also. There was Aaron Burr and Boss Tweed, and now down in South Carolina is one Moses. Not that we desire to class Mr. Chandler with these men—not at all. We are only considering the argument that he should be re-elected because he has been the object of personal criticism. Such a claim does Mr. Chandler injustice—it is beneath the dignity of any true man to seek such a vindication. In these days election to office does not signify. Suppose Governor Moses, of South Carolina, shall be renominated by the Republican Convention of that State, as he is likely to be, and then re-elected by his African followers, will his character stand any higher in the public estimation? Mr. Chandler may well pray to be delivered from his friends, who certainly belittle his claims when they offer the arguments we named for his re-election. His faithfulness to the interests of the State, which no one can deny, is a much better card.

The Black Hills Expedition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The *Tribune* correspondent with the Black Hills expedition sends the following by special scout to Fort Laramie, dated Headquarters Black Hills Expedition, — miles southeast of Harney's Peak, Dakota Territory, Aug. 2d:

The country which the expedition has traversed has proved to be one of the most fertile and beautiful sections in the United States. Indications of gold were discovered about a week ago, and within two days its presence in sufficient quantities abundantly to repay working has been established beyond a doubt. How large an area the gold section covers cannot be determined without further explorations, but the geological characteristics of the country, the researches of our prospectors, and all the indications point to valuable fields. So far we have obtained surface gold alone. Our miners hope yet to find a gold quartz lead. The expiration of the Sioux treaty will open to settlement a beautiful and highly productive area of country hitherto entirely unknown. Grass, water and timber of several varieties are found in abundance and all of excellent qualities. Small fruits abound, game is plentiful, the valleys are well adapted for cattle-raising or agricultural purposes, while the scenery is lovely beyond description. It may be called a new Florida, and it may prove to be a new Eldorado. The command is in good health, and the explorations are being rapidly conducted.

THE Hon. Day O. Kellogg, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a retired merchant of prominence in his prime in Troy and New York city, died on Sunday last, at the age of seventy-eight years, at Fairfield, Conn. He was in his early manhood a member of the New York Legislature, and subsequently he held the public positions of Paymaster General on Gov. Seward's military staff, of mayor of Troy, and of United States Consul at Glasgow during the administration of President Fillmore, of whom he was a companion in boyhood and a life-long friend. To business and official capacity he also added marked personal integrity and purity of life, and the Eastern papers note the general respect in which he was held. Mr. Kellogg was the eldest son of Judge Charles Kellogg, one of the pioneer settlers at Ann Arbor, and the brother of Dor Kellogg, Mrs. S. T. Otis, and Mrs. A. A. Warden, of that town.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Marriage in High Life.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Among the papers recorded at the Register's office yesterday was a settlement made by Leonard W. Jerome and wife in view of the contemplated marriage of their daughter Jennie with Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill, son of the English Marquis of Blandford. Under this marriage settlement Thos. M. Foote, of this city, and George Charles Spencer Churchill, Marquis of Blandford, are constituted trustees to receive and pay over an annuity of $10,000 in gold, and it is stipulated that in case Lady Churchill (Miss Jerome) should die before her husband, leaving no issue surviving her, that $125,000 in gold shall thereafter be paid to Lord Churchill; and further provision is made for the payment of $250,000 in gold to their heirs, should both of them die leaving issue of their marriage. The Union League Club House is made security for this settlement.

New Teeth! New Teeth!

ONLY $8 AND $10 PER SET.—I am now making sets of teeth on RUBBER plates for the low sum of $8 and $10 per set, warranted to fit the mouth, and to be as good teeth as is made. I have a new stock on hand—call and see. Teeth extracted without pain, by nitrous oxide gas. Especial attention given to the preservation of the natural teeth. All charges lower than the lowest, and as good work done as at any other office. Satisfaction given in all cases or no charges made. Office over Bach & Abel's store—entrance by First National Bank.

W. C. CARR, Dentist.

The only place to purchase goods cheap for cash, is at the Ann Arbor Trading Association, where they are selling all kinds of Dry Goods cheap—to close out their Summer stock.

1485tf G. W. HAYS, Supt.

Centaur Liniments

Have cured more wonderful cases of rheumatism, aches, pains, swellings, frost-bites, caked breasts, burns, scalds, salt-rheum, &c., upon the human frame, and strains, spavin, galls, &c., uopn animals, in one year, than all other pretended remedies have since the world began. Certificates of remarkable cures accompany each bottle, and will be sent gratis to any one. There is no pain which these Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue or lameness they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. No family or stock-owner can afford to be without Centaur Liniments. White Wrapper for family use; the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price, 50 cts.; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co. 53 Broadway, New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It is pleasant to take. No more sleepless mothers or crying babies. Price 35 cts. per bottle. 1481y1

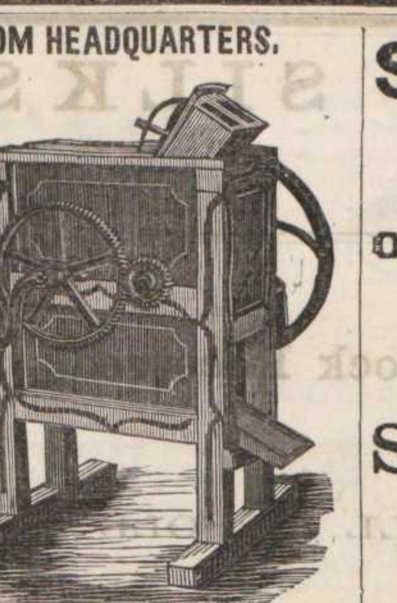
Real Good Bargains!

I MEAN BUSINESS.

FOR SALE—My place where I reside, on the corner opposite the Episcopal Church. I will either sell the place or sell the furniture and rent place to a private family. Also for sale a Large Brick House, on Division street, opposite James B. Gott's; also fifteen City Lots, which I will sell cheaper than any other man dare sell. Now is the time to buy property before the advance which is sure to come within twelve months.

A. DEFOREST.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.



THE POSTOFFICE QUESTION IS SETTLED AT LAST.

BEAL IS BEATEN

BY THE

ANN ARBOR

AGRICULTURAL CO.

Who announce to their Customers that they will sell Full Trimmed Wagons, Warranted for one year at $75, including all extras. ¾ Tire, Spring seats, Whiffletrees, Neckyokes, and top base. This sale to be for Cash, and to be open for Thirty Days. Also

FULL TRIMMED PLOWS, 10 DOLLARS.

Farmers, if you wish to supply yourselves now is the time for cash. All goods warranted. Any article in our line equally low. We are never undersold. We are getting on a full stock of

REAPERS AND MOWERS

of the Johnston Patent, which we offer equally low, and we will put up $1,000 that the Combined Reaper is the best, cheapest and easiest working combined Reaper and Mower in the U. S. of America.

The old reliable Reaper is too well known to require any backing, it is admitted by all that it is the best Reaper in the Union. We would also say that we will sell all our goods for Cash at lower figures than they can be bought elsewhere, and every article

WARRANTED

to suit purchaser or no sale.

Call Before You Buy and Save Your Money.

A. A. AGRICULTURAL CO.

1477

FABRIC

ROOFING!

THIS ROOFING IS DURABLE AND WATER-PROOF; VERY FLEXIBLE; FAR BETTER THAN ZINC TO STOP LEAKS AROUND CHIMNEYS AND CONNECTIONS BETWEEN WOOD and BRICK.

This Roofing has been in use five years and is the best in use!

ROOFING PAINT!

This paint will preserve shingled roofs an indefinite period, and is equally adapted to tin or iron roofs.

It is fire and water proof!

This paint will be put on by the Company or sold by the gallon, with instructions how to apply the same.

No Coal Tar is used in either.

We solicit the public patronage. All work will be warranted.

All communications should be addressed to the

HUTCHINS ROOFING CO.,
P. O. Box 222,
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Residence 43 South Thayer Street. 1478tf

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.

PUT YOUR MONEY

WHERE IT WILL DO THE

MOST GOOD.

A. A. TERRY

HAS A FULL STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

QUALITY AND PRICES

TO

DEFY COMPETITION

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Call before purchasing,

15 *South Main Street.*

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 2¾ miles from Augusta, Kalamazoo County, all improved, with good buildings. Terms—extremely low.

Also 40 ACRES about eight miles from Hastings.

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

For terms address the undersigned.

E. B. POND.

Ann Arbor, April 2, 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

ON MONDAY MORNING JULY 6th

WE SHALL OFFER OUR ENTIRE

Stock of

SUMMER GOODS

AT COST PRICES,

In order to make room for a Fresh Stock of

EARLY FALL GOODS.

This sale will continue until all Summer Goods are sold.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

C. H. MILLEN & SON'S

CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

NO. 4 SOUTH MAIN STREET. 1467tf

PAINTS AND OILS!

FOR PURE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL GO TO

THE PEOPLES DRUGSTORE

R. W. ELLIS & CO.'S,

THEY GUARANTEE their goods and will sell you Pure Leads, either white or in colors. These colors are a SPECIALTY with us; can give you any shade. They will not fade or spot. The largest stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

n the city. Toilet Goods of every description. Sole agents of the great

"Haagan's Liniment"

Thousands testify to its excellency. Cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, &c. Remember the place,

NO. 2 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Especial Attention given to Prescriptions.

R. W. ELLIS & CO.

1472m6.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Passenger trains now leave the several stations, as follows

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Day Exp.	Kal. Acc.	Dexter Accom'n.	Eve'g Ex.	Pac'c Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit, leave,	7 00	10 00	2 00	4 10	5 40	10 00
Ypsilanti,	8 25	11 10	3 08	5 30	7 10	—
Ann Arbor,	8 50	11 25	3 27	5 50	7 45	11 35
Dexter,	9 17	—	3 50	6 20	8 10	—
Chelsea,	9 35	—	4 10		8 30	—
Grass Lake,	10 02	P. M.	4 41		9 00	—
Jackson,	10 38	12 35	5 10		9 35	1 00
	P. M.				A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	1 58	3 05	8 20		12 25	—
Chicago arrive,	7 35	8 00			6 30	8 00

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	9 00		5 15	9 00	
		P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	11 05	1 35	5 00	—	2 35	
	P. M.			A. M.		
Jackson,	2 33	4 05	8 00	12 30	5 10	
Grass Lake,	3 08	—	8 31	—	—	
Chelsea,	3 33	—	8 55	—	—	A. M.
Dexter,	3 50	—	9 17	—	—	6 35
Ann Arbor,	4 13	5 10	9 45	1 55	6 30	7 00
Ypsilanti,	4 35	5 27	10 10	2 15	6 50	7 25
Detroit, arrive,	5 55	6 30	11 20	3 30	8 00	8 45

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

Dated, May 24, 1874.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & INDIANA RAILROAD.

GOING WEST. —1874— GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp.	STATIONS.	Exp.	Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Detroit, dep...	7:00	5:40			
Ypsilanti....	10:15	7:15	Bankers......	7:00	2:30
Saline........	10:45	7:43	Hillsdale......	7:09	2:40
Bridgewater..	11:03	8:00	Manchester....	8:40	4:15
Manchester....	11:23	8:18	Bridgewater..	8:58	4:35
	P. M.		Saline	9:15	4:50
Hillsdale......	1:05	9:52	Ypsilanti......	9:45	5:20
Bankers.......	1:15	10:00	Detroit........	11:20	6:30

Trains run by Chicago time.
To take effect Aug. 13, 1874

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

Flint & Pere Marquette R. R.

TOLEDO, SAGINAW AND NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN.

Close and reliable connections made at Wayne Junction with trains of the Michigan Central R. R.

Three trains North and two South daily except Sunday.

TIME CARD OF JUNE 23d, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

Wayne, leave	1.15 P. M.	6.05 P. M.	10.35 P. M.
Holly,	2.55 "	7.25 "	12.57 A. M.
Flint,	3.50 "	8.15 "	4.58 "
East Saginaw,	5.15 "	9.32 "	6.25 "
Saginaw City,	5.20 "	9.37 "	8.45 "
Bay City,	5.55 "	10.10 "	7.35 "
Reed City,	9.30 "		12.15 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Wayne, leave	3.00 P. M.	7.25 A. M.
Monroe,	4.10 "	8.38 "
Toledo, arr.	5.10 "	9.35 "

SANFORD KEELER, Ass't Supt.
J. P. NOURSE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

"HOW TO GO WEST."

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

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has achieved a splendid reputation in the last three years as the leading Passenger Route to the West. Starting at Chicago or Peoria, it runs direct through Southern Iowa and Nebraska, with close connections to California and the Territories. It is also the short line and best line to Quincy, Missouri, and points in Kansas and New Mexico. Passengers on their way westward cannot do better than to take this route.

This line has published a pamphlet entitled "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large, correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Western Passenger Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Ill. 1461y1

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS

FIRST QUALITY,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

BACH & ABEL.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

The Spring Campaign

OPENED IN EARNEST.

BULL, THE CLOTHIER,

Has just arrived and opened the great One-Price

STAR

CLOTHING HOUSE,

IN MARTIN'S BLOCK.

Where you can now find the Largest, Finest and most Complete Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Every before offered in A. n Aabor.

No trouble to snow Goods at the **Star Clothing House**, No. 33 South Main St., East side, And Arbor, Mich.

GEORGE BULL.

1478tf

RAILROAD ACCIDENT!

Cases after cases of

GENTS' YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

READY-MADE

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING!

are continually arriving for

WAGNER.

The goods were bought for Cash so low that they can and will be sold at prices Defying all Competition, and just suitable to those in need of

CLOTHES,

and pressed somewhat by hard times. Also those that take pride in wearing

First-Class Clothes

Will be able to select from the best of Foreign and Domestic makes of

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

And have them made at the same place in the latest Style, and Warranted to Fit before they leave. If anything in Furnishing Goods line they should happen to need, everything in the Gents' Dressing line can be found at Lower Prices than at any other Clothing House at

WM. WAGNER.

No. 21 South Main St., Ann Arbor 1468tf

NEW

SPRING GOODS

—AT—

BACH & ABEL'S

A Large and well-selected stock at the lowest cash prices.

We invite an inspection of our assortment of

DRESS GOODS

and would call especial attention to our brand of

BLACK ALPACAS

"THE MARIE STUART,

Acknowledged to be su peior to any other imported.

Chaney Brothers, American, and Lyons

BLACK SILKS

at reduced prices.

A LARGE LINE OF

Bleached and Brown Cottons

including most of the popular brands Hill's, Lonsdales, Wamsuttas, New York Mills, &c.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

WHITE & LINEN GOODS.

A full line of the celebrated A. T. Stewart

ALEXANDRIA KID GLOVES

The best Glove imported.

BACH & ABEL.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe RAILROAD.

THREE MILLION ACRES

LANDS.

LIBERAL TERMS TO IMPROVERS.

11 YEARS CREDIT, 7 PER CENT. INT.

No Part of the Principal payable for Four Years,

FINE GRAIN-GROWING REGION.

Tracts of one and two thousand acres available for Neighborhood Colonies, or for Stock Farms.

Excellent Climate, with Pure Flowing Water.

"I would say, that in the course of many years, "and through extensive travel, I have not seen a more "inviting country, nor one which offers greater in-"ducements, with fewer objections to settlement, "than these lands of the A. T. & S. F. R. R."—*Extract Report of Henry Stewart, Agricultural Editor American Agriculturalist.*

For full particulars inquire of

A. E. TOUZALIN,
Land Commissioner, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

E. B. POND, Local Agent, Ann Arbor, Mich.

HARDWOOD & BASSWOOD LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a good assortment of OAK, ASH, ELM, BASSWOOD, WHITE-WOOD, and other varieties of Lumber, from ½ in. to 3 in. thick.

ALSO,

Fence Posts, Square Timber, Plank and Oak Studding of all sizes kept on hand or made to order on short notice.

Particular attention given to

CUSTOM SAWING.

Fence Posts planed, Oak Pickets kept on hand and sawed to order.

MOULDINGS

of different patterns sawed to order.

FARM GATES

kept on hand and sold cheap.

Particular attention given to furnishing bills of timber of different lengths and sizes on the most reasonable terms.

SAWS GUMMED ON SHORT NOTICE.

LOGS WANTED.

I am prepared to pay CASH for sound Oak, Ash, Basswood and Whitewood Logs delivered at my mill, or will buy and measure Logs in the woods within six miles of the mill.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Wines & Hallock will please call and settle their accounts at the Mill.

J. T. HALLOCK.

SECURE YOURSELF A HOME.

Valuable City Lots for sale Cheap, and long given for payment if desired.

1475m3 C. H. MILLEN.

Michigan Argus.

PINK AND PURPLE.

Pink and purple arching over
Meadow-slopes thick set with clover
Pink and purple and blue together—
O the perfect summer weather!
O the corn, with green leaves gleaming!
O the rose deep in dreaming!
Wherefore, darling, dost thou tarry?
Come and bind the spell of faery!

Pink and purple slowly fading,
Fainter colors intershading—
Hid in dusk, the insect chorus,
Tells that night is falling o'er us.
In the east a star is burning—
Signal, dear, of thy returning;
And the baby's eyes are weary:
Come and bind the spell of faery!

Pink and purple gone together,
O the perfect summer weather!
O the dark blue, arching over
Meadow slopes, thick set with clover!
O the ceaseless insect-droning!
O the tender baby-crooning!
And the love that does not tarry,
Making all a world of faery.

—*From the Aldine for August.*

Directions for Packing Roll Butter.

The following circular is from a produce merchant in Montreal, as given in the *Canada Farmer*:

I offer the following directions to my friends, which, if fully complied with, will enable them to realize the highest market quotations for their butter, instead of the lowest, as is most generally the case, which is not the fault of the consignee. There is nothing so unsaleable as badly packed roll butter; but on the contrary, if packed nicely, it sells readily, and generally from two to five cents per pound more than the same quality packed solid in firkins.

Use none but the very best new barrels, and be sure that they are not burnt or dirty inside. The end you intend for the head you should turn down; then take out the bottom head and cut a piece of fine white muslin, the size of the head, and place it on the bottom of the head of the barrel (which will be the head when opened). Commence to pack your smallest and finest rolls first, being sure to pack each roll on its smallest end. Be careful and select rolls that will pack snug, so that there will be no space for the rolls to shake about. Continue packing in this way until the barrel is almost full, then shake the barrel well (to settle the rolls), and then fill it as snug as possible. In packing the last layer, pack the rolls on their ends, if possible, but if there is not room, it will not matter if they are packed on their sides, if they will pack snug, and fill the barrel full. The great object is to have the rolls packed close and tight, so that they will not shake about and break.

Each roll must be wrapped in a piece of white muslin or cheese capping; be sure and have it large enough to cover the roll entirely. The muslin should be soaked in strong brine before using, and put on the roll wet. It is impossible to send rolls to market in good order without wrapping them in muslin; no matter what the muslin may cost, it will more than pay the cost in the increased price the rolls, thus packed, will bring.

Before heading the barrel up, pour on two quarts of strong pickle. Cover the last layer with a piece of muslin the same as you do on your head.

Nail up the barrel well, being sure to drive three nails in each hoop. Then turn the barrel over two or three times, so as to let the brine you have poured in work in between the rolls.

Mark the top in plain letters "roll butter," also the gross weight, tare of the barrel, and address of the party to whom you send it, and the initials of the shipper.

Rolls should be made in the oblong shape, and not weigh over two to four pounds.

How to Use a Bog Meadow.

Mr. John B. Sands, of Vailsgate, N. Y., read a paper on the best method of reclaiming a bog meadow, before the New York Farmers' Club:

"A gentleman wants to know how to reclaim or improve a bog meadow. There are different kinds of soil on which bogs grow, but they grow nowhere, except there is an excess of water. They are a nuisance; they start grass early on their hummocks, but it is soon so coarse and tough that no cow or horse will eat it. The first thing is, drain it well, cut a main ditch; then if there are springs on its border on the outside, dig your drains so as to cut them all off. If you have your outlet, this is the main drain, so low as to carry all the surplus water off, your bogs will die in a short time, making it an easy matter to cut them off by using a stout bog hoe made for the purpose. Do not pile them up on the ground but draw off, make a pile of old rubbish, wood and stumps that will make or start a good fire in the heap; once well on fire they will burn till they are all consumed, making you a fine lot of ashes. Make your ditches somewhat in the shape of the letter V, slanting on each side toward the bottom. Be sure and not leave the bog dirt to remain on the side of your ditches, but draw off to some upland; it will pay you well for so doing. The first year plow as well as you can, harrow well some dry day, sow it with turnip seed in July, using guano, about 400 pounds to the acre. I have raised them to weigh 15 pounds each. If the ground on the meadow is pure bog dirt, with marl underneath, you can next year venture to sow onion seed. They are the best crop to raise on such ground, at least I find they pay the best. Cabbage is the next best, cucumbers are the next, but they are apt to grow crooked if the ground is not kept dry enough. Beets, carrots and parsneps I have tried, but they will not grow to any length, owing to the continued moisture below. I am now setting out a large piece with the colossal asparagus, as I find it takes kindly to the soil. Have tried potatoes, but if the season is too wet the potatoes will set on the vines above ground, and the crop will be a failure. Fodder corn I raise in large quantities, and with but little labor.

"It requires deep drainage; the water must be got off, or else your labor will be lost. It also requires good judgment, common sense, labor and industry to keep it so. Your ditches must be kept well, and at least once a year cleaned out. The top of the water in your ditches should be two feet from the top of the ground; and if the soil is deep you can raise crops for many years with but little manure or other fertilizers."

Decoration of Bed-Chambers.

Many persons who are somewhat fastidious about other portions of their houses, do not think it necessary to pay any attention to the appearance of their bed-chambers. As a home is for the use and pleasure of those who live in it, and not for the gratification of stranger-eyes, it is obvious that those apartments which are strictly reserved for family use should have as much pains taken with them in the matter of proper adornment as those of a more public character. Comfort, of course, is the first thing to be considered; but if it is possible to combine a little beauty with comfort, the trouble that it all costs will be more than repaid.

There is nothing more indicative of refinement and genuine culture in a family than bright, cheerful, and tastefully-decorated bed-chambers. Tasteful decoration does not necessarily mean expense, and it is possible to make a chamber look very pretty at a very small outlay. Indeed, in many instances, no outlay at all will be required beyond what would be incurred under any circumstances. The women of a family, especially, are to pass a good portion of their time in their bed-chambers, and in some households the sleeping apartments are alike for sewing-rooms, sitting-rooms, and nurseries. It is worth while to obtain all the innocent pleasure we can in this life, and there can be no doubt that life is pleasanter if most of its hours are passed in cheerful-looking apartments.

It is an excellent plan to give a predominating tint of color to each room; thus there may be a blue chamber, a pink chamber, or there may be varieties in the combinations of tints. Thus, if the walls are buff, the pervading color in the furniture and decorations may be blue, and vice versa. It adds very much indeed to the appearance of a house to give each room a distinct character of its own, and we insist strongly upon it as one of the essential principles of home decoration. What we have already said with regard to the adornment of walls will apply here. As the ceilings of bedrooms, however, are usually lower than those of the apartments on the first floor, the dado may be dispensed with, especially as the bedstead, the bureau, and other large articles of furniture fill up a portion of the walls. A dado in a dark tint, however, will be found to be advantageous, especially if it is well varnished, in preventing finger-marks and dirty spots from showing as plainly as they otherwise would, and it will certainly give the room a sort of snug finish obtainable by no other means.

The plain tinted papers are as much to be recommended for the bed-chambers as they are for the parlors; but if the ceilings are very low, perpendicular stripes will be useful in increasing the apparent height. Such striped papers as we have indicated as suitable for the dining-room are best for the bed-chamber; only we think it more important, in the latter, to avoid complicated patterns and strong colors. Every person who has been ill, knows how annoying a pattern upon a wall or a ceiling may become to one stretched upon a sick bed, and for this reason, if no other, it should be dispensed with.—*To-day.*

Hay Fever.

In 1868 Professor Helmholtz announced the discovery of low organisms in the secretion of the nasal cavity of persons suffering from hay fever, and Prof. Biny, in a recent letter on the subject, says:

I have suffered since 1847 from this catarrh, the attack coming on regularly in the hay season, and the specialty being that it ceases in the cool weather, but on the other hand, quickly reaches a great intensity on exposure to sunshine. It is attended by violent sneezing and a thin corrosive discharge. In a short time a painful inflammation of the mucous membrane, and often of the skin of the nose, supervenes, together with fever and headache. In a cool room these symptoms are relieved, but there remains a soreness of the membrane, which after a time disappears.

The curious dependence of the disease on the season of the year suggested to me the thought that organisms might be the origin of the mischief. In examining the secretions, I regularly found in the last five years certain vibrio-like bodies in it, which at other times I could not observe in my nasal secretion. They are very small and can only be recognized with the immersion lens of a very good microscope. It is characteristic of the common isolated single joints that they contain four nuclei in a row, of which two are more closely united. Upon the warm objective stage they move with moderate activity, partly in mere vibration, partly shooting backwards and forwards in the direction of their long axis; in lower temperature they are very inactive. It is to be noted that only that kind of secretion contains them which is expelled by violent sneezing; that which drops slowly does not contain any.

When I first saw the statement regarding the poisonous action of quinine upon infusoria, I determined at once to make an experiment with that substance, thinking that these vibrionic bodies, even if they did not cause the whole illness, still could render it much more unpleasant through their movements, and the decomposition caused by them. For that purpose I made a neutral dilute of the solution of the sulphate of quinine. I then lay flat on my back, keeping my head very low, and poured with a pipette about a teaspoonful into both nostrils. Then I turned my head about to let the liquid flow in all directions. The desired effect was obtained immediately, and remained for some hours. I could expose myself to the sun without fits of sneezing and the other disagreeable symptoms coming on. It was sufficient to repeat the treatment three times a day, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, to keep myself quite free from the annoying symptoms.—*Scribner's.*

Flax Cultivation in Nebraska.

It was once supposed that flax would only thrive on the sea shore; and hence Holland had what may be regarded as a great monopoly in the growth of flax, and the manufacture of linens. But the plant flourishes in Nebraska; and the soil is too rich for even this exhausting crop easily to affect it. The cultivation of the crop is therefore yearly increasing —at present with a view of the oil expressed from the seed, though (as there is now no linen manufacture worthy of the name in the State,) it may be ultimately to provide fibre for the mills. Certainly the people of Nebraska may look to this conclusion; and settlers in the State ought not to forget that flax may be made a profitable crop.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Association, of Lancaster County, held at Lincoln (the county seat and capital of the State), a discussion took place on the probabilities of a flax crop for this year, and it was stated that some eastern gentlemen had offered to build an oil mill if the farmers would guarantee a sufficient quantity of the raw material. The correspondent who sends this item of information in the interest of farmers moving west, says that in Ohio, the flax crop used to be a most profitable one.— Half a bushel of seed to the acre would produce from 10 to 20 bushels, worth $1.50 per bushel. Taking the yield at 10 bushels, the seed was worth $15,00 per acre; and allowing $8.00 per acre for expenses, (which included the delivery of the seed to the mill,) the net profit to the farmer was $7.00 per acre. The straw also was worth $6.00 per ton; and the yield was half a ton to the acre. Nebraska is more suitable for flax cultivation than Ohio, and farmers who migrate to this promising State where the land is virgin, rich and cheap, may wisely keep this subject in view.

Sure Enough.

A story is told of a daughter of a prominent person now in the lecture field, which is peculiarly suggestive of unconscious wisdom. A gentleman was invited to the lecturer's house to tea. Immediately on being seated at the table the little girl astonished the family circle by the abrupt question:

"Where is your wife?"

Now the gentleman having been recently separated from the partner of his life, was taken so completely by surprise that he stammered forth the truth, "I don't know."

"Don't know," replied the enfant terrible, "why don't you know?"

Finding that the child persisted in her interrogatories, despite the mild reproof of her parents, he concluded to make a clean breast of the matter and have it over at once.

So he said with a calmness which was the result of a volley of inward expletives:

"Well, we don't live together. We think, as we can't agree, we had better not."

He stifled a groan as the child began again, and darted an exasperated look at her parents.

But the little torment would not be quieted till she exclaimed:

"Can't agree! Then why don't you fight it out, as pa and ma do?"

"Vengeance is mine," laughingly retorted the visitor, after pa and ma exchanged looks of holy horror, followed by an inevitable roar.

Noiseless steam carriages are to be introduced on the English railrords.

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A Large Stock Received,

AND WILL BE SOLD

LESS THAN ACTUAL VALUE.

DO NOT FAIL TO LOOK AT THEM.

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McOMBER & WAGNER,

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NO. 17 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

We have just opened a large and fresh stock of choice Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Foreign Fruits, Canned Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Extracts, Wooden Ware, &c. We have the choicest, freshest and largest assortment of Candies in the city.

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. All kinds of Vegetables and Fruits in their season.

☞ Our goods are new and we guarantee satisfaction in every instance. All goods promptly delivered free of charge.

1479m3

FIRE INSURANCE.

FRAZER, HARRIMAN & HAMILTON'S AGENCY,

OFFICE OVER SAVINGS BANK,

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

We can now carry full lines in SAFE and TRUSTWORTHY Companies, and our rates are reasonable. We are now carrying the best business risks in the city. We invite the Public to examine our Registers and judge for themselves of the kind of business we are doing. We make a specialty of Dwelling House Insurance, and can give low rates, and good indemnity.

We represent the following well-known Companies:

The Westchester, - Organized 1837,
Assets, $655,000.00, Jan. 1st 1874.

The Allemannia, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Assets $472,000.00, Jan. 1st 1874.

The Lancaster, of Lancaster. Pa.
Organized 1838. Assets $337,000.00, Jan. 1st 1874.

The Michigan State, of Adrian,
Organized 1859, Assets $304,000.00, Jan 1st, 1874.

The National Fire Ins. Co. of Phil.
Assets $567,000.00, Jan. 1st, 1874.

The Globe, of Chicago, Ill.
Assets $460,000.00, Jan. 1st, 1874.

The Atlantic & Pacific, of Chicago, Ill.
Assets $330,000.00, Jan, 1st 1874.

City, Providence, R. I.
Assets $182,000.00, Jan. 1st, 1874.

The Watertown Fire Insurance Company, of Watertown, N. Y.
Assets $556,000.00, Jan. 1st, 1874.

The Watertown was organized in Dec., 1867, since which time its premium receipts and losses have been as follows to wit:

	Premium Receipts.	Losses.
Jan. 1, 1868, ½ month	$1,204 28	-
" 1869	29,833 49	$1,855 00
" 1870	45,542 69	5,297 42
" 1871	55,505 16	15,314 51
" 1872	141,417 03	27,(15 97
" 1873	214,965 19	63,169 65
" 1874	352,228 01	105,296 04
Cash premiums received in 6 years	$740,695 89	
Losses in 6 years	220,946 39	
Actual losses less than 30 per cent of premium receipts.		
Excess of premium receipts over losses	$519,649 50	

INCREASE OF ASSETS.

Jan. 1, 1868, assets with $100,000 capital	$101,354 31
Do. 1869, do.	122,684 66
Do. 1870, do.	148,431 47
Do. 1871, do.	158,893 98
Do. 1872, do.	338,603 13
Do. 1873 do.	441,500 54
Do. 1874. do.	556,849 54

This shows a steady average gain in assets of over $75,000 each year.

Official statement of gross assets and liabilities Jan. 1, 1874. to wit:

Gross officially admitted assets	$556,849 90
Officially calculated liabilities, including reinsurance fund	217,104 61
Surplus as to policy holders	$340,745 29

If this record is evidence of bad management, safety and profit to policy and stockholders would wish that other companies had a little of it.

The policy and practice of this company have been steadily to increase its financial solidity, by which justly to command the confidence of the public. To this end all surplus premium receipts have been retained, allowing the stockholders only legal interest on the assets. The interest on its invested funds pays all dividends, leaving all surplus premiums for the additional security of the policy-holders.

All we ask is that the people shall investigate for themselves, and we do not fear the result.

FRAZER, HARRIMAN & HAMILTON,
Office over the Savings Bank,
1476m6 Ann Arbor, Mich.

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ANN ARBOR TRADING ASSOCIATION

Will sell their Spring and Summer stock OF

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, CARPETING,

At New York cost,

FOR CASH ONLY.

500 nicely trimmed 16 bone Corsets at 50 cents, worth $1.00.

100 pieces Prints at 10 cts. per yard.

100 pieces Border Prints at 10 cts per yard.

50 pieces, yard wide, Bleached Muslins, fine and soft finish, at 12½ cts per yard.

Together with a very large Stock of other Goods which will be sold very cheap FOR CASH ONLY

COME AND SEE PRICES.

July 1, 1874.

G. W. HAYS, Supt.

MANHOOD:

How Lost, How Restored!

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

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

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

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1436y1

NEW BAKERY!

STILING BROS.

Would inform their numerous friends and the public generally, that they have fitted up the store lately occupied by J. C. Watson & Co., 28 East Huron St., as a

Bakery and Confectionery Store,

and hope by a strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage. Particular attention will be paid to the

Ice-Cream Department,

Wedding Cakes, Pyramids, all kinds of Fruit Cakes, and Ice-Cream furnished families or parties on short notice. Fresh Fruits and Confectionery always on hand. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Remember the place,

No. 28 East Huron Street.

Ann Arbor, May 27, 1874.

E. STILING,
W. STILING.

APPLETON'S

American Cyclopædia.

New Revised Edition.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

THE work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

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In 1873 the business of the Company was increased **Forty-eight and one-half** per cent. of the total amount done the previous five years This shows the MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE has the

Confidence of the People.

The losses during the year 1873 were only FIFTY-FIVE per cent of the amount the mortality tables call for, showing great care in the selection of its risks. During the year 1873 there was a maceriai reduction in the ratio of expenses showing

CAREFUL MANAGEMENT.

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Dividends Declared and Paid at the end of the First Policy Year and each year thereafter.

All Policies non-forfeiting after one Annual Premium has been paid.

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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 *orrow* money apply to me that I can readily obtain for *lenders* good satisfactory investments at ten per cent. ntere

Ann Arbor, April 23. 1873. E. W. MORGAN. 1428tf

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

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 vital organs wasted beyond repair.

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

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. 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.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, 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.

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For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, 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.

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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.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
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SIGN OF THE

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Having been for the past four year with R. W. Ellis & Co., I have now purchased the Drug Store of E. B. Gidley

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1469tf

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AND REASONABLE PRICES!

☞ A WORD TO THE WISE.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made and executed by Elijah W. Morgan and Lucy W. S. Morgan, his wife, to Silas H. Douglass, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, in the year 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, on the sixteenth day of February, in the year 1872, in Liber 46 of Mortgages, on page 256, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and there is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of two thousand and sixty-six dollars and forty-seven cents, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that on MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, by virtue of the power in said mortgage contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or some part of them, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is held); said mortgaged premises are described as follows, to wit: All those parcels of land lying in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known and described as Blocks No. fourteen, fifteen, seventeen (except lot one), and block twenty, in Ormsby & Page's addition; and also all the land lying between the center of the river Huron and the Sinclair mill race below the dam and above the Woolen Factory, said block fourteen extending northerly above the dam and easterly to the center of the river, and including the share of the dam and water power appurtenant to the right bank or westerly bank, of said river at said dam, with all the privileges and appurtenances.

Dated, August 6th, 1874.

SILAS H. DOUGLASS, Mortgagee.
A. FELCH,
Attorney for Mortgagee. 1490td

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Solon Cook to Adelaide Lewitt (to secure the purchase price of lands therein described), on the first day of May, A. D. 1867, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1867, in Liber 36 of Mortgages, on page 491; and duly assigned by said Adelaide Lewitt to Silas H. Douglass, on the 25th day of April, 1870, which assignment was recorded in said Register's office in Liber 2 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 501, on said 25th day of April, 1870; and further assigned by said Silas H. Douglass to Irene Clark, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1873, which last assignment was recorded in said Register's office on said 24th day of December, 1873, in Liber 4 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 180; and was further assigned by said Irene Clark to Orange R. Young, on the 23d day of March, 1874, which last assignment was recorded in said Register's office on the 9th day of April, 1874, in Liber 50 of Mortgages, on page 468, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal, interest and insurance, and Attorney fee as provided for in said mortgage, the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars and fifty-five cents, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage 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 at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor—that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said county of Washtenaw is held—on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises described in said mortgage, viz.: All those certain tracts or parcels of land situated 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, or so much or such part or parts thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage.

Dated July 31, 1874.

ORANGE R. YOUNG, Assignee.
A. J. SAWYER, Atty. for Assignee. 1460td

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having occurred in the condition of a certain mortgage, dated the sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, executed by Samuel M. Burbank and Amanda Burbank, his wife, of the township of Ann Arbor in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to James W. Hinchey, of the township of Putnam in the county of Livingston and State of Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Washtenaw, on the seventeenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, in liber thirty-nine of mortgages, on page three hundred and eighty-three thereof, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty cents, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage having become operative by reason of such default, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises in said mortgage, described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: Being a part of the southwest quarter of section thirty in township two of range six east, beginning at a point in the quarter line in the center of the road leading southwesterly from the city of Ann Arbor; thence south along the quarter line of said section twenty-three chains and forty-four links to the quarter post; thence west along the section line eight chains and eighty-seven links; thence north parallel with the quarter line twenty-one chains and seventy links to the center of said road; thence along said road to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres of land, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with ten per cent interest thereon and legal costs and an attorney fee of fifty dollars covenanted for therein, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Warhtenaw, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county, on THURSDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day: that said sale will be made subject to the payment of the several installments of principal and interest secured by and yet to become due on said mortgage.

Dated, July 28, 1874.

JAMES W. HINCHEY, Mortgagee.
H. H. HARMON,
Atty. for Mortgagee. 1489td

Estate of Ann White.

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 fifth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ann White, deceased.

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

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the second day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs of 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 circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1490 Judge of Probate.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Washtenaw County, ss. By virtue of an 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, chattels, lands and tenements of Matthew C. Dubois, I have this twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1874, seized and levied upon all the right, title, and interest Matthew C. Dubois has, in and to the following lands, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section number nineteen; also east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty, town three south range three east, in the township of Sharon, Washtenaw county, State of Michigan, which above described property I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the fifth day of September, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, July 29, 1874.

1489td M. FLEMING, Sheriff.

Sidewalk Notice.

At a regular meeting of the Common Council of the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday evening, August 3d, 1874, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the branches of Shade Trees which project over the streets or sidewalks of the city less than nine feet above the surface of such street or sidewalk, be and they are hereby declared a public nuisance; and that the Marshal be and he is hereby directed to notify and require the owners of such Shade Trees, to remove such branches within ten days; and that this resolution be published once in each week for two successive weeks in the MICHIGAN ARGUS and in the *Peninsular Courier*.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Mayor.
W. A. LOVEJOY, Recorder.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Edward Stiling and William Stiling, of the city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenay and State of Michigan, under the firm of Stiling Brothers, was dissolved on the twenty ninth day of July, 1874, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said Edward Stiling, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

Dated, Ann Arbor, July 30, 1874.

EDWARD STILING.
WILLIAM STILING.

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

Also 40 acres.

Also 10 acres, with house and barn, and a 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.

1874 JAMES McMAHON.

TAKE NOTICE.

I have this day employed Mr. Clark, who, for the past 20 years, has had charge of the "Cook's Hotel Barn, and Farmers or others who wish their horses fed and watered according to orders, at reasonable rates, will find the "Old Reliable" at the Monitor Livery Stable, Cor. Huron and Second streets.

Ann Arbor, May 14, 1874.

J. V. N. GREGORY, Prop.