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.

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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,

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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.

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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

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BUSINESS COLLEGE!

ANN ARBOR, MICH.,

Devoted to the Practical Education of Young and Middle-Aged Men and Women.

Day Classes throughout the year. Evening Classes from September to June. Instruction according to the most approved plans, and mostly individual. Students can enter at any time and receive superior instruction in Business Penmanship, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Business Arithmetic, Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, Graham's Standard Phonography, and Practical Telegraphy. Main line wires pass directly through the rooms of the Telegraphic Department, affording the student every advantage of "Actual Office Practice."

The progress of the student in Bookkeeping is greatly facilitated by the use of a new Chart entitled "Bookkeeping at One View," just published by the Principal of this College.

Call at the rooms during school hours, or address, C. E. POND, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1493tf

The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XXIX. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1874. No. 1495

THE PEBBLE ON THE SHORE.

A wanderer upon the strand
 Of the wide sea before him gleaming,
Held in his open curious hand
 A pebble, subject for his dreaming;
Picked from the white encircling sand,
 Polished as if by science seeming.

He gazed upon its perfect form,
 As true as though by care invested,
Wrought by the force of many a storm,
 That with the shore erewhile contested,
And left, when ceased the conflict warm,
 In humble beauty where it rested!

"'Tis but a little stone," he said,
 "Scarce worth a serious inspection!"
But through his mind the pebble sped,
 And waked a train of deep reflection;
Like David's in Goliath's head,
 That brought the lion to subjection.

"Here is truth, though simple told:
 If this small pebble, idly lying,
Had never by the waves been rolled,
 Its beauties none would now be spying;
But in befouling sand or mould
 Its worth in darkness would be dying.

"But, dashed by the resistless sea,
 It gained its symmetry by action;
One round of action, constantly,
 Made it a thing of satisfaction;
This moral lesson teaching me,
 That ne'er will lose its strong attraction.

"Man, but a pebble on Time's shore,
 His soul were dead from inanition;
Though battling waves may chafe it sore,
 And make its lot a vexed condition,
It by the trial shines the more,
 Needing the polish of attrition.

"And all the beauty that it knows,
 Drawn forth by toil in mercy given,
Upon the shoal in brightness shows,
 Bright in degree that it has striven,
At last in God's own hand it glows,
 A jewel fit to set in heaven!"

THAT "SHARP" SMITH.

The Austen coach had left Murphy's ranche, and was climbing the steep hill just this side of the Echo cañon, when a man, springing out from under a big pine, hailed the driver.

The solitary passenger in the coach, when he heard the shout of the stranger, drew his revolvers, clinked back the hammers, and peered earnestly out of the window.

This passenger was a man of thirty-five or thereabouts, slenderly built, with a smoothly shaven face, clear gray eyes and dark brown hair.

He looked nervous and excited, and the hands that griped the revolvers trembled visibly, as he peered through the window and looked earnestly upon the stranger, who had sprung from the shelter of the pine just as the driver of the coach had eased his horses up on the "rest," preparatory to encountering the still steeper incline which lay beyond, extending to the hill summit.

The person who had hailed the coach was a man just about the size of the passenger, and singularly like him in appearance. He had the same cool gray eyes, the same dark brown hair and long, oval face. He was bearded, though; a little mustache and goatee; and was dressed in a neat, dark business suit. As he sprung forward, his coat tails swaying with the motion, the butts of a pair of silver-mounted revolvers peeped out.

The occupant of the coach seemed relieved when he discovered that there was but a single man in the road.

"Say, old man, hev you got room for another pilgrim inside your hearse?" quoth the pedestrian, addressing the driver.

The solitary individual shuddered at the word, hearse.

"I reckon I kin accommodate you inside, as the whale said to Jonah afore he swallowed him," replied the driver, with a friendly nod of recognition. It was evident that he knew the stranger.

"All right; I've been waiting for you at Murphy's, and I really reckoned that you never would come; so I walked along the road apiece, thinkin', mebbe, you'd ketch me afore sundown."

"Mighty nigh that time now, ain't it?" queried the driver, with a look to the west, where the sun, now a great ball of fiery hue, was sinking slowly behind the far-off peaks.

"What kept you? Getting lazy, old man?"

No; heap of excitement down to Spur City; had to wait fur the mail; the people were jist risin' onto their hind legs and howlin' about the bonds issued to this new narrow gauge railroad that's to come up through the valley. Thar's been a heap of gougin' by somebody, and the boys were talkin' to Judge Lynch pretty hot when I left."

And here again the solitary passenger shuddered and nervously grasped his revolvers; they lay on his knees, concealed by the folds of his cloak which he had cast over the weapons.

"This durned excitement jest kills business," growled the stanger, preparing to get into the coach. "I ginerally rake the sports down in the valley for a trifle when I peel and go fur 'em, but, really, this time they're all talkin' railroad and fight, and won't see the 'blind' nary time."

"All they want to see is that Judge Durell, the fellow that got the bonds and hasn't put down nary iron hoss yet. I reckon he'll hev to fork or fight. I heered say that they were on his track. A big party passed Murphy's this afternoon; on the war-path, too, I reckon."

Again the passenger started, shivered, and cast a nervous glance around.

The stranger got into the coach, took a seat opposite to the solitary passenger, and the steady horses commenced to climb the hill.

"How are ye?" said the stranger, nodding to the passenger, and looking curiously into his face. "Kinder dull traveling, isn't it? I reckon now that there'll be about an hour more of light, and if you happen to have sich a thing as a pack of keerds about you, we might have a social game, jest to pass away the time."

The passenger merely shook his head.

"Ain't got no keerds, eh? Well, I hev; allers travel with 'em" and the persuasive stranger drew out a pack of cards from his pocket and shuffled them with a dexity that gave evident proof of long practice. "Won't you take a hand—jes' for fun, if you hev any objection ag'in' riskin' money on keerds?"

"Thank you: I never play," replied the passenger.

"Aha!" cried the stranger, bringing the cards together with a loud slap; "I reckoned that you were my man. *How are ye Judge?*"

Quick as thought the Judge—for it was Judge Durell in person—drew a revolver from under his cloak and leveled it at the head of the stranger.

"Hold on, Judge!" cried the stranger. "What in thunder air you arter?"

"You are one of these ruffians who are talking about hanging me to the first tree!" cried the Judge, trembling with great excitement.

"No sich thing!" replied the stranger. "I'm a gentleman, I am, and a sport; I'm that 'sharp' Smith, as the boys in Austen call me. I follow the festive poker and the frolicsome faro fur a livin'. Now, jes' put up your shooting-irons; why, I'm right hyer to help you out of this little difficulty."

"I don't understand," said the Judge dubiously.

"Let me corral the facts and spread 'em out for you. I was to meet a pard of mine at Murphy's to-night, for to talk over a leetle plan to wool some of these sharps down to Spur City. It was hot this afternoon you know, and I lay out under some pines just above Murphy's ranche, amusing myself like a gentleman with handlin' the 'papers,' when ten or fifteen fellows rode by all strangers to me, but from Spur City and tharabout, as I jedged from their talk; and the long and short of it is that they know that you're comin' up in this hyer coach, and they're goin' to lay in wait for you somewhar around Silver Creek. Jest as I heer'd this air leetle game, I kinder reckoned I'd take a hand in myself; so I've bin waitin' for you to arrive."

"Why should you take any interest in this matter?" asked the Judge, just a little suspicious.

"Jedge, do you remember Tuskegee, Alabama, in '59?"

"Certainly; I practiced law there at that time."

"Correct; and do you remember a young slip of a boy, Charley Winchell, who had a narrer squeeze of it for sticking a knife into a man in a quarrel over a game of cards?"

"Of course; I defended him."

"And got him acquitted, too, and nary a cent would you take from his poor old mother," and just here Smith's voice became a little choked and inaudible. "Well Jedge, I heer'd one of 'em gospel sharps say onc't somethin' 'bout casting your bread upon the waters; I disremember exactly how the chap he spoke of played his hand, but I know he beat the 'bank' at last. Now, Jedge, Smith, the 'sharp,' will jest quar' up Charley Winchell's debt."

"I should not have recognized you."

"Well, I reckon I don't look much as I used to, but the heart's the same. You've kinder changed your looks someway since I saw you about a month ago in Auten."

"I've shaved off my mustache and goatee, so that I could escape fromt the valley. These men are hot after my blood; they say that I have made a fraudulent use of the bonds issued by the new railroad. I am president of the company."

"Now, Jedge, you want to slip quietly out of this hyer coach, and hide in the bush, make for Silver Creek, and strike off to the left so as to reach the hills. After you pass the crick you can come back to the road again, and go for Austen. When they overhaul this coach, I'll jest sw'ar that you got out jest this side of Murphy's, and in course they'll go piling back there arter you. Now, Jedge; now's your time!"

Smith leaned over and opened the coach door, and as he did so the coach came to a sudden stop, and Smith caught sight of a group of masked horsemen blockading the road beyond.

"Pard," he cried, as he drew his head into the coach, "they've trumped our trick!"

"I'll sell my life dearly!" the Judge exclaimed, grasping his weapons.

"Hold on; I know a trick worth two of that!" and Smith, as he spoke, grabbed the semi-military cloak which the Judge wore and wrapped it around his own shoulders; then, before Durell could say a word, Smith jumped out into the road.

"What is the meaning of this outrage? Do you know that I am Judge Durell, of Austen? he cried, apparently in great indignation.

"Get on, driver!" yelled the masked man at the head of the coach horses, giving them a violent lash with his whip.

Away went the coach down into the defile at headlong speed, the driver perfectly satisfied that the single passenger inside was that "sharp" Smith, and that the Judge was in the hands of the masked men.

"Two minutes to say your prayers in!" cried one of the mob, brandishing a rope.

There were twenty at least in the party, all masked and brandishing weapons in their hands.

"Two minutes to send you to blazes!" yelled Smith, suddenly producing a pair of self-cocking revolvers from under his cloak, and opening fire upon the crowd.

Crack, crack, crack!

The sharp, quick reports sounded upon the air. Down went a masked man, shot through the temple; away dashed a frightened horse, dismounting three or four more of the masked men in his headlong progress. Into the bushes at the side of the road went Smith, a dozen bullets pattering around him, and not one inflicting even as much as a scratch.

The lynchers returned to Spur City in sad disorder. On the return of the coach from Austen they learned it was not Judge Durell who whipped them single-handed.

Thirsting For a Duel.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: That very clever story, "Tyranteler of Caliveras," just now going the rounds, recalls an incident which took place in the New Orleans *Picayune* office many years ago, when George Washington Reeder presided over the police columns. Reeder was very small, not over four feet six inches in height, singularly youthful in appearance, and given to a pompous, overwhelming, elaborate politeness, which, in connection with his diminutive stature and magnificent costume, generally reminded one of a benevolent but highly diplomatic tomtit.

Everybody liked him, laughed kindly at his little peculiarities, and respected the brave and chivalrous spirit which they had found to be among his characteristics.

To see Reeder in the editorial room, receiving an irate party, and particularly one of the rougher species, was a privilege to be eternally grateful for. His microscopic size, his gorgeous toilet his profuse courtesy, and his grandiloquent address were simply amusing. Callers with well-defined injuries, but limited intellect, went away in the firm conviction that Reeder thought them the purest, loftiest and most persecuted of mortals. Entering the *Picayune* office with the rooted purpose of mangling and bruising the chroniclers of their complications, they would retire believing that Reeder was too angelic for this world, and that his references to them were made only after a bitter struggle with remorseless duty and at the expense of a bleeding heart.

He was perfectly ready to fight, however, when the occasion demanded it, and thereby hangs a tale.

One day, an enormous, rough, ferocious looking man entered the office and inquired for the editor. Much to his sorrow, Reeder had to say that the editor was absent.

"I'm sorry o' that," said the big man, sitting down and depositing a large, spongy carpet-bag near his chair. "I stopped over one day just to see him. I'm from Texas, you know, and I saw something about Texas in this morning's *Picayune* that sorter riles me. I was going home, but I thought I'd like to see the editor before I passed. I want to see him alone for about two minutes—that's all." And here the visitor's voice grew plaintive, and his fingers played with the hilt of a Colt's army revolver which hung in full view from his belt.

"I regret extremely, sir, that the editor happens to be out just now. I feel sure, from the impression you make on me, that he would esteem it a privilege to meet you. He would like you to take back to Texas his assurances of friendship and admiration. Couldn't you, my dear sir, couldn't you call a little later."

"Well, I guess I will come again, long as I'm here to-morrow anyhow. You see, it would make things easier like if I was to meet that editor.

About six in the afternoon he returned. Nobody but Reeder happened to be in.

"So sorry, my dear sir, but the editor has not yet appeared. Pray be seated, sir, and permit me to enjoy the accident which has made us acquainted."

"Now, I think this rather a hard case," said the brawny Texan, who said he was beginning to be impatient. "Here's a paper that pitches into Texas, and so to speak, bullrags the Texans, and when I call to see about it, there's no one in.—Where I live things are different. If a paper makes any unpleasant remarks about a gentleman, we always know what to do. We just walk around to the office, and the editor is there, ready to give it to us any way we want it. But here you have other fashions. You run on Texas like blazes in the morning, pretty soon I call—being the only Texan in the city, to talk with the editor a little in a genteel way, I am informed that the editor is out, and I don't like it. If a paper has an editor who is always away, it ought to have a responsible man."

"Pardon me," says Reeder, stepping daintily into the middle of the room, with one hand thrust into his bosom and a face literally beaming with good nature. "Pardon me a thousand times. I quite misunderstood you. If it is a responsible man you're seeking, that's another thing"

"Certainly. That's all I want; a responsible man—somebody I can rassel with about this article. That's what I've been saying all the time."

"Behold him! George Washington Reeder, at your service, sir. I am the responsible man of this paper, sir."

The astonished giant looked at Reeder, and then at his pistol, which was nearly as large as Reeder, and his face became a battle-ground where surprise, disappointment, disgust, and amusement struggled for predominance. Then he stuck the pistol back into the case, picked up his carpet-bag, and eyeing Reeder all over with disparaging regard, blurted out the exclamation:

"Hell!"

And left, a swindled and injured man.

A Night in a Barn with Wolves.

We find the following in the Piscataqua *Observer*: Silas Wood, a true-born Yankee, tells to "the squire," one Winter evening, the story of his wolf adventure in Stockville, Vt. He had been hired by one Dea. Nathans, to watch a newly-raised barn frame all night, and while there a prowling wolf scented him and called together a pack of twenty or thirty to help eat him up. He says:

"The varmints were now close by, and just when I had given up all hope, I felt something touch ag'in my head—it was a rope as had been tast to one of the rafters. I guess, 'Squire, if that 'ere rope had been a foot shorter, I'd not been here now tellin' this story! The way I went up that rope, hand over hand, was a caution. And I'd barely swung myself on the rafter, and began lashin' myself to the beam with a rope, when, 'Squire—it makes my blood run cold to tell it—the barn was alive with wolves, yelpin', leapin' and fallin' over each other. I could hear them routin' among the shavings; and in a minute they had them spread all over the barn floor. Then they began to muzzle the earth and scratch it up with their paws.

At last one of 'm scented me, and told the others with a yelp. Then, of all the yells I ever heard!—'Squire, I most swooned away; and if I hadn't lashed myself to the rafter, I'd ha' fell right down among 'em. Oh, such a yell I never heard afore, and hope I'll never hear agin!

Though I knowed they couldn't get at me, it was dreadful to be there in the dead of night with a pack of wolves lickin' their slaverin' jaws, and thirstin' for my blood. They ran round and round the barn, and leaped on to each other's backs, and sprang into the air; but it was no use, and at last I began to get kinder easy, and I looked down upon the howlin' varmints and bantered them. 'Squire, you'd ha' thought they understood a feller. Every time I hollered and shook my fist at them, they yelped and jumped more than ever.

For all this, I wasn't sorry when it began to grow a little lighter; and about half an hour before dawn they began to see it was no use; so they give me one long, loud farewell howl afore they went.

But, 'Squire, the most curious part of the story is to come. Some time after they went it had grown so light I could see 'em quite plain, and an ugly set of beasts they was, and no mistake. Well, I noticed one wolf separate himself from the pack and try to slink away. He had his tail between his legs, jest like a dog when he's beaten, and had a cowed look, as if he was ashamed and afeared like. All at once he made a spring out of the barn, but the rest of the pack was after him like lightnin'.

"'Squire," continued the Yankee, laying his hand on my sleeve, 'you may believe it or not, jest as you please; but beyond some hide and hair, they didn't leave a piece of that 'ere wolf as big as my hand. He was the scout as give the signal to the others, and they devoured him out of hunger and revenge, 'cause they couldn't get me."

A Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The most complete example of a narrow-gauge railroad in this country is, we believe, the Denver and Rio Grande Road in Colorado. The track is three feet wide, it runs from Denver almost due south not far from the base of the Rocky Mountains, and with full view of some of the grandest peaks and summits of the range. It is an ambitious little road; it proposes to go ahead southwardly till it reaches El Paso, on the Rio Grande, south of Santa Fe, where it will branch into two lines, one going to the city of Mexico, the other to Guayamas, on the Pacific, It has actually been built to Pueblo, in Colorado, 118 miles south of Denver, with a branch 37 miles long to Labrun. Its gross earnings for 1873 were: From passengers, $180,538; freight, $200,130; other sources, $11,986; total, $392,-654. The operating expenses were $198,124, only about 20 per cent.; the net earnings, $195,529. The total cost of the road with its equipment (13 locomotives 19 passenger and baggage cars, 169 freight cars, and 116 coal cars) has been $6,324,-000. Its capital stock is $3,300,000, and its funded debt $3,020,500, the latter bearing 7 per cent. interest. It will be seen that its net earnings fell a little short of paying its interest last year, but this is not so unfavorable for a partially-built road in a new country. There is little doubt that when it reaches Santa Fe it will pay its interest and leave something over.

Yankee Inquisitiveness.

The death of Lady Amberly (who, by the way, was well and most favorably known in American good society) reminds us that it was her husband, Lord Amberly, son of Earl Russell, whose account of his resources once proved so incomprehensible to a traveling Yankee in return.

"Might I ask what business you are in, stranger?" was about the twentieth question asked of his lordship by the inquisitive Yank, who sat opposite him in a railroad car.

"Oh, I'm in no business," answered Lord Amberly.

The Yank turned his heavy quid over to the other cheek, spat out the window, and said, "How in thunder, then, do you get money to keep up all this high jinks?"

"Well," said his lordship, smiling, "I get it from my father."

"And what does he do for a living?"

"Oh, he has a large property—what you call real estate, you know."

Yank restored the quid to his right cheek, took another shot at a passing pole, thought seriously for awhile, and then, laying his broad hand confidentially on Lord Amberly's knee, said, "Say, stranger, what would you do, now, supposin' the old man should bust up?"

"And," Lady Amberly used to say, after telling the story, "I think my lord has been puzzling his head for an answer to that question ever since."

Voltaire's Lawsuit.

A writer gives the following anecdote of Voltaire:

When he bought of the President de Brosses the chateau in which he lived it was found that, in the measurement of the land, there was comprised a strip belonging to a farmer named John Panissot, who went to Voltaire to claim his property. The latter would have listened favorably to his demand if he had not been warned that, right or wrong, many farmers surrounding his new purchase were prepared to bring a similar request. Desiring to cut short what he believed to be a pretense, Voltaire rejected the claim, and was arraigned at the tribunal of Gex where, defended by a lawyer doubtless better than his cause, he nonsuited the plaintiff, and was pronounced the owner of the disputed land.

But Panissot determined to appeal from an unjust sentence. As he wanted money for this purpose he conceived the plan to apply to him against whom he was conducting the suit; and accordingly went to Voltaire's residence, and asked an interview, which was accorded.

"Ah, is it you, Panissot? What brings you here?"

"My confidence in your uprightness; for I come to beg you to lend me money enough to prosecute my appeal to the Court of Dijon from the sentence pronounced at Gex."

"What, do you think that I shall consent to furnish you with arms to fight with me, with rods to chastise me?"

"Yes, Monsieur Voltaire, a great man like you, whose works are full of generous sentiments, will understand my confidence in him in this case."

"But, Panissot, you are attacking my property."

"No, sir, I am reclaiming my own. You doubtless prefer justice to a small bit of land which adds nothing to your fortune, but which lessens my property very much."

Voltaire, surprised, at a confidence which honored him, as well as at the firm language of the farmer, acceded to his request, and lent him 300 francs. The case, carried to the tribunal of Dijon, was lost by Voltaire, who was obliged to grant to Panissot the land he claimed. When the latter came to return the sum borrowed, Voltaire said to him, "Keep it; it will serve to pay the expenses of the first trial at Gex, which you unjustly lost."

Ministerial Humor.

A correspondent of the *Examiner and Chronicle* writes:

There is no class of men, as a class, as witty and humorous as the clergy. They are genial company when they take it upon themselves to unbend. Notwithstanding the scandal, there are no sons nor daughters in the land better educated, more successful, or more honored than the sons and daughters of the parsonage. The humor of sober men would make a rare book of mirth and wit, with a keen moral. Dr. Hawes used to say that his style of preaching was moulded by the criticisms of Dr. Emmons on a single sermon. Dr. Hawes read a paper to his tutor exuberant with rhetoric. "Joel," said the sage, "I kept school once. When I whipped the boys I always stripped the leaves off the rod"—drawing an imaginary rod through his fingers. A man called on the doctor and wanted to preach. "Where are your credentials?" "I have none." "Where were you educated?" "I have no book learning. The Lord opens my mouth when I speak." "Yes; a similar miracle was perfomed in the time of Balanm. But we don't want any braying here." Dr. Emmons preached a sermon against Universalism. A Universalist minister was sent for to reply to the sermon in the school-house. A call was then made on the doctor for his sermon, that both might be printed together. "It is forbidden by the Bible," said the doctor; "you must not yoke an ox and an ass together." Dr. Howe, of Northboro', answered a knock at the door. "Father has sent you a quarter of meat," said a lad. "Hum! I will go out and look at it, Hum! Hum! it is only a forequarter, but you may bring it in, boy." Mr. Moore prayed at the meeting of a secret society. He said: "O Lord, we are here for I know not what. If it is a good thing will Thou bless it. If it is a bad thing will Thou curse it?" The society complained. The preacher replied: "You will find me like one of my barrels of cider. When I tap it I have to take what runs." A minister's wife had an impediment in her speech. At a ministerial dinner a young sprig offered the lady some tongue, saying: "Every part helps a part, you know." "Indeed, then let me help you to some brains"—holding out a dish that stood near a calf's head.

Be Sure You're Right, Then be Firm.

A man who had just set up in the hardware business, and who had been a clerk where Girard had traded, applied to him for a share of his patronage. Girard bought of him, and when he brought in the bill, found fault and marked *down* the prices. "Cask of nails," said he, "which I was offered for so and so, and you must take it off." "I cannot do it," said the young merchant. "You *must* do it," said Girard. "I cannot and will not," said the merchant. Girard bolted out of the door, apparently in a rage, but soon after sent a check for the whole bill. The young man began to relent and say to himself, "Perhaps he was offered them at that price. But it is all over now; I am sorry I did not reduce the bill, and get it out of him on something else. His trade would have been worth a good deal to me." By-and-by Girard came again and gave him another job. The young man was very courteous and said, "I was almost sorry I did not reduce your former bill." "*Reduce a bill!*" said Girard; "had you done it I would never trade with you again. I meant to see if you had cheated me."

Audubon.

A little incident related in the "Life of Audubon," the celebrated naturalist, forcibly illustrates the patient, persistent, painstaking manner in which men of Science, as well as men of Letters prosecute their investigations. It was while Audubon was hunting in the forests of Louisiana that he discovered a tiny little wood-bird hitherto unknown to the ornithologist. It was not so big as a wren, and was clad in a coat of such plain, sober gray, that none but practiced eyes would detect it flitting in and out among the similar colored branches of the peculiar species of trees it inhabited. But, however humble the bird might be, to Audubon it was one of the charming and curious race of beings that interested him above all other living things, and to ascertain its history and habits was a matter of as much importance as though it were chief of the tribe. He, therefore, bent every energy of his intense and eager nature to the study of it. One night he came home with the exciting news that he had found a pair which were evidently preparing to build a nest.

Next morning he was up and off to the woods by daybreak, taking along with him a telescopic microscope. Erecting this under the tree that sheltered the almost invisible little creatures he was anxious to observe, he made himself a pillow of moss, and then laid quietly down on the ground, with his eye to the instrument, and remained throughout the live-long hours until nightfall, watching the movements of the secret and unsuspecting architects. This course he repeated day after day, for three weeks, without respite or intermission, and then he was able to tell, with minute and accurate detail, just what material these builders in the heart of the wild wood chose for their dwellings, just how they put it together, and the number of days required to complete the process of incubation. In short, by this noiseless, solitary, tireless vigilance, he had gathered up all the various chapters in the history of this nameless forest-inhabitant, and bound them together in a complete and unique volume. It was thus that Audubon made himself acquainted with the peculiar and characteristic traits of the birds of America, and came to know them as he knew the faces of his wife and children, and could draw each one of them in the most natural and life-like attitude, with every spot of color and adjustment of feather exactly as it should be, and always with the accompaniment of some spray of plant or branch of tree, that, growing near its favorite haunts, was especially identified with it.

Three Millions a Year.

He dresses in black. His clothes are well made and fit him perfectly. His only jewelry consists of a plain gold watch, worth about five hundred dollars, which he seldom disturbs from its place in his pocket. He loathes unnecessary adornments. Three small, linen covered buttons appear on his shirt bosom. No watch chain is visible. He wears a black beaver hat, which weighs half a pound less than the heavy gray stovepipes fashion ordains shall be worn this summer. His hair of a reddish gray is neatly dressed at all times. His beard, which is more tinted with gray than his hair, is short and is trimmed regularly so as to be kept at the same length all the year round. Where a cumbersome mustache ought to be, a hair is never permitted to obtain more than a day's growth. He is of a slender, though compact physique. His complexion is ruddy and bespeaks the best of health. He always looks as if he had just left the toilet table. This man is seventy-four years of age. In conversation his keen eyes are never taken for an instant off yours. His face bears the impress of prudence, discretion, self-confidence, a calmness impossible to ruffle, and above all of honesty and truthfulness. He never speaks loud enough to be heard ten steps from where he stands. Eavesdroppers cannot catch even the sound of his voice. He shakes hands with you cordially, nay, even warmly. He is politeness and courtesy itself. His conversation is always couched in the refined language of the educated gentleman; he uses no slang; he is witty and at times vivacious; he is no tetotaler, but drinks only at meal hours; his favorite wines are Johannisberg, from Prince Metternich's private vineyard, the like of which is not easily found in this country; he is fond of sherry and Maderia; his wine cellar contains the choicest collection of wines in America. This man's wealth is estimated at one hundred millions of dollars, made by him since 1834, in New York city. He has no children, nor a single relative on the face of the earth. He is the last of his race. It is A. T. Stewart.

A Bar of Platina.

The Paris Mint has just completed the manufacture of a bar of irradiated platina of the enormous weight of 500 lbs. and worth 210,000 francs, the exhibition of which recently took place in the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers of Paris, in the presence of delegates from foreign countries and members of the Academy of Sciences, invited by General Morin, director of the establishment. The mass of metal, quite exceptional for its size and homogeneousness, is to be used in making the standard meters and kilograms required by various governments for the adoption of the metrical system, or the comparison of their weights and measures. Each set will cost 3,500 francs, and forty-five have been ordered by the different powers. The fusion of the metal was effected by the aid of seven blow-pipes of oxhydrogen gas inserted in the cover of an enomous crucible; forty cubic meters of that fluid were sufficient to keep up the combustion of the seven jets of ordinary gas during the two hours the combustion lasted. The light of the incandescent metal was so intense that the melting pot could only be looked into with the aid of a colored glass. Many centuries may pass before the occasion should arise for such a work as that executed, as the production of platina is very limited, and does not exceed from a ton to a ton and a half annually.

Take Care of Tools.

Harvest is over now and reapers and mowers should be put under shelter. They are rather costly affairs to be left out in the weather as we frequently see them. Sun and rain will soon rust and shrink and warp them into comparatively worthless affairs. Rust not only destroys, but it causes unnecessary friction, and hence requires greater power to move the machine. Clean all parts of the metal work effectually, and grease them with tallow. Shellac varnish is a good protection against rust. Clean off nuts and screws, and grease them thoroughly before replacing them. This will prevent future trouble if a bolt or nut needs removing. Nearly everyone has had some experience with rusted screws, nuts and bolts. A little grease now may save hours of time hereafter, besides a world of vexation.

Plows, hoes, rakes, scythes, and all other tools should be put away in good order, and where you can put your hand on them when you want them.—*Ohio Farmer.*

How the Granges are Educating the Farmers.

Until lately the farmer read a great deal that gave him but little intelligence regarding things in which he is most interested. He read his party paper, which of course showed that his party was pure and all other parties corrupt. He saw but one side of the question, and, as that was in accordance with his own prejudices, he concluded, as most people do, that it was all right. It was a clear case that when his party was in power, taxes were not high, and it was equally clear that when some other party held the management, the country was going to the bad as fast as possible.

The grange has wrought a decided change in the character of the information that reaches the farming community. The statistical facts of the grange are not biased by party prejudice or preference. They are facts—well authenticated facts,—collected without regard to what political party they condemn or sustain. The farmers have long known that they were loaded with taxes to raise money which went they knew not where nor for what. The grange is looking into these things from a non-political stand-point, and the picture presented is not gratifying. The salary question is examined, and the tax-payer finds out that thousands of office-holders are receiving salaries a long way in excess of the services rendered. The grange has found out that monopoly schemes are always intended to victimize the people; that the watchword of party is a snare and delusion; that party platforms are made to be broken; that party papers only tell the truth when it will advance their own interests or damage those of their opponents. Whatever else may be said of it, the grange is certainly a disseminator of a class of reliable information which it is important the farmer should possess.—*Ex.*

How We Pay Our Taxes.

FACTS FOR MEN OF SMALL INCOMES.

There is no question of government which so intimately concerns every citizen as the amount and the fairness of the tax he pays for its support. Yet there is no question so little thought of, or respecting which there is at once such ignorance and such inconsiderateness manifested as the subject of national taxation. Two-thirds of our enormous revenue, it is pretty well known, is derived from taxes upon imported commodities. This portion of the revenue, amounting to nearly two hundred millions of dollars a year, is collected on over three thousand articles of commerce. About three-quarters of it is levied, too, upon articles of prime necessity, in universal consumption among the people, and therefore commonly known as the necessities of life. These articles are iron, cotton and woolen, and their various fabrics, glass, earthenware, boots and shoes, sugar and salt, besides many others of minor importance to these.

The cost of these articles in their various forms, as imported or manufactured for consumption, is enhanced to all who use them by more than the duty imposed upon them. The high protective tariff under which we have lived for the past fifteen years actually increases the expense of living to every Americen family from one hundred to one thousand dollars per annum, according to the amount they consume of the commodities thus taxed. The lowest tax upon any of these necessaries of life, imposed by our protective tariff, is twenty per cent.; the highest about ninety per cent. The average tax is rather over than under forty-five per cent. If this enormous rate of tax were imposed upon luxuries, we could escape the imposition by the very simple method of doing without the luxuries. If it were imposed in the form of a tax upon all incomes above a certain amount—say $2,000—all who had not that handsome income (which would include the great majority of the population) would escape the tax. But, being a tax upon the necessaries of life, there is no way in which the citizen, though never so poor, can avoid or escape paying it. No man can do without hats and coats, boots and shoes, blankets and sheets, sugar or salt. And the worst of it is that the more of a family he has to support the heavier is the tax the government imposes upon him. Every additional child to feed and clothe adds to his expenditure, and in direct proportion to his expediture is his taxation increased. Thus it comes to pass that a laboring man, with a family of six children, will actually be compelled to pay for the support of government from five to ten times as much as the wealthiest bachelor millionaire, who has only himself to support.

Let us see how much the man of family contributes, by this enforced system of taxation, called, "indirect taxes," to the support of the general government. We will take as a fair basis for the calculation a man with an income of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and maintaining a family of five or six children on an annual expenditure of $1,500. Such a family will consume of imported commodities, or of articles whose cost is largely enhanced by the tariff laws, at least five hundred dollars worth every year. Let us look at a few of the items of family supplies consumed in every household. First (and largest next to food and shelter) comes clothing of all kinds. Cotton, linen and woolen stuffs for garments for wife and daughters, and material for coats, vests, etc., or else ready-made clothing, for himself and his boys, he must have. Stockings and under-clothing of flannel or cotton are among the imperative wants. So also are hats, caps and bonnets. All these goods cost in the United States almost double what the same articles can be bought for in Europe, solely because of the enormous tariff imposed upon them for the pretended benefit of Amerian manufacturers. The duty actually levied on cotton and woolen goods varies all the way along from 31 1-2 to 85 per cent. On bleached cotton it is 45 per cent.; on thread it is 70 per cent.; on cotton hosiery it is 31 1-2 per cent.; on balmorals it is 85 per cent.; on flannels it is 86 per cent.; on woolen hosiery it is 79 per cent., and on ready-made clothing it is 45 per cent. On a consumption of $300 worth of the various kinds and qualities of clothing in a family in moderate circumstances, we may fairly estimate the tax paid to the government in the shape of duty at $125, and this is a moderate average.

Boots and shoes will be worn to the amount of at least $50, and the duty on the various materials entering into this manufacture will enhance the price at least thirty per cent or say $10 on the amount used.

Blankets, bedding and towels will cost about $30 a year on the average, and the duty on these articles varying from fifty-nine to one hundred and one per cent., the tax paid will be at least $15. Kitchen and table furniture, including glass and earthen ware, will call for, say $30 more, which, at forty-five per cent average duty, will take some $10 out of the pocket of our father of a family. Iron utensils, as tools, nails, coal hods, knives, and all the little household wants of that kind, will demand, say $20, the duty on which may be fairly averaged at $6.

Carpets (not renewed often) will cost however inexpensive, at least $20 a year on the average (or $200 in ten years). The duty on these is enormous, and enhances the cost all of 50 per cent. We will call the tax paid on carpets $7. Combs, brushes and fancy articles, together with paper and stationery for the children at school, will cost at least $15, and the average duty being 40 per cent., the government will collect about $4 on this item also. Soaps of all kinds will be used to the amount of $10 probably, paying a tax of about $4 more. Salt, pepper, mustard and spices will cost say $10, with a government tax of not less than $5. Drugs, medicines, wines and spirits, however sparingly used, will be likely to cost rather over than under $30, of which the tax-gatherer's share will be say $10. Sugar is an indispensability, and about forty dollars' worth of the various grades will be used by our economical family of seven or eight, on which the tax will amount to $6.

Let us now recapitulate the estimate above made, adding the average of all other family expenditures, on which no tax is paid to the government:

	Am't expended.	Am't of tax.
Clothing,	$300	$125
Rent,	300	
Table supplies, bread, meat, vegetables, etc.,	400	
Fuel and lights,	100	
Sugar,	50	6
Boots and shoes,	50	10
Blankets, towls and bedding,	30	15
Kitchen and table furnishings,	30	10
Iron utensils, etc.,	20	6
Tea and coffee,	40	free.
Carpets,	20	7
Combs, fancy articles, stationery, etc.,	15	4
Soaps,	10	4
Drugs, medicines, spirits, etc.,	30	10
Salt, pepper, mustard and spices,	10	5
Furniture (renewals, etc.)	30	
Incidentals,	75	25
Total,	$1,500	$227

The proportions of expenditures under the various heads will of course vary with different persons, and we have given what will be accepted as a fair approximate average.

Here we have a net annual tax upon expenditure equivalent to rather more than $150 on the $1,000 paid into the Treasury of the United States by every father of a family in the land. A tax so enormous, if it were only laid directly, either upon income or expenditure, would justly be considered equivalent to confiscation of property. Yet what difference is there either in principle or in result between a direct tax so levied and this draining of the resources of the people through our oppressive revenue system, which begins and ends with protection to the few at the expense of the many?—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Proposed Grange Reforms.

Some time since a committee, to consider the subject of errors and abuses in the order of Patrons of Husbandry, which need reforming, was appointed by Raisin Grange (Lenawee Co., Mich.). The committee recently reported the following recommendations, which were adopted by the Grange:

1. That any fourth degree member in good standing shall be eligible to any position in the Order.
2. That the State Grange shall be composed of representatives elected by subordinate Granges.
3. That the National Grange shall be composed of at least two representatives elected by the State Granges.
4. That the members shall continue to hold honors and privileges by virtue of having once occupied a place of honor and trust.
5. That the dispensation fee be reduced from $15 to $5, and that the funds in the National Grange be returned to the State Granges, *pro rata*, except what is needed to defray necessary expenses.
6. That all degrees above the fourth degree be abolished.
7. That the annual fee from each member be reduced to five cents.
8. That each subordinate Grange be allowed to regulate its own admission fee.
9. That the representatives receive no pay except actual expenses.
10. That dues to the State Grange from members be reduced to twenty-five cents for males, and ten cents for females.
11. That we submit for the careful consideration of Patrons throughout the country the above prepared amendments.

Watch Your Carpets—A New Pest.

Considerable outcry (says the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*) is being made in neighboring villages concerning the ravages of a new pest that has lately arisen, namely, the carpet bug. These bugs are described as being about twice the size of the common *cimix lectularius*, or bed bug, and covered with hair. Their color is a muddy back. The first time these bugs were heard from in this section was at Danville last year, where they did considerable damage. This year they have increased and extended their territory, for it seems that they have become a source of extreme annoyance in Brockport. A lady who resides in that village informed a reporter of this paper yesterday that there is not a single house that had escaped their depredations. In her house, she says every room was invested with them, and they had eaten large holes in every carpet in the house. Their favorite mode of procedure is to follow the seam of the boards and eat their way clear through. In some instances the carpet had been eaten clear through so clean that it looks as if it had been cut with a very sharp knife. In other rooms they had eaten large patches out of it, generally picking out the center of a breadth. The lady referred to says she has tried everything to get rid of them, but without avail. Tobacco seems to make them livelier than ever, and as for bug poison, they regard it as a luxury and grow fat on it. We have not as yet heard of them making their appearance in this city, although being so close to us, it would be reasonable to expect a visit from them at any time. In the meantime, perhaps some of our scientific men will have a remedy prepared for them.

"Don't do that Again."

From the Adrian Times, (Rep.)

And now what can we say of the work of the Republican State Convention as a whole? So far as what is known as "balance" is concerned, the ticket has little enough, and the strange thing about it is that the counties from which the candidates were selected have not been those to which the Republican party of the State has been used to look for majorities. Candidates were nominated yesterday from the counties of Wayne, Muskegon, Kent, Genesee, Gratiot, St. Joseph, Cass, Macomb and Washtenaw. Of these three gave Democratic majorities in 1874, and the aggregate Republican majority in the whole nine was but 1,629, of the 29,795 by which Baldwin defeated Comstock. The reliable Republican counties of Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Allegan, Barry and Eaton, all south of the Detroit & Milwaukee Road, and which gave Republican majorities in 1870, aggregating nearly 8,000, are entirely unrepresented on the State ticket. Yesterday's Convention may be the inauguration of a party policy of giving offices to localities where the party is weak, with the idea of strengthening it. And this may work all right if the strong Republican counties agree to it cordially. We can speak for Lenawee. She will—*for this time.* But while contemplating the establishment of such a policy, we cannot help but think that the localities which make the candidates would have trouble in electing them, if the strong Republican counties did not acquiesce.

Address of Louisiana Democrats and Conservatives.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.—The Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee of Louisiana have issued the following address:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5, 1874.

To the People of the Union:

For nearly two years the people of Louisiana have persistently applied for relief to the judicial, executive and legislative departments of the General Government. The Supreme Court, on account of its limited jurisdiction, found itself without power to remedy the wrong perpetrated by the Federal district judge of Louisiana. The executive remitted them to Congress as the proper tribunal, but Congress, overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, while recognizing the grievance complained of, signalized itself by a masterly inactivity, the real purpose of which was to leave the Kellogg usurpation in power. The only means left to Louisiana to redeem herself from this usurpation is by participating in an election held under the very auspices of the usurper himself, armed with special enactments of his spurious Legislature to secure his retention in power, and with other and appropriate acts to be signed and promulgated by himself according to circumstances. Already has he substantially violated his solemn promise not to sign the election law, by signing and promulgating a redistricting law, which, in his hands, is a more potent instrument for political mischief. In the meantime the people are ground down by taxation for unholy purposes. Property finding no purchasers at tax sales is by the wholesale adjudicated to the State, and upon the subsidence of a desolating and wide-spread overflow, the municipal authorities have been swelling up the local taxes, and yet there is no attempt at revolution in Louisiana.

Not satisfied with driving the people to move for redress in this vicious circle, the usurper and his coadjutors, falsifying the facts in inventing a war of races, and magnifying to unlimited numbers the murders and atrocities, have conspired to bring about Federal interference in local affairs under pretext of protecting the rights of citizens, but for the known purpose of intimidation in the coming election. The very acts of violence which occurred in the several parishes had been deliberately instigated by themselves, their object being, as asserted by one of their own number, to forge lightning in Louisiana that there might be thunder in the North.

They have, however, succeeded in impressing upon the President the belief that unless speedily checked, matters must become worse, until life and property there will receive no protection from the local authorities. The President remits all proceedings for the protection of the South to the law departments of the Government, to be directed by the Attorney General, in accordance with the provisions of the enforcement acts, and he orders the troops in readiness for that purpose.

The people of Louisiana do not object to United States troops being stationed in their midst. These troops may as well be here as in any other State, for Louisiana is a component part of the Union. The Federal judiciary may and does, as heretofore, continue to administer rigidly the enforcement acts of Congress. No complaint on this score has been or can be made against Louisiana by the most fastidious civil rights partisans. But the people of Louisiana do protest against the judicial persecution in store for them, and against the oppressive abuse of Federal troops, not to assist in executing the enforcement acts, but really to overawe the people in the coming elections. Troops at the bidding of the United Marshal, who is the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and assisted by the United States District Attorney, the pillar of the Louisiana Republican party, forebode the wanton and arbitrary arrest of political adversaries by the hundred, under orders issued by Petty, United States Commissioner, working in party traces. The impending persecution, clothed with the garb of judicial proceedings, is barely concealed under the exultant tone of the following dispatch from the United States District Attorney of Louisiana, an officer of the Law Department:

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1874.

To Gov. W. P. Kellogg:

Just from Long Branch. The Government will enforce order in the State. Steps will be promptly taken to crush the new rebellion.

(Signed) J. R. BECKWITH, Attorney General.

Gen. Williams' circular of instructions to his subordinates, to proceed with all possible energy and dispatch to detect, expose, arrest and punish the perpetrators of these crimes, will be executed with a vengeance during the political campaign, but no attention need be paid to his recommendation to the effect that no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action, not in violation of law, nor will much stress be laid on his statement about affording protection to all classes of citizens, white and colored, since it is a matter of notoriety that the Supreme Court interprets the enforcement acts as passed exclusively for the protection of colored citizens. Besides the people opposed to the Kellogg usurpation have never questioned the right of the colored voters to register and vote, to nominate their candidates, and install them whenever elected, and they have repeatedly and expressly pledged themselves to maintain these rights inviolate.

As to the local disturbances which have occurred, they did not spring from any spirit of hostility to the colored people, but were the unavoidable outbreaks arising from a state of tyranny and oppression.

In this emergency the people of Louisiana appeal to their fellow-citizens of the Union for a hearing, they ask the judgment of an enlightened public opinion. They assert their fidelity to the nation, but they spurn an odious usurpation, gnawing at the vitals of the State. They respect and cheerfully give obedience to the General Government, but they discriminate between the well defined action of that government and the fraudulent perversion of Federal functions by subordinate officers. Conscious of the rectitude of their purposes and of the justice of their course, they are enegetically enlisted in the work of their political redemption, and cannot be deterred from reclaiming their heritage.

(Signed) R. H. MANN, President.
A. VOORHIES, Vice President.
W. J. BUDENDORF,
E. G. DILLS, Secretaries.

The Gag Law.

The Kalamazoo *Gazette* says:

The practice of improper interference with the private affairs and personal right of the people is a marked feature of the Republican party. The recent Congressional gag law is of this sort. It is an infamous attempt to gag the public press of the United States. President Grant *approved* the infamous bill. It was to his liking. To rule by force, and not legislate according to the wishes and interests of the public, is peculiarly Grantish as well peculiarly Republican. This gag law is one of the most un-Democratic of the many corrupt, unconstitutional and infamous measures of the present corrupt Republican party. The press has exposed Grantism and the mal-administration of the Republican party so often that the rascals who rule it have become alarmed, and the Congresssional gag law is the means they adopt to muzzle the press, hoping to shut its mouth and prevent it from exposing Republican corruptions and villainies.

It takes 373,958 cars and 14,939 locomotive engines to run the railroads in the United States and Canada.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1874.

Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate County officers, also a Senator from the 4th Senatorial District.

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

By order of the Democratic County Committee.

R. E. FRAZER, Chairman.
JOHN J. ROBISON, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe and Washtenaw, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Hillsdale, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in Congress, and transact such other business as may be necessary.

All who are opposed to the corruptions and misrule of the party now in power are invited to join in the convention.

Each county will be entitled to four delegates for each Representative in the lower house of the State Legislature.

WM. H. TALLMAN, Hillsdale.
H. J. BEAKES, Washtenaw.
S. C. STACY, Lenawee.
H. J. REDFIELD, Monroe.
Congressional Committee.

August 27, 1874.

THE PUT UP "WAR OF RACES."

The recent visit of Attorney-General WILLIAMS to the Long Branch seat of government brought out the following letter from the President to the Secretary of War:

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 2, 1874.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

The recent atrocities in the South, particularly in Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolinia, show a disregard for law, civil rights and personal protection that ought not to be tolerated in any civilized government. It looks as if unless speedily checked matters must become worse until life and property there will receive no protection from the local authorites till such authorities become powerless. Under such circumstances it is the duty of the government to give all the aid for the protection of life and civil rights legally authorized. To this end I wish you would consult with the Attorney-General, who is well informed as to the outrages already committed and localities where the greatest danger lies, and so order troops as to be available in case of necessity. All proceedings for the protection of the South will be under the law department of the government, and will be directed by the Attorney-General in accordance with the provisions of the Enforcement act. No instructions need therefore be given the troops ordered into the Southern States except as they may be transmitted from time to time on advices from the Attorney-General, or as circumstances may determine hereafter.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

After the return of the Attorney-General to the Washington branch of the Capital, a consultation was had with Secretary BELKNAP, Secretary BRISTOW, and ZACK CHANDLER, formerly chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, but now specially interested as chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, *accidentally* in Washington for the occasion, the following order was issued, the telegraph says, "with the approval and indorsement of the President, to whom its substantial points were submitted during the visit of the Attorney-General to Long Branch:"

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1874.

SIR:—Outrages of various descriptions, and in some cases atrocious murders have been committed in your district by bodies of armed men, sometimes in disguise, and with a view, it is believed, of overawing and intimidating peaceful and law-abiding citizens and depriving them of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Your attention is directed to an act of Congress passed April 9th, 1866, entitled "an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish means for their vindication; and to another passed April 20th, 1871, entitled "an act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes; also to one passed May 6, 1870, entitled "an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," which, with their amendments, make these deeds of violence and blood within the jurisdiction of the general government. I consider it my duty, in view of these circumstances, to proceed with all possible energy and dispatch to detect, expose, arrest and punish the perpetrators of these crimes, and to that end you are to spare no effort or necessary expense. Troops of the United States will be placed at different and convenient points in your district for the purpose of giving you all needful aid in the discharge of your official duties. You understand, of course, that no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action not in violation of law, but protection to all classes of citizens, white and colored, in the free exercise of the elective franchise and the enjoyment of other rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws, as citizens of the United States. These instructions are issued by authority of the President, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

It is to be hoped that the Democrats and Conservatives in the States immediately interested and threatened—Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina—will not give the United States marshals the least pretense for calling in the aid of the troops to enforce the laws. They had better suffer and endure much at the hands of the carpet-baggers and their negro agents and tools. The design is to force an open conflict, to place the white population of these negro and carpet-bagger ridden States into a state of semi-hostility against the local governments, in order that the entire machinery of the military department of the Government may be used, "under the provisions of the Enforcement Act," to control the coming elections therein, and also with the hope of renewing all the old ante-war issues throughout the North,—in order to influence the pending State elections. Unless the negro issue can be kept open it is all day with the Republican party. And as the game is one of life and death, politically, the Southern whites should play it with a view to stultifying their oppressors at home and their abetters at Washington and in the North.

The Grape Crop.

According to the Toledo *Blade*, reports from the Lake Erie islands say the grape crop this year is to be unusually good. The Sandusky *Register* says these reports are incorrect, as for several days past the weather has been extremely unfavorable, and the grapes are seriously affected with rot. The owners of some of the islands will think themselves lucky if their vines yield half the usual crop.

The Pioneer Society.

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society was held in Firemen's Hall, in this city, on Monday. The meeting was called to order by Governor Felch, president of the society. After the transaction of routine business, Gen. Edward Clark offered the following resolution, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County be tendered to the family of the late Thomas M. Ladd for the valuable donation of five bound volumes of the Michigan *State Journal*, extending from May 22d, 1839, to October 8th, 1845.

Resolved, That the recording secretary of the society be requested to enter these resolutions in the records of the society, and also to present a copy of them to the generous donors.

Resolved, That the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County present to Anna E. Ladd, Martha Ladd, A. B. Ladd, and Eliza C. Ladd, each a membership in the society.

Mark Howard, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., who has donated many valuable papers to the society, was, on motion of Mr. C. A. Chapin, elected an honorary member of the society.

J. G. Leland, Esq., offered the following resolution: "That it is now expedient to organize a county society under the provisions of the State law." The resolution, after much discussion, was lost. At this point the society adjourned to half-past one o'clock.

Many more members were in attendance at the afternoon session. The election of officers for the ensuing year was the first order of business. The following are the officers elect:

President—Hon A. Felch.
Senior Vice President—Gen. E. Clark,
Vice Presidents—J. Q. A. Sessions, John Geddes, Aaron Childs, Daniel LeBaron, W. A. Jones, James Winton, M. Goodrich, J. H. Collins, Chas. Almendinger, J. D. Corey, Geo. Sutton, Wm. M. Gregory, Calvin Wheeler, I. Crippen, C. H. Wines, Hiram Arnold, J. J. Robison, J. B. Arms, Peter Cook, E. D. Lay, Wm. Wm. Wilson, Nathan Webb.
Recording Secretary—Charles A. Chapin.
Corresponding Secretary—Lorenzo Davis.
Treasurer—Joshua G Leland.
Executive Committee—Hiram Arnold, E. D. Lay, Wm. A. Jones, Nathan Webb, George Sutton.

On motion of J. Q. A. Sessions, the further consideration of the question relative to organizing under the State law was postponed until the next annual meeting.

THERE IS such a thing as "adding insult to injury," or if not exactly that of rubbing it on a little too thick for even good nature to bear. And just such an incident or instance is recorded in the following paragraph clipped from the Flint *Globe*:

"One of the rarest bits of repartee that we have heard in many a day, occurred at Lansing, on the 26th ult., just after the adjournment of the Republican State Convention. During a most happy speech in which Hon. Sumner Howard presented the name of Col. W. B. McCreery to the Convention for the office of State Treasurer, he mentioned incidentally that he (Howard) lived and labored on a farm. Meeting Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, whose friends make a desperate effort to nominate him for State Tresurer, just after adjournment, he asked Mr. Howard, with a very perceptible sneer, what department of farming he was then employed in. The reply came quick and sharp that just then he was engaged in 'threshing.' Mr. Luce was quite satisfied."

Perhaps the good natured Mr. LUCE may have been "quite satisfied," and may have thanked Mr. HOWARD for the "threshing." But, if so, it is an indication that meekness is cultivated by the Grangers beyond what is required of ordinary mortals. We shall see if this be so.

THERE, WE must have been thrown off the scent too easily when we came to the conclusion that J. WEBSTER CHILDS was not or is not a candidate for United States Senator, with the promise of support from the WALDRON men. Here is what the *Northern Granger*, published at Lansing, says of his defeat at Adrian: "We trust, however, that his defeat may only serve to inspire the people of Michigan to call him to a position still higher, thereby retrieving the loss to the Second district and conferring upon Mr. CHILDS the honor to which his eminent services in behalf of the agricultural people entitle him." If a man's own friends and supporters are entitled to credit, then "something's up."

A New Letter from Thos. K. Beecher.

Mr. T. K. Beecher, in a letter to the Elmira (N. Y.) *Gazette*, says in substance that his letter to his sister, Mrs. Hooker, was aimed simply to caution and dissuade her from a costly act of fanaticism. It was written without other knowledge of the facts than such as she stated, and such as were sincerely believed by her. To avoid controversy the truth of her allegations was assumed. Since 1854 he has not had two hours' conversation with his honored brother, Henry Ward, and he cannot recall at any time ever having had a discussion with him on the subject of free love, marriage, divorce, the relation of the sexes, or female suffrage. He disclaims, therefore, being a competent witness as to his brother's views on such subjects. The divergences of views between himself and brother, he thinks, are to his brother's credit and his own discredit, his brother being a believer in the nobility of human nature and himself believing human nature bad; his brother making haste to go with every popular movement as with a tide obeying a divine guidance; he thinking the same a device of the adversary and cautioning all against it. Of Henry Ward Beecher's personal truth, honor and piety he never had for a moment a doubt that was based upon any trustworthy information, and he gratefully puts on record the statement that he knows of nothing whatever, past or present, that hinders him from giving to his brother the most implicit, contented and loving credence, and he concludes with saying that any use of his letter to his sister to his disadvantage is a renewal of the indiscreet, if not dishonorable acts by which alone it became public property at the first.

Gone on Swimmingly.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The renomination business has been going on swimmingly in Michigan.—When Chandler pulled the string all the puppets of postmasters and editors obediently echoed: "We are satisfied with our whole ticket; let everybody be re-elected." The ball was opened on the 24th ult. with the renomination of Moses W. Field, for the Detroit District. As he slipped in before by a split, and as no Republican candidate has a ghost of a chance for re-election, his renomination was not opposed. On succeeding days the rest of the nine Representatives were again put forward. The dates of the conventions were so arranged that the candidates were chosen in the order of their acceptability. The last man out was Conger, of the Seventh District.—Now, Conger is a salary-grabber, whose speeches on finance were only a little better than Logan's. His chance of renomination was thought to be slim, until the other eight Congressmen carried their conventions. Then everybody said it would be unkind to make Conger a solitary exception, etc., and he got through too. So Chandler's scheme has been successful enough to warrant him in thinking that renomination may be the rule for Senator as well as for Congressmen. Mr. Chandler is therefore happy. It would be too bad if the people should neglect to make all these renominations equivalent to re-elections.

ALL SORTS OF PEN-SCRATCHES.

KATE STANTON (*not* Elizabeth Cady) has marked a new "speer" for the American male. She says, after describing something seen in Paris: "I wish American gentlemen would turn their attention to the high art of scientific cooking. I know many a household where turmoil incessant reigns; and I am now disposed to attribute the fact to the bad cooking of the hostesses. Let men govern the cuisine and bring in peace. Tens of thousands of men who have failed as merchants, manufacturers, speculators, teachers, lawyers, doctors, and ministers, might make good cooks. Let them try." And oh, Kate, are these failures to succeed in driving woman from her stronghold? And the women cooks, will they take naturally to out-door as well as office work: to chopping and logging, plowing and sowing, planting and hoeing, cradling and mowing, while their now lords and masters do the work in kitchen and nursery? Can Kate mean all this?

— The Detroit *Post* denies that the so-called "gag-law" is a "gag-law" at all; that if a "gag-law" it had nothing to do with the defeat of Poland, its "putative father;" but that being a "salary-grabber" and too "familiar with the 'Boss' Shepard" ring were the charges which laid him out. Which may be true: nevertheless the newspapers he sought to muzzle, and to subject to discipline by subservient Washington courts, have just the same reason to rejoice over his defeat.

— Report comes from Paris that Mrs Dr. Mary Walker was recently in that city, with two pupils, astonishing the promenaders on the boulevard by a display of "large zouave trousers, closed by gaiters, small gray paletots trimmed with black, and tall felt hats." Mrs. W. was *en route* for Turkey, to take the position of private physician in the Sultan's seraglio. Poor Sultan: the d—l will be to pay in that harem or Dr. Mary Walker has been converted.

— And now a Legislative Committee of Investigation, up in that model Republican State of Minnesota, has unearthed defalcations and peculations on the part of ex-Auditor McIlraith, footing up over $100,000, the school fund being the principal sufferer. McIlraith puts in a general denial, charging that it is an electioneering story. The committee was constituted of two Republicans and one Democrat.

— The Lansing *Republican* claims that the record of the Hon. C. K. Carpenter, Prohibition candidate for Governor does not show him entitled to the support of the old-time prohibitionists. Can't that Lansing mole keep his nose out of those everlasting musty records in the office of the Secretary of State? And, again, don't he recognize the right of a man to progress or get new light?

— And this is the way a reckless newspaper scribbler libels Boston: "When Boston is termed the 'Modern Athens' the most generous compliment and exaggeration of speech is used. Boston has no Pericles—no Parthenon! She has only her Ben Butler and her Faneuil Hall!" If this thing is to be endured, of what use is the late Judge Poland's "press gag law"?

— If the ARGUS has any farmer readers who yet believe in the theory of protection, and hope for higher prices for wool, onions or beans, because of a protective tariff, we advise them to read the article in this paper—first page—headed, "How We Pay Our Taxes." Protection is to the farmer, "Saving at the spigot while leaking at the bung."

— If the following quotation from the *Woman's Journal* is one of "the facts" we were requested (by Lucy Stone) to copy, grasshoppers are not the only marvelous production of Kansas. The *Journal* says: "Mrs. Lovejoy, aged sixty-eight, residing near Baldwin City, Kansas, gave birth to a boy a few days since."

— The Toledo *Democrat and Herald* claims that Pratt, the Republican candidate for Congress in that district, is a contractionist, and that Hurd, the Democratic candidate, is an inflationist. Which, if true, is at least one good and sufficient reason why Hurd should not have been nominated.

— The *Woman's Journal* lets a correspondent make Miss Sallie Hart, of Ohio, "a law student in the Michigan University" and then locates the said "Michigan State University" at Oakland (Cal.). Isn't there just a little of muddle in the other statements of the correspondent?

— Rowell & Co.'s *American Newspaper Reporter* says: "The change in the postal law allowing the free circulation of exchange newspapers does not go into effect until Jan. 1, next." Will the *Reporter* point to any such law, to go into effect at the date named or any other?

— A new school building in Detroit, located on St. Aubin avenue, near Ontario street, has been christened the "Campbell School," in honor of Judge Campbell, formerly an efficient member of the Board of Education.

— The smoke in Conger's district indicated very little fire,—the opposition simmering down to four votes: two for Huston and two for Devine. The "ins" have it all their own way, in spite of this being an off year.

— The Detroit *Tribune* intimates that Henry M. Look, of Port Huron, is to be the Democratic candidate for Congress against Conger. In which case Conger will have to Look to his laurels,—poetical and literary at least.

— Gov. Bagley and Hon. C. K. Carpenter, Prohibition candidate for Governor, both attended a Grange picnic at Orchard Lake on the 4th inst. Neither made speeches. Carpenter is a leading Granger.

— All women who are taxpayers are voters at the annual school meetings in this State, and eligible to school district offices. Yet how many women voted at the elections held on Monday last?

— In Detroit, on Saturday, announcement was made on 'Change, of the failure of George B. Dickinson, a prominent grain dealer, with liabilities probably in excess of $50,000.

— The Adrian *Times* ought to transfer its sub-heading, "*Our Story Teller*," to its political department. There is a fitness in things which should be observed.

— The Fifth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition opened on the 2d inst. This Exposition has heretofore proved one of the most successful in the country.

— A. T. Stewart & Co. pay half a million dollars yearly for advertising. They know how to "put their money where it will do the most good."

— The "Reformers" assembled in convention at Jackson, on Wednesday, nominated a full State ticket, headed by Hon. Henry Chamberlin, of Berrien, for Governor.

— At the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention, held on Wednesday, Wm. Gaston, of Boston, was nominated for Governor.

— Efforts are being made to induce Goldsmith Maid to put in an appearance at East Saginaw during the State Fair next week.

— A cablegram says that the eruption of Mt. Ætna has ceased. The quieting effect of Judge Poland's defeat.

— The Michigan Conference of the M. E. Church commenced its annual session at Kalamazoo on Wednesday.

The Kind of Man Poland Was.

From the New York Tribune.

Judge Poland was an earnest supporter of the administration; so earnest that he relieved it of any annoyance, and his fellow Congressmen of any sense of having been rebuked by taking his back pay in full. He stood by. He was that kind of a man. In a dress coat with black buttons he always stood by. When Messrs. Carpenter and Conkling thought that a ribald and licentious press ought to be rebuked, and that the only way to rebuke it was to pass a law allowing newspaper publishers to be hauled before a judge and jury of the creation of Congress for saying things about members of Congress, Mr. Poland in his blue coat and brass buttons stood by. For stoning Stephen he had no great talent, but for holding the wearing apparel of those who did stone Stephen he had positive genius. He went back to his constituents and told them in mournful numbers that he had stood by the administration, and as for the stoning of Stephen, Stephen had not been stoned, and he had only held the clothes of some persons who had thrown boiled peas—not at Stephen, but at some malefactors who were passing that way.

And so these Vermont supporters of the administration, refusing to renominate the only member in their delegation who had refused the back pay, and been honest and upright and talked all the time the best and soundest of good sense, did renominate this supporter of the administration who stood by and supported Carpenter and Conkling, and put the back pay right into his breeches pocket under all his brass buttons, so as not to annoy his friends by putting on any airs of superior virtue. Ah! there are tides even in Vermont. Even in Vermont people hear of things and discuss them and have opinions of their own. And so the other day when they had an election, they said by a very striking and significant vote: "Judge Poland, you are doubtless a well meaning man, you did not suppose that the people whose clothes you held were about to stone Stephen, but dear old brass-buttoned patriot, you ought not to be exposed in places where people obviously know more than you do and impose on your good nature. Stay at home with us, Judge, where you can do no mischief, and we will send some one in your place who knows what it means when he is waited on by such men as Carpenter and Conkling with a request to stand by."

It is barely possible that the result in Judge Poland's district is a lesson for the supporters of the administration in other districts and other States. Who knows?

"A Little Blood-Letting."

From the Buffalo Courier.

In the absence of the President at Long Branch a sort of "rump" Cabinet meeting was held at Washington last Thursday, at which the remarkable pronunciamento of Attorney-General Williams to Federal officials in the South was considered and approved. The members of the Cabinet present were Secretaries Belknap and Bristow and the Attorney-General. As if to make up for the conspicuous absences of this important conference a personage unwonted at the Cabinet board put in an appearance and took part in its deliberations. This was none other than Senator Zack. Chandler, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. It is not difficult to understand the significance of his presence at the meeting in question. He is apt to be on hand when the necessities of the Republican party demand a resort to desperate measures. He it was who, before the war, while patriotic men were straining every nerve to prevent it outbreak, coarsely clamored for "a little blood-letting," on the ground that it would do the party good. The proposal now to place several States of the Union under martial law at the will of the Attorney General, is in strict conformity with the Chandler policy of administration. He sees, and apparently has caused President Grant to see, that once more the high interests of Republicanism call for "a little blood-letting." Chandler is an eminently proper man to participate in the counsels of the Cabinet at this juncture.

The Methodist Temperance Platform.

The following resolutions were adopted at the recent sessions of the Detroit Conference (M. E.) held at Romeo:

First—The manufacture, sale and use of alcoholic drinks compose a complex system of iniquity, subtle, infernal and essentially damaging to every interest of humanity, in conflict with all just principles of government, both human and divine; and in more thoroughly organized antagonism to the church of God than any other public evil which now so shamelessly defies the light of Christian civilization. Its legitimate fruit is ignorance, irreligion, poverty, crime, shame, temporal and eternal death.

Second—This abominable system of evil constitutes a species of compound felony of which the maker, vender, consumer and the indifferent looker-on must share the guilt and consequences.

Third—By far the greatest and most difficult social problem of the age is how to terminate the reign of this chronic, horrid custom of using these deadly beverages

Fourth—The remedies are two: voluntary total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, as the rule of personal duty, and absolute, effective, legal suppression of the whole drunkard-making trade, as the imperious duty of the government.

Fifth—The social conditions necessary to the application of the aforesaid remedies are, a more thoroughly enlightened and properly organized public sentiment; indicating a continued and wiser use of the pulpit, the platform, the press and the ballot for the ultimate cure of this fretting leprosy of the body politic.

Sixth—The recent extensive revival of temperance sentiment, both in Europe and in this country, is a hopeful indication that the moral and religious masses are being moved by the Holy Spirit to assert the rights of the long suffering and too patient people against the usurpations and heartless cruelties of the grogshop, therefore

Resolved, That, confiding in the unfailing promise of Jehovah, that the wickedness of the wicked shall come to an end, we will continue the prayerful and faithful use of all appropriate means, as opportunity may be afforded us, for the complete, speedy and universal triumph of the temperance reform.

The General Superintendent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, has inaugurated a reform, which cannot fail to commend itself to the public. The reform is to have all engineers and conductors pass an examination before a competent Board of Examiners. This will have the effect, if carried out of lessening the number of accidents.

The Geological Survey of Michigan.

The Bay City *Tribune* says:

Dr. C. Rominger, State Geologist, and Dr. S. S. Garrigues, State Salt Inspector, have just been examining some new salt borings, which may prove of more interest than was thought of at the time they were commenced. But what we wished to speak of here, is the very valuable service which Dr. Rominger is rendering the people of this State, and especially those of this section. He has prepared his reports on the geology of this region, not from old authorities, nor yet from information gathered as it happened from this one and that; but from actual personal observation. To do this he has been over the entire ground, spending whatever time was necessary at each point where there was an opportunity of learning some new thing. The reports made from the results of this careful and conscientious personal examination will be among the most faithful and complete ever published anywhere, and will comprise, we may safely promise, a vast mass of valuable information regarding the geology of Lower Peninsula, and much that will be practically useful in the future development of this particular section.

We may mention as indicating the character of these reports that Dr. Rominger has formed very well-defined opinions concerning the coal basin of the State. He thinks it impossible to look for coal with assurance of success because the locality of the search may be within the limits of the coal basin. The deposit, he says, was not regular at the outset, and subsequent changes in the beds came by means of great disturbances, furrowing the surface in some places, and making upheavals in others. The coal may therefore be found in what are known in the Western mining countries as pockets, —may be abundant in one spot, and a short distance away none may be found. This subject of coal is of special interest here, because not a few among us have long held to the belief that at some time a good coal supply would be found near the Saginaw River, making this the point where coal could meet the iron of Lake Superior at the least cost.

The State will owe Dr. Rominger much gratitude for his faithful researches, and the people of this section especially will look with interest for his reports on the rock formations, and the out-croppings of which all on the Cass River and at other neighboring points have been regarded as of excellent promise.

The Mennonite Colonists.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 25.

Another large company of Mennonites landed at Castle Garden yesterday afternoon. They arrived on the steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg. Of her 824 steerage passengers nearly 600 belonged to the Mennonite community. They have been brought together from widely separated sections of Russia, but nearly all are from the southern part. The numbers of men and women are about equal, and there are many children in the party. Preparations have long been making for this pilgrimage to the New World, and they will follow the footsteps of their countrymen who have preceded them. Nearly all will depart immediately for Dakota, where there is a large settlement of Mennonite families. There are in the company just arrived a few mechanics and artisans, but a large majority consist of farmers and agricultural laborers. The party which arrived yesterday, like all their predecessors, are very taciturn and are unwilling to make any announcement as to their future movements or intentions. The Mennonites are among the most frugal and industrious of all the immigrants who come from European shores. They carry nearly all their wealth upon their persons, but are shrewd in concealing and economical in spending it. Several thousands of dollars have often been found on the person of one of these people. It is generally carried in draft, and the owner is suspicious of the approach of all strangers. The number of Mennonites who have arrived this week is nearly 1,000. Still more are making preparations for emigration from Russia, and a company is already on the point of leaving Poland for homes in Dakota and Kansas.

Death of Prof. Edward Feldner.

Prof. Edward Feldner, since 1852 director or principal of the German-American Seminary in this city, died on Sunday after an extended illness. He was a native of Saxony, where he was born 1817. He was educated in the University of Dresden and taught in several of the leading schools of this country. He was an active and prominent Republican during the political troubles of 1848, and was driven from the country. He came to America in 1748 and settled in Hoboken, where he founded an academy. The succeeding year he published a German-English grammar, and has since been the author of several popular standard text-books in German-Schools. He came to Detroit in 1862, when he took charge of the Seminary, in the management of which he spent the rest of his days. He was highly esteemed by a large circle of personal friends, and was widely known as teacher of experience and ability.—He took a prominent part in the National German Teachers' Association. The flag upon the City Hall was displayed at half-mast as a token of respect to his memory.—*Post.*

Seven sons of Ezra Price, of Brooklyn, Conn., who is remembered only by the older people, had a reunion at Norwich the other day, after fifty years during which they had never met. George, now of Michigan, left Norwich thirty-eight years ago, and, the day before he went, he carried to a certain sin-shop a tin horn for repairs and in the hurry of the next day he was obliged to go away without it. On Wednesday he went to the shop and said that, if that horn was mended, he wanted it. It had been patiently waiting its owner on a shelf, with his name and the date when it was left painted on it, and the shop-keeper was much pleased to be able to restore it.

Says the Hartford *Times*: "There are a few so-called Democrats in Illinois—paper-money men, inflationists—who don't like the excellent platform of the Democratic State Convention there, are ineffectually trying to get up a 'bolt' under the name of 'Jeffersonian Democrats.' The idea that Jefferson would favor a rag money currency!"

From the report of the State Salt Inspector we find that 118,084 barrels of salt were inspected in the State during the last month, and 526,813 barrels during the season to August 1st, divided as follows: Pine, 500,475 barrels; packers, 8,950; solar, 5,320 barrels; second quality, 11,203, being and increase of 143,085 barrels as compared with the corresponding period of 1873.

The State Superintendent of Instruction, in his recently published report, puts the number of male teachers in Michigan Schools for the year 1873 at 3,010, a decrease of 25 since 1872. The female teachers for 1873 numbering 8,940—an increase of 316.

The Chicago *Post and Mail* heads an editorial "Honest Men Wanted." What would an honest man do in Chicago? They would steal him poor in two days.

An Illinois father has named his boy Eli Perkins, and now let Donn Piatt rage again.

The New Arkansas Constitution.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 7.—The enrolled copy of the new constitution was to-day read at length in the convention and signed by all the members but seven Republicans. During the session the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It is said and believed that the Constitutional Convention of the State of Arkansas is composed of representative men of the State, and

Whereas, The desire is to give expression to the sentiment of the people of our State, and

Whereas, It has been said and published that on account of turbulence, lawlessness and animosity to loyal men of the United States Government they could not live in security and peace in Arkansas; therefore

Resolved, That in the supremacy of the law, and its faithful and just administration, alone are found all the safeguards of the sacred and inalienable rights of man and the hope of peace, prosperity and the blessings of civil, political and religious liberty; and that we do and will forever discountenance and unqualifiedly condemn lawlessness, violence and outrage, wheresoever and whensoever found; and that we demand, in the name of the State, equal protection, equal justice and equal rights to all, from the highest to the lowest, and without regard to race, color, or previous condition; and we unqualifiedly and unreservedly pledge our selves to the same.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely regret and condemn all brutal outrages committed in violation alike of law, humanity and peace of country in Gibson County, Tennessee.

Resolved, That we earnestly and sincerely deprecate and deplore all collision between the white and colored people of this or any other State, and that we regard those who cherish a disposition to produce conflict between the two races as enemies to the peace, prosperity and good government of the State.

Resolved, That in the utmost good faith we earnestly and cordially invite good citizens from every part of our great country and elsewhere, who may feel disposed to come to our State and cast their lot with us, and we guarantee to them protection in the enjoyment of all the rights of man in civilized life.

The convention got through all business to-day. It will meet in the morning to hear the journals read, when an adjournment will be had until the 20th of October, seven days after the election on the new constitution. Should the constitution be ratified it will stand adjourned *sine die*.

The Use of Money at Elections.

The Owosso *Press* says:

The practice of using money to carry elections has grown enormously in modern times, to such proportions in fact, that it is really alarming. Party leaders in planning political campaigns base all their calculations upon the amount of money their candidates can put into their party funds, and men who can command capital either of their own, or belonging to friends, are about the only persons who can obtain nominations. And funds from the pockets of the people are raised to repay the investment with profit. Take for example, the office of State Treasurer. The office pays only one thousand dollars, yet Gen. McCreery, of Flint, is willing to throw up a Federal office which he now holds, with a salary of three thousand dollars, to accept the office of State Treasurer with a salary of only one thousand, and he and his friends will contribute enormous sums to carry the election. How can such investments be afforded! In answering this question we have to state that the party holding power in this State during the last twenty years having piled up taxes year after year, have got the State treasury in such a flourishing condition (?) that the Treasurer constantly holds a surplus of money drawn from the pockets of the people amounting to not less than one million dollars. The balance in the treasury has averaged nearly that sum during the last five or six years. The laws require the funds to be deposited where they will pay four per cent. Now with a constant demand for money among the people, a demand all the more urgent because they are heavily taxed, is anybody so unsophisticated as to believe that the surplus funds of the State treasury are loaned for barely four per cent? The truth probably is that the balance in the treasury constantly yields eight to ten per cent. It certainly must yield at least seven per cent. and he will assume this as the interest. This is three per cent. more than the treasurer need account for. One million at three per cent. gives $30,000 every year to compensate the Treasurer and his friends for their money spent to carry the election. With the promise of the use of this balance in the State treasury, the friends of Gen. McCreery can afford to spend money freely to carry the election.

The Indian War.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan received the following dispatch late to-night from Fort Leavenworth:

The following dispatch from Col. Miles is just received:

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN TER. EXPEDITION, CAMP ON RED RIVER, Texas, Aug. 31, via FORT DODGE, Sept. 8.

To Gen. Pope, Commanding the Department of Missouri:

This command has been following the confederated and hostile Indians for seven days, from the Sweetwater to the head waters of the south branch of the Red River, making a rapid march and gaining steadily on them until yesterday, when they turned and made an attack, which was repulsed. They retreated to a strong position, displaying a force of about 300 warriors. The troops had made extraordinary efforts and endured every privation in their energetic and rapid pursuit. In two days they marched 65 miles. They came up to the attack in splendid spirits, and without a halt went into the fight. The cavalry, artillery and infantry were all in, and the 22 Indians, who appeared very brave at first, broke and ran in every direction. Whenever they made a stand they were charged and routed. For 110 miles, from the Sweetwater to the Staked Plains, their line of retreat is strewn with abandoned and deserted property and broken-down animals. They burned their villages during the fight. We have trailed small parties out on the Llama Estracho, and may follow them. As we are 193 miles from our base of supplies, I would request that additional transportation be sent to Camp Supply to keep us supplied. We shall be out on the 15th, when I expect our trains to return. The command is in excellent spirits and good condition. This is a terrible country for campaigning, being a series of arid plains, rugged bluffs and deep canons, and almost destitute of water. I have written you fully.

(Signed) NELSON A. MILES, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Supplies for him are now on the way from Camp Supply to Antelope Hills, and will be there in time for him.

(Signed) JNO. POPE, Maj. Gen.

General Garfield will have to explain to his constituents why he took a fee of $5,000 for his connection with the DeGolyer and McClellan contract. Garfield's legal services, for which he claims the $5,000 was paid, consisted of a five minutes' interview with the Board of Public Works.

MONODY.

[*Washington Capital.*]

I weep for Adonais—he is dead!—*Shelley.*

Poland is dead. We weep for Poland,
High old bishop of the mountains green;
Brass-buttoned, swallow-tailed, in no land
Will the venerable pump, loftly and serene,
Any more be seen
It seemeth now a dream
That erst he stood among the solons solemn,
Gray-haired, erect, a very column
Of pious sweetness, playing with his fob
Where hung the ancient seal,
While spreading softly o'er each dirty job
The unctious cover of his righteous zeal.

The great investigator is at rest
In the final home by Christian statesmen blest,
Where ghostly shadows stalk the silent shore,
Where smiling Schuyler smiles no more,
And Pomeroy, Harlan, Hooper, and the rest
Have journeyed o'er.

Last of the Christian statesmen, over thee
We drop our several tears.
The lobby's hung in black, and lo! we see
The weeping carpet-baggers pale with fears,
And huge contractors and peticoated dears
Forming the long procession, and loud they cry
Along the vaulted sky;
"Our mighty Poland's dead;
Our bishop's dead;
Old subsidy is dead;
The deadest sort of dead;
Let tears be shed,
For no perq's can raise him from his lowly bed.
We are forlorn;
We see the crib and cannot get the corn."

The White House seems a whitened sepulchre—
There is no stir
Along its lofty rooms, but sounds
Of wailing reach us from camp-meeting grounds
When the dread Cæsar prays,
He seeks at last to leave the crooked ways.
Startled by Poland's fate and shortened days:
Forsaking all fast things, he fasts always.

Hearken now to Dana—Dana of the *Sun*,
The sun that shines for all;
He singeth a madrigal
For that his enemy is dead and done,
Who, with ye Harrington
And other villains, to the capital
Him would have dragged
In grievous irons bound,
Likewise well gagged.
Now hearken to the joyful sound:
Great Dana, lately in a funk,
Drinketh much lager and forthwith getteth drunk.

Hear the sainted Mormons' loud rejoice
In tones polygamous,
Lifting a solemn voice
To thank the Lord for thus
Destroying the great Goliah of the House,
Who sought to rob them of their many wives,
Likewise their lands and mines and teeming hives.
That carpet-baggers might carouse
On gains ill-gotten—the thieving crew,
That God will yet gridiron for his favored nation.
To this old Brigham had a special revelation,
For he foretold our Poland dead,
And heard the solemn tolling of a bell
That said old Poland's gone to hell
And Satan's breaking bark upon his legislative head.

Now hear the fearful chimes,
Newman's iron rhymes,
How they ring and roar and swell,
Ding-dong bell.
Making each listener hold his aching head,
Wishing old Poland damned as well as dead.

No more, no more, oh! never more may we
Count up our little perq's, nor ever see
The sweet subsidy
Blessed by Poland for poor humanity.
A pall hangs over Willard's, the Ebbitt's done,
And gloom has settled on the Arlington;
In Welcker's fascinating rooms the lights burn blue.
Crape hangs on knobs south of the Avenue;
From sample-rooms the joyous laugh has fled,
Hertzog a mammoth tear has shed
For Poland dead.

D. P.

Civil Rights in Arkansas.

The resolutions adopted by the Arkansas Constitutional Convention are without doubt expressive of the sentiments entertained by a vast majority of the white people of the South, and they are such as would be in every way satisfactory to the colored men, were it not for the arts and machinations of designing white men, whose aim is not to aid in the establishment of friendly feelings between the races in the South, but as far as they possibly can to place them in antagonism. The Arkansas Convention demand "in the name of the State equal protection, equal justice and equal rights for all, from the highest to the lowest, without regard to race, color or previous condition," and the members unqualifiedly and unreservedly pledged themselves to the same. Surely nothing more frank and explicit than this could be desired; it concedes every reasonable claim that can be put forward by men of any race. —*Free Press.*

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler writes: "Say what we may of the rapid growth of our American towns, the monster strides of the British metropolis always overwhelms me. London now contains 3,600,000 people! It almost equals Paris, New York and Brooklyn combined into one. You can drive 15 miles on one of its diameters. When, in my college-boy days, I once went out to pay my respects to Joanna Baillie, the eminent authoress, who lived near Hampstead Hill, I walked clear out of town and over open fields. I am now staying at the hospitable house of our friend, the Rev. Newman Hall, who resides on the same Hampstead Hill in the midst of compactly-built streets."

An authority on the question of the Southern timber resources says that the yellow pine supply in Virginia is small, while North Carolina cannot furnish 50,000,000 feet. South Carolina is credited with 2,500,000,000 feet, Georgia 3,500,000,000 feet, while the other pine States foot up 5,500,000,000 feet. Notwithstanding the large exportation, he thinks there is enough to supply the world's demand for years to come.

New Advertisements.

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw—In Chancery. Mary Briesch, Complainant, vs. Louis Briesch, Defendant. It satisfactorily appearing by due proof by affidavit to this court, that the defendant, Louis Briesch, was formerly a resident of this State, and is now absent therefrom, and that his present place of residence cannot be ascertained, on motion of P. L. Page, counsel for the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, Louis Briesch, cause his appearance in this cause to be entered within three months from the date of this order, and that in case of his appearance he cause his answer to complainant's bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's Solicitor within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill, and a notice of this order; and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Louis Briesch; and it is further ordered that within twenty days said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and published in said county, and that said publication be continued in said paper at least once each week for six successive weeks, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served at least twenty days before the said time prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this second day of September, A. D. 1874.
P. L. PAGE, Solicitor for Compl't.
A. D. CRANE, Circuit Judge.
(A true Copy.) 1495w6

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

Physician and Surgeon,

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

Office Hours—8 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

References—PROF. SAGER, PROF. PALMER.
1493y1

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 fine 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.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 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.

— Students are already arriving in considerable numbers.

— Wines & Worden have a new proclamation in this week's ARGUS.

— The market is overloaded with peaches and grapes of home growth.

— Jas. B. Gott, Esq. has been confined to his bed several days with fever.

— The Dexter Union School opened for the Fall term on Monday last.

— Read the call for the Democratic County Convention on the second page.

— Hunting parties are numerous, and succeed in bagging considerable game.

— The Manchester school opened on the 31st ult., in charge of a lady principal.

— Farmers have commenced cutting corn. There is a promise of a fair yield.

— That promised Fall revival of business does not seem to have reached this city yet.

— At Ypsilanti, on Monday, E. F. Uhl and C. R. Whitman were elected school trustees.

— The Union School at Saline opened on Monday last, the 7th inst, with L. A. Park as principal.

— The regular term of the Circuit Court will open on Monday next. The jury will be in attdance on Tuesday.

— The weather for a few days has been very hot, and that long looked for rain has not yet put in an appearance.

— Bach & Abel call the attention of the ARGUS readers this week to their very full stock of new goods. See their ad.

— Enough interest was aroused in the school election on Monday to excite betting on the result; a thing before unheard of.

— It is understood that the Republican County Convention, to nominate candidates for County officers, is to be held October 6th.

— We had prepared a report of the business transacted at the adjourned term of the Circuit Court, but it was unavoidably crowded out this week.

— Extensive and much needed repairs have been made during the vacation in the rooms occupied by the Engineering department of the University.

— Chas. H. Richmond went as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention in place of Henry W. Rogers, who was unexpectedly detained at home.

— The salaries paid teachers in the Ypsilanti public schools last year aggregated $9,456.25; total expense of district (including $1,200 paid on bonds) were, $15,140.62.

— R. E. Frazer, Esq., brags of raising the biggest onions and the smallest melons of anybody around these diggings. He must be getting ready to join the Grangers.

— Company B. was yesterday ordered out for target practice, and at 1 o'clock proceeded to the ground selected, up the railroad, where firing was kept up during the afternoon.

— The Literary Department of the University will be open on Wednesday, Sept. 23rd. Examinations of candidates for admission will be held Sept. 17—22. The Law and Medical departments open on Thursday, Oct. 1st.

— A poster has been put up in the postoffice offering a reward of $20,000 for the finding of *Charlie Ross*, the victim of the Philadelphia *kidnappers*. A chance for some of our enterprising young men out of employment.

— The Dexter *Leader* suggests that R. A. Beal, of the *Courier* is likely to be the Republican candidate for Senator, and that Judge Beakes is likely to be pitted against him. Another illustration of the share, "Go away from home to get the news."

— The creditors of Mr. Miller, of the bankrupt firm of Miller & Webster, have been cited to appear at the office of H. K. Clark, Register in Bankruptcy, Detroit, on the 8th day of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause why Mr. Miller should not be discharged.

— That croquet match came off at Dexter on Wednesday, resulting in a tie, each side gaining two games. The decisive game will probably be played some time next week. The players from this city were Geo. A. Gilbert and Chas. H. Manly, and from Chelsea Ed. Negus and Geo. Crowel.

— The Ypsilanti *Commercial* having assumed the duty of regulating and purifying our neighboring city, the *Sentinel* has turned its attention to Ann Arbor, has got on track of a "fashionable murder," and proposes, if it pans out well, to "give certain parties h—l." Well, "Lay on, Macduff."

— Maj. Louis R. Buchoz, an old resident of this city and who has invested largely in buildings along Detroit street, died on Friday last, after a long sickness. His funeral was attended on Sunday afternoon. Maj. Buchoz was born in Metz, France, January 5th, 1809, and at the date of his death was in his 65th year.

— His name was Jones. He was a peddler. He called marshal Loveland bad names. He was "pulled" by the aforesaid Loveland. He struggled manfully, but in vain. He was taken before Justice Manly and taxed $8.75. He refused to pay. He lodged in the lock-up all night, and his horses at Gregory's stables. In the morning better counsels prevailed. He liquidated his little indebtedness and departed—a poorer but wiser and less profane and pugilistic peddler.

The Detroit Conference of the M. E. Church closed its annual session at Romeo on Tuesday. The appointments for this district are as follows:

S. REED, PRESIDING ELDER.

Ann Arbor—W. H. Shier.
Dixboro'—J. E. Diverty.
Ypsilanti—J. M. Fuller.
Oakville—S. J. Brown.
Augusta—F. E. Pierce.
Milan—J. H. Caster.
Saline—W. J. Campbell.
Dexter—J. A. McIlwaine.
Chelsea—J. W. Campbell.
Leoni and Francisco—E. P. Pierce.
Waterloo—A. W. Wilson.
Grass Lake—T. J. Joslin.
Henrietta—W. M. Triggs.
Pinckney—D. R. Shier.
Lima and North Lake—L. J. Whitcomb.
Hamburgh—B. F. Pritchard.
Brighton—F. W. Warren.
South Lyon—S. E. Warren.
Salem and Northfield—J. R. Noble.
Milford—J. F. Davidson.
Iosco and Genoa—D. J. Odell.
Unadilla—J. B. Russell.
Dansville—C. W. Austin.

B. F. Cocker, Professor in Michigan University, member of Ann Arbor Quarterly Conference.

In other districts: G. W. Lowe is continued at Manchester; S. P. Musch placed at Sharon; J. H. Avery sent to Dundee; W. Hagadorn to Plymouth; S. Clements to Northville; and J. S. Sutton to Belleville.

The following appointments, outside of Ann Arbor District, of some Methodist ministers formerly known here were made by the late Conference at Romeo: L. R. Fisk, at Central Church, Detroit; E. H. Pilcher, Presiding Elder Detroit District; J. S. Smart, at Port Huron; T. C. Gardner, Presiding Elder, Port Huron District; J. C. Wortley, Monroe; S. Clements, Northville. D. C. Challis, a late graduate of the Literary Department of the University, received the appointment at Wild Fowl and Fairhaven, Saginaw District.

The Annual School Meeting.

The Annual School Meeting for District No. One, City of Ann Arbor (which includes the whole city and a portion of the adjoining town), was held, pursuant to statute, on Monday last. The polls were opened at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Sheriff's office at the Court House, and continued open until 2 o'clock P. M., in accordance with the terms of the notice and the usual custom.

Everything progressed quietly until about the hour of noon, when the appearance, one following another, of three electors of the German persuasion, with written tickets, indicated that there was "something in the wind,"—the three tickets having the names thereon of three prominent German citizens, two of whom, Messrs. Mann and Gruner, had positively declined to go upon the Board. At half-past twelve came more and more and more voters, all of the German persuasion, all with the irregular, or opposition, or independent, or anti-School Board ticket, it matters not which it is named. Immediate measures were taken to contest the ground, scouts and recruiting parties were sent out, and on to the hour of two it was the liveliest bit of an election we have seen: at school meeting or any other election. It was now a squad of Germans, now a squad of Americans, now an Irishman or an Englishman, enjoying the fun or bent on mischief, and then, sandwiched in, an occasional "American citizen of African descent," with the broadest kind of a grin fully developed. With about 60 voters registered at 12 1-2 o'clock, 493 were scored down at 2 o'clock P. M., when time was called,—all parties having preserved the utmost good nature during the time.

When the polls were closed bets were made that the "School Board ring" was "busted," that the "Dutch had taken Holland," &c., but a count determined the election of the so-called "Board Ticket, the following being the figures:

Number of ballots in box, 393; number of votes (aggregating all the candidates), 1,176, as follows:

For Ebenezer Wells,	227
" Elihu B. Pond,	228
" Martin L. D'Ooge,	225
" Augustus Widemann,	162
" Emanuel Mann,	167
" Leonard Gruner,	166
" Christian Eberbach,	1

Messrs. Wells, Pond, and D'Ooge were declared elected, after which the business meeting was proceeded with, in the Court room, Judge Crane having kindly adjourned court until 3 P. M.

The President of the Board called the meeting to order, and in the absence of the Secretary, W. W. Whedon was chosen Clerk.

The annual report of the Board was presented and read, as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Trustees of School District No. 1, City of Ann Arbor, submit the following report for the school year ending this day, September 7, 1874:

RECEIPTS.

From balance to credit of General Fund, Sept. 1, 1873,	$958.81
" balance to credit of Library Fund, Sept. 1, 1873,	66.00
" Tax voted to pay interest on bonds,	2,320.00
" " " " " fuel, janitor's services, insurance and incidentals,	3,150.00
" Tax voted to pay teachers' salaries,	11,000.00
" Two-mill tax,	3,221.50
" Primary School fund,	1,129.00
" Fine or Library moneys,	136.05
" Dog License moneys,	315.60
" Collections for damages (of Supt.),	3.00
" Lyceums, for gas,	18.00
" Tuition, Fall term,	1,421.50
" " Winter term,	1,368.50
" " Spring "	1,100.00
" Bonds issued, as per vote of Annual Meeting,	7,000.00
Total,	$35,207.96

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Salaries of Teachers,	$17,724.12
" Bonds due Feb. 1st, 1874,	7,000.00
" Interest on Bonds, due Feb. 1st, 1874,	2,320.00
" for wood and coal,	1,665.06
" for insurance,	439.32
" for painting H. S. Hall and other buildings,	536.32
" for repairs,	768.80
" for work on outhouses,	317.62
" for Janitor's services,	885.00
" for gas,	76.00
" for furniture, apparatus, and general incidentals,	2,051.67
" for books for Library,	45.36
Cash on hand, general fund,	1,222.00
" " " Library fund,	156.69
Total,	$35,207.96

Pursuant to a vote of the last annual meeting, the bonds of the district to the amount of $7,000, due February 1st, 1874, have been paid and retired, and new bonds issued in the same amount, at 8 per cent. interest, $3,500 thereof being payable on the first day of February, 1879, and a like sum on the first day of February, 1880.

The present bonded debt of the district therefore remains the same as reported last year, Twenty-nine thousand dollars ($29,000), payable as follows:

Bonds due February 1st, 1875,	$7,000.00
" " " " 1876,	5,000.00
" " " " 1877,	5,000.00
" " " " 1878,	5,000.00
" " " " 1879,	3,500.00
" " " " 1880,	3,500.00
Total,	$29,000.00

Of this sum there will become due on the first day of February next, principal, $7,000; interest on whole sum at 8 per cent., $2,320.

The Board recommend the payment of the principal by a new loan and an appropriation and tax levy for the payment of the interest. This recommendation is made in view of the fact that the city has an indebtedness of $6,500, to meet the current year, for Medical College bonds carried over.

Exclusive of estimated receipts from two-mill tax, primary school money, and tuition fees, the Board estimate the amounts necessary to be raised by taxation the coming year, as follows:

For salaries of teachers,	$10,500.00
" interest on bonded debt,	2,320.00
" insurance,	450.00
" fuel,	1,600.00
" repairs,	1,000.00
" furniture and incidentals,	1,050.00
" Janitors,	900.00
Total,	$17,820.00

No deduction is made for the balance on hand, as there are yet some outstanding bills, and allowance must be made for extraordinary and unforeseen expenses.

In making these estimates the Board has not forgotten the financial condition of their fellow-citizens, the taxpayers, but they can not see where a reduction can be made and maintain the efficiency of the schools. Our teachers are paid less salaries than in the same grade of schools in other cities, and to reduce their salaries was to compel a change and the substitution of inexperienced teachers in their places.

The last school year has been a prosperous one, but for detailed information of interest, the Board would invite attention to the Superintendent's Report already spread before the people.

Schedule "A," accompanying this report is an exhibit of the salaries paid teachers for the school year 1873-'74.

Schedule "B" is a list of the teachers employed for the school year 1874-'75, with their salaries.

Schedule "C" is an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures for the coming fiscal year.

The terms of office of three trustees, Messrs. Ebenezer Wells, B. F. Cocker, and E. B. Pond expire at the date of this annual meeting.

The new school census just completed gives the number of children in the district between the prescribed ages of five and twenty, as 2,398 an increase of 145 over last year's census.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.
E. B. POND, President.

JAS. B. GOTT, Secretary.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 7, 1874.

The report was accepted without objection, and pursuant to the recommendations therein contained, the following sums were unanimously ordered raised the ensuing year:

To pay bonds $7,000, by loan.	
By tax—to pay interest,	$2,320
" " — " " teachers,	10,500
" " — " " incidentals &c.,	5,000
Total tax,	$17,820

This amount is $650 less than the tax levy for the last school year. And this reduction is made after providing for an increase of teachers over the corps now on duty, and was made possible by the large increase of tuition reported over preceding years, and expected to be realized the present year.

— The contest for officers is only to be regretted from the fact that it assumed the phase of nationality or clannishness. The vote ought to be still larger next year, and the voters are under no obligation to all vote the same ticket. The result shows that the Board has the confidence of the business men of the city, and we believe of many if not of most of those who voted the "Teutonic ticket;" the origin of which is not exactly accounted for, as there can be no good reason for such an issue.

It is to be regretted that more of the electors, especially of the tax-payers, did not stay to the business meeting, hear the report of the Board, and exercise their right and duty to consider the recommendations and vote for or against the appropriations asked for.

"Washtenaw"—Its Meaning.

The following letter to Mr. PARSHALL, discussing the meaning of the name "Washtenaw" has been handed us for publication:

OWOSSO, July 24, 1874.

J. J. PARSHALL, ESQ.,
Ann Arbor.

DEAR SIR: Major John Todd handed me your favor to him yesterday, with a request that I should answer it, as his advanced age renders it very difficult for him to write, and also because I more perfectly understand and speak the Indian tongue—or rather the Chippewa language. I therefore give you the information sought. The word "Washtenaw" is Anglicized from the Indian word *Wuste-nong*, or *Wushte-nong*, meaning, literally, the Further District, or Land Beyond—Further Country—*Wushte*, further, beyond, further on, and *nong*, country, district, place of. The word used in connection with the subject spoken of conveys somewhat different meanings.

How the name came to be applied to the territory comprising Washtenaw County I am unable to say, although I spoke the Indian language nearly as well as a native before the land was surveyed by the Government. It was never so known or called by the Chippewas (or Ojibwas, as Schoolcraft has it.) Washtenong was the country or district of territory watered by the Grand River—what was known as Washtenong *Seebe*, or *Sepea*. I do not now distinctly recollect by what name the Huron River was called, but will ascertain from the old Indians who occasionally visit me still, and advise you of it at an early day. My recollection is that it was called *cos-scut-e-nong sebee*, or Burnt District River—meaning the plains, or oak openings, lands or country. The Clinton River was called *Not-e-way Sebee*. I may, as I said, have forgotten the name of the Huron. The River Raisin was called *Nee-Ma Sebee*.

We see by these how very few Indian names have been preserved by our white settlers. If I can be of any service to your citizens in the history of your county I am at your service.

Respectfully yours,
R. V. WILLIAMS.

The *Christian Union* bestows the following complimentary notice upon the forthcoming book of Prof. Adams, of the University, "Democracy and Monarchy in France since the Revolution":

The lovers of thoughtful literature have a pleasant promise made to them in the announcement of Henry Holt & Co., that they will publish soon Prof. Charles Kendall Adams' new book on "Democracy and Monarchy in France since the Revolution." The subject of the book is itself one of profound interest, since the political future of France can in no way be conjectured without studying the course of political life in France during the past 90 years; and events now occurring in that eruptive and revolutionary nation add a special zest to the permanent concern of mankind over its condition. The ability of Prof. Adams to discuss the complex topics involved in his subject may be partly judged from two or three articles from his pen within a year or two in the *North American Review*. Those articles, revised and amplified, together with about a dozen more that have never yet seen the light, will make up the book, and will cover the whole period of French political life from the outbreak of the revolution down to what we may also call the outbreak of Marshal Bazaine. Prof. Adams, who holds the chair of History in the University of Michigan, has given very thorough study to the history of Europe during the present century, and has now interpreted that history in a way that will be deeply instructive, not only to general readers, but to publicists, politicians, and journalists. His book is to be a large and beautiful volume, the type and page being a precise reproduction of Mill's Autobiography, and the number of pages amounting to about 600. It is to be published, we believe, simultaneously in this country and in England, and will undoubtedly command very general attention among enlightened readers.

A colored man named Blackburn, one of a hunting party of five, who started out from this city Monday morning, was shot by the acidental discharge of a companion's gun on Wednesday, the charge entering the back of his head, producing an ugly but not dangerous wound.

Joe T. Jacobs & Co. are preparing for the coming campaign. Mr. Jacobs is in the Eastern market making heavy purchases of clothing, gents' underwear, &c., and goods are already arriving. Next week the stock will be complete. This popular house is bound to be ahead.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, Sep., 101874.

APPLES.—25@30c.
BUTTER—25c.
CORN—75@80c. per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 14c
EGGS—Command 13c
HAY—$10@15 per ton, according to quality.
HONEY—In cap, 25c.
LARD—The market stands at 15c.
ONIONS—$1.00.
OATS—35@40c.
POTATOES—$30@40c.
PEACHES—50c. per basket.
TURNIPS—30c.
WHEAT—White, $95@1.05; Amber $.8@1.0
TURKEYS—13c.
TOMATOES - 40@50c. per bu.

Detroit Produce Market.

Latest quotations for leading articles of country produce—Sept., 10 are as follows:

WHEAT—white, $1.10@1 15; amber 1.00 @1.10.
BARLEY—$1.75@2.00 per cental.
RYE—65@70c. per bu.
CORN—72@75c.
OATS—42@45c.
POTATOES—55@60c.
HAY—$13@19.
BUTTER—23@28c.
EGGS—12@13c.
LARD—11@12c.
HONEY—25@28c
WOOL—35@42c. per lb.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

From the Detroit Free Press.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

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

	Sept. 7. Through	State.	Aug. 31. Thro.	State.
Horses	30	1	31	1
Cattle	1,301	723	2,444	817
Hogs	12,220	2,955	13,194	2,197
Sheep	170	19 cars.	.....	32 cars.

Fair transactions in local cattle were noted at these yards yesterday and this morning, but prices were barely steady. Sheep were about the same. Hogs were about 1-2c lower.

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

KING'S CATTLE YARDS,
DETROIT, Monday evening, Sept. 7.

CATTLE.

The market was dull to-day at these yards, and very few cattle were offered that would go in the class "choice." For the quality offered there was no perceptible difference in prices from last week. We quote:

Choice beeves, shipping steers and heifers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs.	$4 50 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.,	2 50 a 3 75

SHEEP.

There were liberal offerings to-day, and prices were easy and buyers few. M. Newton sold a small lot of 10, averaging 98 lbs, for 4 1-2c.

HOGS.

The market was better supplied and prices were rather easier. Daily & Brand sold 31, averaging 200 lbs, at 6c, and 5 light ones at 5 1-2c. G. J. Green & Co. sold 29, averaging 190 lbs, at $5.75. A small lot of 7, averaging 250 lbs, sold at 4 1-2c; 29, averaging 152 lbs, sold at 5 1-2c.

The State Fair.

EAST SAGINAW, September 5.—Chas. Kipp, president of the State Agricultural Society, arrived last evening, and is active in pushing forward preparations for the State fair. It is important that articles and stock for exhibition should be shipped on Friday or Saturday previous to the fair. The sheds for cattle are now completed, and are ample, with 300 comfortable stalls.

The entries of thoroughbred cattle give promise of a fine exhibition. Among others are animals from the southern herds of Avery & Murphy, John P. Sanborn, George F. Westell, of Port Huron, and A. S. Brooks, of Novi.

The stalls for horses are also completed. There are 182 single stalls, fifty-eight double stalls, and the stables of the Driving Park Association are brought into requisition, affording sixty more double stalls. The prospect is that every stall will be needed. There are horse entries from Oakland, Genesee, Wayne, Ingham, Macomb, Shiawassee and Saginaw counties. Dewey & Stewart, of Owosso, take ten stalls. Food and water for stock is amply provided for. The Holly water works are introduced the full length of the grounds.

One of the most interesting exhibitions will be made by the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company. Mr. Webber, of the law department, is collecting specimens for exhibition of the leading agricultural products from counties through which the road passes. The articles so collected are transported free of charge.

The Saginaw and St. Louis Railway, of which the Hon. David H. Jerome is President, will run excursion trains to St. Louis, of Mineral Spring notoriety.

There are extensive halls for farm implements, machinery, carriages, manufactures, fine arts and fruits. The entries of fruits and farm products are very encouraging, especially of apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, white wheat and butter.

The committee for providing entertainment and for decorating the halls will be very busy the coming week. The citizens of the Saginaws are bound to make the fair a grand success.

The Hon. George H. Jerome, State Fish Commissioner, of Niles, will have charge of the fish aquariums, and this new department promises to be a very attractive feature.

The Western Union Telegraph Company will put up an instrument in the secretary's office on the grounds.

Death of Bishop Morris.

The Rev. Thomas A. Morris, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Springfield, Ohio, Wednesday, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Kanawha county, Virginia, April 28, 1794. His advantages were only those which a border county could afford, but his native energy and ability surmounted every obstacle. Devoting himself to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his zeal and talent soon made him prominent. In 1836 he was made one of the Bishops of his church, and, in the separation between the North and South, remained with the former section. It was not only as a preacher that Bishop Morris' peculiar powers were displayed. He was for a time editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, in Cincinnati, and a popular writer. His health had been failing for some years before his death, and his official duties were performed by his younger associates. He never lost his interest in the Church, however, and during the session of the Cincinnati Conference, a few weeks ago, wrote an affectionate letter, which was read before that body.—*Dayton Journal.*

At Long Branch a young lady from Washington, daughter of a General, entered into a conspiracy with one of the jockeys for the purpose of buying a French pool. She paid $5 and won $1,100. She rewarded the jockey for his astuteness in selecting the right horse by giving him a grand dinner at one of the hotels.

DIED

Major LOUIS R. BUCHOZ, born in Metz, France, January 5th, 1809, died at his residence, in this city Friday, September 4th, 1874, at 8 o'clock A. M. Aged 65 years, 7 months, and 29 days.

To Consumers of Coal.

We would say that for the next ten days we will take orders for good clean Scranton coal 25 cents per ton less than any other dealer, or 25 cents per ton less than Detroit prices. 2,000 pounds to the ton, well screened coal guaranteed or no pay. A good snupply of Briar Hill coal we have for sale.

COLE & THOMAS.

30 Huron St.

Mrs. Doctor HILTON would inform her patrons and friends that she has decided to remain in Ann Arbor, and may be found at her office as usual, No. 88 Ann street, corner of Ingalls, ready to attend calls in city or country.

August 26th, 1874. 1493w4

☞ 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.

"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 connot 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

SECURE YOURSELF A HOME.

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

1475m3 C. H. MILLEN.

1874. 1874.

WINES & WORDEN

are now receiving their

DRY GOODS

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS

—FOR—

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Ann Arbor, September, 1874. 1493tf.

1834. 1874.

THE BEST PLACE IN WASHTENAW CO.

TO BUY LADIES' OR GENTS'

WATCHES AND CHAINS

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Spectacles, Etc., Etc.,

IS AT THE OLD RELIABLE ESTABLISHMENT OF

C. BLISS & SONS,

No. 11 South Main Street.

We have a fine assortment of the above named goods and having GREATLY REDUCED THE PRICES would invite the attention of those in want of such goods.

Plated Knives, Casters, Tea and Table Spoons and Forks, Cake Baskets, &c., &c., and in fact everything in our line at prices as low as at any other establishment in the State. We have the largest and best assortment in the the County.

ALL GOODS ENGRAVED FREE OF CHARGE.

☞ Don't fail to call and take a look at our stock.

1494m4

NEW FALL GOODS.

C. H. Millen has just returned from New York with a Fresh Stock of

EARLY FALL GOODS

Which we are offering

FOR CASH AT LOW PRICES.

Black Cashmeres, Mohairs, Alpacas, and Brillanteens, Dress Goods, Shawls, Laces, Beaded Ornaments, Gimps, Belts, Fringes, Kid Gloves and Buttons, Two Cases beautiful styles Side Band Prints.

House-keepers preparing for students will do well to examine our stock of Bleached and Brown Cottons, Linens, Towels, Napkins, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Sheetings.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE

CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE

—OF—

C. H. MILLEN & SON.

NO. 4 SOUTH MAIN STREET. 1493tf

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

NEW FALL GOODS!

We are now receiving one of the

Largest Assortments

of Dry Goods ever brought to this city. These goods were bought FOR CASH in the Boston and New York markets, and will be sold at very low prices.

We offer for sale 60 pieces of the

MARIE STUART Black ALPACAS, MOHAIRS and BRILLIANTINES.

These very Superior Goods were bought at CASH Prices, and will be sold at lower rates than ever before offered at in this market.

BLACK SILKS, DRAP DE ETES, CASHMERES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, AND MERINOS,

direct from importers, at very low prices.

30 doz. Ladies' Neck Ties, novelties, and very cheap.
50 doz. Huck Towels, very cheap.
A. T. Stewart's Alexandre Kid Gloves—new fall colors.

BACH & ABEL.

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.

CITY DRUG STORE!

SIGN OF THE

GLASS MORTAR!

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

No. 12 EAST HURON ST

(Cook's Hotel Block). I have Cleaned, Re-fitted, and Re-stocked the Store with Pure

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

A Full line of Fancy Articles, Perfumes, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Sponges, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

PAINTS & OILS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS

For Medicinal Purposes

Agents for Ticman's Celebrated

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Physicians' Prescriptions a Specialty.

L. S. LERCH.

1469tf

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS

FIRST QUALITY

Constantly on hand and for sale by

BACH & ABEL.

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.	Pacific 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.

	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
	A. M.	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.

Michigan Argus.

THE RURAL LIFE.

The farmer who, in days of old,
From house to house his produce sold,
Well-ripened fruit and sheaves of gold,
Seemed to us children of the town,
A trifle coarse and wondrous brown.
We wondered how his ample hand
Became so horny and so tanned,
And deemed his heavy shoes would ill
Befit the light-heeled dancer's skill;
But they who 'neath his roof should try
The test of hospitality,
His honesty without a flaw,
His love of liberty and law,
Would find, how'er concealed from view,
The roughen'd diamond pure and true.

He need not mark with anxious eye,
The fluctuant market's usury—
Nor had he need to watch or wail
The lightness of the banker's scale—
His own sweet leaves from oven's maw,
Shall careful wife or daughter draw,
Well-pleased the household board to see
Crowned by her active ministry.

His fields of grain that richly spread,
His towering maize, with tasseled head;
His lowing herds that freshly pour
The creamy nectar's balmy store;
The poultry roaming proudly blest,
The ivory treasures of their nest;
The bees that hoard in cone-like bower,
The honeyed essence of the flower;
The garden roots that bide their time,
The fruits that fall, the vines that climb;
A plenteous aliment supply,
Which even Parisian luxury,
With all its wire-drawn art and fame,
Perchance might scorn but need not blame.

Ho! for the flax-field's blossoms blue,
And lustrous leaf surcharged with dew;
Its fibrous stem the wheel shall stir
Of many a thrifty cottager.
Ho! for the white flock wandering nigh
Through pastures green, with patient eye;
Their silken fleece by woman's care
Transmuted for her household dear,
Arms them the keenest blast to bear;
And well such useful labors cheer
With sweet content her sheltered sphere.

For she from home and distaff drew
Not thread alone, or warp and woof,
But strength to bear and will to do,
That kept neuralgic pains aloft.
The arm that in the dairy wrought,
Gained muscle firm by action free;
While buxom health and cheerful thought,
The priceless gifts of industry,
Inspired the vigor that sustains
The mystic nerves and flowing veins;
Lends to the cheek a ruddy glow,
And keeps the forehead fair,
Even though chill age hath sifted snow
Amid the lustrous hair.

Ashes in Reclaiming a Farm.

We have often spoken of the value of ashes, both leached and unleached, as a fertilizer—have given many instances of the good results that have followed their use as a top dressing and repeatedly urged farmers to make larger use of them than they do. And yet they are carried out of the State by the ship load and the truck farmers of Long Island think themselves lucky to get them, even at the outlay of time and money to which they are subjected. Not long ago we were riding with a most intelligent and well informed gentleman in one of the sea shore towns in Maine—a town which contains a considerable portion of light, flat, sandy land—as do most of our coast towns. The land for some miles east had been of this character, being rather hard looking, and supporting but a scanty burden of grass and weeds. But we came to a farm in the midst of this barren sand that was "as green as a leek." The fields were nicely swarded, the growth of grass was rank, stout, and of a deep, healthy green and the cultivated land looked as though it was capable of producing good yields of almost any farm crop. It was a relief to the eye to glance over the boundaries of this farm, so closely defined was it, and in such marked contrast to the barren sand about it. "Here," said our traveling companion, "is a farm that has been brought up by the use of leached ashes. Kennebec ashes, I suppose, from some of the soap works in your river." We were at the time riding to take the cars and had no spare moments, otherwise we should have stopped and inquired of the owner about his method of using the ashes. We learned, however, that none had been applied in recent years, so the condition of his farm must have been due to the lasting qualities of the ashes. The appearance of the grass fields and pastures on this farm were enough to convince any one of the value of leached ashes as a fertilizer; and it was certainly a pretty sight to look at these green fields in contrast to the general poverty of the surrounding soil. And we made up our mind then and there to again warn our river farmers against letting "Kennebec ashes" be sent out of our river to distant parts of the State, and even to other States, by the vessel load. You who are within a day's drive of a soap factory set your teams hauling leached ashes for your grass lands, if you have nothing else to do, and great will be your reward.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Hardship of Work.

Murat Halstead, one of the most practical of American journalists, gives as his recipe to make a capitalist—sixteen hours of work per day for sixteen years; and it may be considered infallible. The good, indefatigable worker is sure one day to become a capitalist to a greater or less extent. All our great men are great workers. No man ever achieved eminence who commenced by reducing his hours of labor to the smallest number of hours per day, and no man every worked very hard and attained fortune who did not look back upon his working days as the happiest of his life.

The fact is, work is the best thing we have got, and the more we can do the better it is for us; not in a money point of view alone, but from a moral and intellectual point of view. Work is not a hardship; it is the want of it that is the hardship.

How good work is to us! It lightens our griefs, soothes our disappointments and brightens the darkest day as nothing else can. It gives us home, friends, good things to eat, clothes to wear, pleasant things for the eyes to rest upon. It makes us able to gratify the wishes of those nearest and dearest to us, and it constantly makes the world better to look at—better to live in.

Let us magnify work, then; love and honor work, not whine over it and complain of it. Let us sing its praises, rejoice over it, and show our real appreciation of all it is and all it does for us by doing our share of it well, by putting the best that is in us into our work and leaving it as a memorial of which we shall not be ashamed.—*Hearth and Home.*

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF CHRIST.—Jesus Christ is described by Lentelus, a cotemporary, as a tall, well-proportioned man, straight in stature, of nearly six feet in height; his hair was the color of new wine, from the roots to the ears, and from thence to the shoulders it curled, and fell down to the lowest part of them; upon the crown of his head it parted in two, after the manner of Nazarenes; his forehead was flat and fair; his eyes were gray, large, and extremely lively; his nose and mouth were well proportioned; his face was neither round nor sharp, resembled his mother's, and was adorned with a very graceful vermillion; his beard was thick and forked, and of the color of his hair, which he wore long, the scissors never having been used upon his head, nor had the hand of any one touched him, except that of his mother, when he was a child; his neck was not stiff, nor was his carriage proud; he stooped a little with his head; his hands were large and spreading, and his arms were very beautiful; there was an air of serenity about his countenance, which attracted at once the love and reverence of all beholders; in his reproofs he was terrible, but in his exhortations amiable and courteous; he was never seen to laugh, but often observed to weep; gravity, prudence, meekness, and clemency were strongly depicted in his countenance, and he was considered the handsomest man in existence.

Crop Prospects in Europe.

"We have passed through another harvest week." says the *Mark Lane Express*, "without any other difficulty than that of the varied character of the weather; but there isan immense deal of corn out, and an increase of rain would soon become very serious. The new wheat brought as yet to market shows nothing to indicate more than an average quality and growth; some is very troughy and thin, showing premature ripeness to an extent, perhaps, of a fortnight, but some samples are very good, if without any of the marked superiorities of 1868. A contemporary from the account furnished estimates the yield at two-thirds above the average, and one-third about an average or something below it. As threshing proceeds we shall know more about it; but after the severe frosts of June it is almost marvelous if it comes so fair, as this would show in a dry seoson how low a temperature may be borne without much damage. As to spring corn, barley stands decidedly first, and some well farmed and favorable soils will furnish fine samples with a fair yield, but the light lands for all descriptions of corn will go short, and oats can be found at the bottom of the list, though some very fine samples will appear. We have reason, therefore, to be thankful that our fears respecting the drought and the frost have been overwrought, and that any serious deficiency wil only be felt in the hay crop and roots. In France there is great diversity, according to soil, situation, and culture, the harvest there having been threatened or impeded by the rains, although occasionally samples of wheat of great weight will be forthcoming whatever be the general yield. But forage there has suffered more than here, as well as the oat crop, and the later corn has been rising in the midst of a general decline; and not only is this so in France but in Belgium and some parts of Germany. Thus with spring corn and forage dear, we do not see how wheat can be much depressed. As to Hungary, her best new wheat has now come down to 51s, but shippers there are aware that it is too high too meet our markets, and we think matters are coming to this point—that, with favorable weather to complete the European harvest, we may have rates somewhat lower, but not much reduced."

Of crops in England the *Times* says: "Harvest operations are going on actively about Debenham, Suffolk. A large breadth of wheat has been secured, and every kind of grain is cutting up well except wheat. Labor is abundant in East Suffolk. Our Doncaster correspondent, writing from careful inquiry made on the Doncaster Corn Exchange on Saturday, says that the early harvest is a disappointment. On sand lands and lighter soils generally wheat is much below an average in yield, while barley is in some cases barely worth while getting. Nothing can be finer in color and condition than these early wheats, but the grain is exceedingly small, and the bulk, of course, proportionately large.* This, indeed, is the general report from the light land, and in some cases acres of wheat are reported as completely burnt up, all the nurture having been dried out of the plant long ago. From the clays and stronger loams we hear a very different report, the wheat plant generally being healthy and vigorous, and promising an excellent field, with much fineness of quality if well got. Barleys, however, are generally deficient, short in the straw, and very small in the ear. Oats, too, are indifferent on the whole. The rains of the past week or 10 days have been enough in this district to assist turnips very materially, and also seeds, which are strikingly well and promise a heavy growth. Harvest is general and making rapid progress, the labor market being, with a few exceptions, well supplied, and in a satisfactory condition, though farmers have to exercise an amount of firmness hitherto unknown. In the county of Bucks the crops are being rayidly gathered in. The recent very dry weather has burned up the oats and barley in some places, but, taken on the whole, the season is considered a prosperous one. An excellent plan has been adopted by several influential farmers in the county, of giving the laborers money in lieu of beer. The quantity given to each laborer averages five pints per day, exclusive of small beer. The value of this will amount to four shillings or five shillings per week, which if taken home to a man's family, would, in most cases, be advantageously expended. The system of giving large quantities of beer to boys is a bad one, and leads to evil results."

South Australia.

In a recent budget speech Mr. Glyde, the Finance Minister of South Australia, states the population of that province to be 200,000. He describes the total imports of the year as amounting to £4,033,000, being an increase of 20 per cent. on the preceding year. The exports were $4,500,050, showing an increase of 25 per cent. Wheat this year would be 50,000 tons less than last, but the increased price partly compensated for the small quantity. The land sold on cash and credit last year was 259,495 acres, making a total of 4,626,444 acres now sold in the colony. The savings bank had 19,597 depositors, with funds amounting to £743,060. The bonded debt after the 1st of July next would be £2,284,400, and, added to £100,000 of Treasury bills, would be equal to $11 per head, being less than the average of any other Australian colony, and not half that of England. Concerning the Northern Territory litigation, the treasurer stated that £72,000 had been paid to land-order holders, and nearly all the orders had been handed over. Upon the ways and means he congratulated the colony on having turned another corner, and he expected to bring forward a credit balance of £84,000 at the end of June. He did not expect the customs revenue to be so large during the coming year. For the year ending March they had received £381,000, and he estimated that next year they would receive £350,000. The total revenue was estimated at £7,000 more than last year. £127,000 was required as interest on the funded debt, and £34,000 toward the payment of principal. The value of the exports of South Australia amounts to £23 2s. 17d. per head of the population, and the imports to £19 6s. 4d. the total being greater than in any of these colonies. The agricultural statistics which have been published show that the quantity of land which has passed into private hands in the colony is 5,358,495 acres, of which about 1,000,000 acres are held on credit. Three-fifths of the aggregate is owned by freeholders, the remainder being in the hands of tenants. The area under cultivation is given as 1,225,073 acres, or an increase of 120,190 acres. The decrease in the number of vines still continues at an alarmingly rapid rate, but the vintage for 1872–3 was better than for the preceding year, the quantity of wine returned being 733,478 gallons for the one 12-month, and 657,604 for the other. There has been an increase of from 82,215 to 87,455 in horses; of from 151,662 to 175,381 in horned cattle; and of from 4,900,687 to 5,617,419 in sheep.

BLACK SILKS!

A Large Stock Received,

AND WILL BE SOLD

LESS THAN ACTUAL VALUE.

DO NOT FAIL TO LOOK AT THEM.

MACK & SCHMID.

McOMBER & WAGNER,

NEW CITY GROCERY

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.

Penn Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,
Assets $413,020.28, 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	18,314 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.

HARDWOOD & BASSWOOD LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a good assortment of OAK, ASH, ELM, BASSWOOD, WHITEWOOD, 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.

Special Notice!

FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

—THE—

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.

NEW BAKERY!

E. STILING,

Would inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he 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.

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.

This work is sold to Subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

Price and Style of Binding.

In extra Cloth, per vol.	$5 00
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In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol.	10 00
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Four volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

***Specimen pages of the AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

Address the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF

GIVEN AWAY IF IT WILL NOT INSTANTLY RELIEVE

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Chilblains, Deafness, Catarrh, Bowel Complaints and all similar Diseases.

FLAGG'S COUGH KILLER

WILL KILL

The worst cough in quicker time than any other preparation in the world.

We will will refund the money if we do not give immediate relief. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

ONLY HARMLESS DYE.

Acts like a charm! Neverfails to instantly produce the most natural shades of Brown or Black

BY ONE APPLICATION.

THE MICHIGAN

MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

OF DETROIT.

J. S. FARRAND,	President.
W. A. MOORE,	Vice President
JOHN T. LIGGETT,	Secretary.
L. M. THAYER,	Gen'l Agent.

Assets January 1st, 1874

$500,335.41.

The people of Michigan can no longer afford to pay tribute to Eastern States by placing their Life Insurance with Eastern Companies, who by their charters are compelled to loan their money in their own States, thus becoming a heavy drain on the resources of the State, when we have so reliable and well managed Life Company as the

MICHIGAN MUTUAL.

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 macerial reduction in the ratio of expenses showing

CAREFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Michigan Mutual issues all the most desirable forms of Life and endowment Policies.

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.

All Endowment Policies are convertible into Cash at the end of any year after the first.

Reliable indemnity at lowest Cash rates can be procured of the Michigan Mutual Life.

GEO. L. FOOTE, Dis't Agent, Ypsilanti.
J. Q. A. SESSIONS, Agent, Ann Arbor.
GEO. E. FOOTE, Agent at Dexter.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE

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

Also other buildings, lots, and property.

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

E. W. MORGAN.

Ann Arbor, April 23, 1873. 1423tf

ARGUS BULLETIN!

WANTED

2000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS

WANTED.

More Merchants and Business men, who knowing their own interests will advertise in the ARGUS.

GET YOUR
BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER-HEADS,
STATEMENTS,

At the Argus Office.

GET YOUR
BALL CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING CARDS,

At the Argus Office.

GET YOUR
LAW BLANKS,
LAW BRIEFS,
LAW RECORDS,
PROGRAMMES,

AT THE ARGUS OFFICF.

New Type,
Best Presses,
Good Workmen,

AND REASONABLE PRICES!

☞ A WORD TO THE WISE.

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 th y 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

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.* ☜

Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, WASHTENAW COUNTY, ANN ARBOR, August 31, 1874.

To the Electors of the County of Washtenaw:

You are hereby notified that at the next General election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, in the State of Michigan, the following officers are to be elected, viz.: A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, a Member of the State Board of Education in place of David P. Mayhew, who was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Daniel E. Brown, whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1874; also a Representative in Congress for the Second Congressional District of this State to which Washtenaw County is attached; also a Senator in the State Legislature for the Fourth Senatorial District consisting of Washtenaw County, as provided by Act No. 128 of the Session Laws of 1871; also three Representatives in the State Legislature, agreeable to the provisions of Act No. 146 of the Session Laws of 1871.

Also the following county officers: one Sheriff, one County Clerk, one County Treasurer, one Register of Deeds, one Prosecuting Attorney, two Circuit Court Commissioners, two Coroners, and one County Surveyor.

You are also hereby notified that at said General Election, the following amendments to the Constitution of this State are to be submitted to the people of the State for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution, and the resolutions of the Legislature submitting them, viz.:

"An Amendment relative to the qualifications of Electors," to be substituted, in case of adoption, for so much of Section 1 of Article VII. as precedes the proviso therein, in the present Constitution of this State, as it now stands, and substituted for Section 1 of Article VII. in the amended Constitution, if the latter is adopted, as provided by Joint Resolution No 2, of the Session Laws of the Extra Session of 1874.

Also, the "Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Michigan," which are to stand, in case of adoption, as the Constitution of the State of Michigan, and to supersede each and every other pre-existing provision of the Constitution of the State of of Michigan, as provided by Joint Resolution No. 4, said Session Laws of 1874.

MICHAEL FLEMING. Sheriff.

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 G. 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

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Ann White, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the second day of September, A. D. 1874, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, the following described real estate, to wit: Village lot number two (2), and two rods and eight feet from off the northerly side of lot number five (5), in block number nine (9), and fronting on Wall street in Brown and Fuller's addition to the village (now city) of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan.

Dated, September 2, A. D. 1874.

1494 JOHN N. GOTT, Administrator.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, dated the twenty-first day of August, A. D. 1872, made and executed by Timothy Kenedy and Johanna Kenedy, his wife, of the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Thomas J. Hoskins, of the same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the twenty-second day of August. A. D. 1872, at nine o'clock and twenty minutes, A. M., in liber 45 of mortgages, on page 220, which said mortgage was on the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D, 1874, duly assigned by Thomas J. Hoskins, to Richard Beahan, which assignment was recorded in the Register's office of said county of Washtenaw, on the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., in liber 4, assignments of mortgages, on page 377, and whereas there is now due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of sixty-one dollars ($61.00), and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door (south side) of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, with interest and costs and expenses allowed by law, and also an attorney fee of twenty dollars as provided in said mortgage; the following is a description of the premises as given in said mortgage and to be sold pursuant to the above notice to wit: All that parcel of land known and described as the north four rods in width off the south twelve rods in length of block four north, in range two east, in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, said land being bounded westerly by Allen's creek, and easterly by Second street.

Dated, September 3, 1874.

RICHARD BEAHAN,
1494 Assignee of Mortgagee, and Att'y.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage (whereby the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative), executed by "Allen H. Risdon, Trustee, for the benefit of my children" of Washtenaw county, State of Michigan, to Eliza M. Kerr, of Buffalo, in the State of New York, which mortgage is dated the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the Registers office of the county of Washtenaw, on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1872, at 1:20 P. M., in liber 44 of mortgages, on page 780, and there being claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same the sum of five hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents ($521.66), also the sum of three hundred dollars with interest at the rate of ten per cent from the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1874, which has become due by reason of said default, and the election of said mortgagee, making the whole sum due on said mortgage and note at the date of this notice to be eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and sixty-six cents, also an attorney's fee of thirty dollars as provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the sum or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county of Washtenaw), I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy said amount, with interest, costs and expenses, which premises are described as follows, to wit: All of lot number seven in section four of Allen H. Risdon's addition to the village of Saline, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan.

Dated, Ann Arbor, September 1, 1874.

ELIZA M. KERR, Mortgagee.
D. CRAMER, Att'y for Mortgagee. 1494

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage (whereby the power contained therein to sell has become operative), executed by "Allen H. Risdon, Trustee for the benefit of my children," of Saline, Washtenaw county, Michigan, to Comstock F. Hill, of said county, and dated the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Washtenaw county, on the seventeenth day of April 1871, at 11:30 A. M., in liber 46 of mortgages, on page 140, upon which mortgage and the note accompanying the same there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of seventy-three dollars and ten cents ($73.10), also an attorney fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage. also there is to become due on said mortgage and said note the sum of one thousand dollars with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from and after April first 1874, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given: that on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of November next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as will be necessary to satisfy the demands of said mortgage, together with ten per cent. interest and all legal costs and expenses, which said premises are described as follow, to wit: All of lots three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and seventeen, in section five of Allen H. Risdon's addition to the village of Saline, in said county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, containing four acres and ninety-nine hundredths of an acre of land more or less.

Dated, Ann Arbor, September 1, 1874.

COMSTOCK F. HILL, Mortgagee.
D. CRAMER, Att'y for Mortgagee. 1494

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

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. Douglas, 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 two 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. 1469td

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 isthere fore 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

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 fifteenth day of September 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.

TAKE NOTICE!

Wool time and "after Harvest" both passed. I have had many promises of payment at these times. I am now ready, if you are not. I ask you to make yourself ready on short notice, if you are not ready, I will take right hold and help you. The pay I must have. My creditors demand it. Putting it off on account of low prices of produce, don't pay my debts. Yours.

1493m3. M. ROGERS.