The Michigan Argus.

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THE MICHIGAN ARGUS.

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

CARR & GOULET

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Terms, $2.00 a Year in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

[12 lines or less considered a square.]

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

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

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JOB PRINTING.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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 Cloth ing, 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.

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

W. A. LOVEJOY,

TOBACCONIST!

Deals in both

FINE CUT AND SMOKING

TOBACCO,

Snuff, Pipes, &c.,

AT NO. 7 EAST HURON STREET,

Next to the Express Office,

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

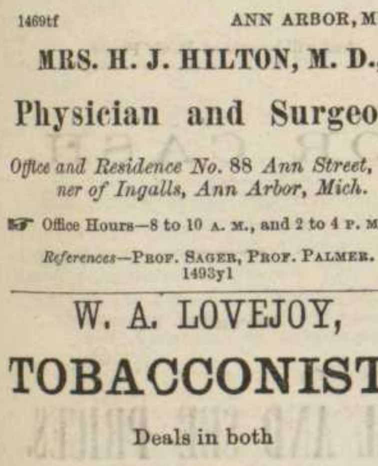
1345tf

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



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

WE CAN MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Though we may not change the cottage
For a mansion tall and grand,
Or exchange a little grass-plat
For a boundless stretch of land—
Yet there's something brighter, dearer,
Than the wealth we'd thus command.

Though we have no means to purchase
Costly pictures, rich and rare—
Though we have no silken hangings
For the walls so cold and bare—
We can hang them o'er with garlands,
For flowers bloom everywhere.

We can always make home cheerful,
If the right course we begin;
We can make its inmates happy,
And their truest blessings win;
It will make the small room brighter,
If we let the sunshine in.

When we gather round the fireside
When the evening hours are long;
We can blend our hearts and voices
In a happy, social song;
We can guide some erring brother,
Lead him from the path of wrong.

We may fill our home with music,
And with sunshine brimming o'er,
If against all dark intruders
We will firmly close the door—
Yet, should evil shadows enter,
We must love each other more.

There are treasures for the lowly
Which the grandest fail to find;
There is a chain of sweet affection
Binding friends of kindred mind—
We may reap the choicest blessings
From the poorest lot assigned.

A MARRIAGE ON SPECULATION.

From Appleton's Journal.

The French entered Amsterdam the 20th of January 1815. The soldiers stacked their arms on the pavement, and waited anxiously for their billets for quarters.

Despite the severity of the weather, the citizens turned out in large numbers to welcome and admire the veterans in their rags. There was genural rejoicing throughout the city, which for the most part was illuminated. At the extreme end of the town there was a single house, whose dark, forbidding aspect was in strong contrast to the brilliant appearance of the neighboring buildings. It was the residence of the rich merchant Meister Woerdon. He was completely absorbed in his commercial operations, and neither knew nor cared to know what was going on in the political world; and, then, he was too familiar with the rules of economy to think of squandering candles on an illumination.

At this moment, when all was joy and enthusiasm throughout Amsterdam, Meister Woerden sat quietly in his big arm-chair beside the fire. On the table there was a little brass lamp, a mug of beer and a big clay pipe. On the other side of the fire sat an old maid servant whose rotundity betrayed her Flemish origin. She was occupied in shoving back the coals that had fallen out on the hearth, when there came a loud knock at the street-door.

"Who can that be? Go and see," said the old merchant to the maid, who had risen to her feet.

A few moments later a stalwart young man entered the room. He threw off his mantle and approached the fire.

"Good-evening, father," said he.

"How? Is it you William? I did not expect you back so soon."

"I left Broek this morning, but the roads have been made so bad by the army trains that we have been the whole day on the way."

"Well, did you see Van Elburg?"

"Yes," said the young man, seating himself by the fire; "Meister Van Elburg consents to the marriage, but he adheres to his determination to give his daughter a dowry of only four thousand ducats."

"Well, then, he may keep his daughter and his dowry," replied Woerden with a frown.

"But father—"

"Not a word my son! At your age we have no more sense than to sacrifice every thing for love, and to despise riches."

"But Herr Van Elburg is the richest merchant in Holland, and what he does not give now will be ours at his death."

"Nonsense!" replied Meister Woerden. "Am I, too, not sick? Listen, my son. You will soan follow me in my business. Never forget these two rules: Never give more than you receive, and never further another man's interest to the detriment of your own. Guided by these principles, one will better his condition in marriage as well as in trade."

"But, father—"

"Not another word, my son, not another word."

William knew his father too well to say any thing more, but he could not avoid evincing his displeasure by his manner. To this, however, the old man paid no attention; he calmly filled his pipe, lighted it, and began to smoke."

"Again there was a loud rap at the street-door, while at the same time the dogs began to bark.

"Aha!" said Meister Woerden, "it must be a stranger or the dogs wouldn't bark so. Go and see who it is William."

The young man went to the window.

"It is one of the militia horsemen," said William.

"A militia horseman! What can he want?

At this moment the maid servant entered and handed Woerdon a letter. He carefully examined the seal.

"From the provincial government," said he.

His hand trembled as he hastily opened the letter and read it, but suddenly the old tradesman's face lighted up with a joyous expression as he cried:—

"Good—good! I accept."

The letter contained an order for four hundred thousand herrings for the army to be delivered within a month.

"William," cried the old man, "I have a capital thought. You would marry Van Elburg's daughter, and have a handsome dowry with her?"

"Yes, father, I would, but—"

"Well, leave the matter to me," interrupted the old man. "But see that there are two horses ready for us to-morrow morning, early."

The next morning, at sunrise, father and son were on the high road from Amsterdam to Broek, which they reached about mid-day. They repaired immediately to the residence of Van Elburg who, when he saw them enter, cried out:—

"Ah, good morning, Meister Woerdon! Have you fled from the *Parlevous?* In any case you are welcome."

"No, I flee from nobody. You know I have nothing to do with politics. I come to propose a good speculation to you.

"Yes? What is it?"

"I have an order from the government for four hundred thousand herrings, to be delivered within a month. Can you furnish me with that number in, say three weeks?"

"At what price?"

"Ten florins a thousand."

"Very well, and now to dinner; I am half famished. At table we will talk of another matter."

Woerden introduced the subject of the marriage, but Van Elburg could not be persuaded to increase the dowry he had offered to give his daughter to the amount of a single stiver. They nevertheless decided that the wedding should take place that day week.

The following day, Woerdon and his son returned home. Hardly had they left Broek when the young man asked:

"Then, father, you have changed your mind?"

"How so?"

"Have you not decided to accept the dowry offered by Meister Van Elburg?"

"Let me manage the matter in my own way, my son, and ask no questions."

When the wedding day came, Woerden and his son returned to Broek. Van Elburg received them kindly, but he was so flurried and nervous that William feared he had some bad news for them. His father, however, had no such misgivings; the old fox knew too well the cause of his colleague's disturbed manner.

"What is the matter, Meister Van Elburg?" he asked with a sardonic smile. "You seem to be worried about something."

"Ah, my friend, I am greatly embarrassed, I must speak with you."

"What is it? Have you changed your mind with regard to the marriage? Speak frankly; it is not yet too late."

"No, no; it is another matter entirely."

"Well, then, let us first proceed with the wedding ceremony. Afterward I shall be quite at your service."

The company, thereupon, repaired to a neighboring church, and in a few minutes the young people were husband and wife. When they returned to the house, Van Elburg asked Woerden to go with him into his private room.

"My friend," began Van Elburg, when he had carefully closed the door, "in accordance with our agreement, I should within two weeks from now deliver to you four hundred thousand herrings. Thus far, however, I have not been able to procure a single one. There are none in the market; they have all been bought up."

"Certainly they have; I bought them up myself," replied Woerden, smiling.

"But—but—how about my contract?" stammered Van Elburg.

"You will fulfill it. Listen, friend Van Elburg; you will some day leave your daughter a handsome fortune; I shall leave my son at least as much; it is therefore unnecessary to discuss their future. This, however is not true of the present. I shall soon give my entire bus iness to my son, while you give your daughter only four thousand ducats. I could not oppose the wishes of the young people; but, when I consented to their union, I determined to compel you to do your duty toward them. With this object in view, I contracted with you for four hundred thousand herrings, at ten florins a thousand, although I then had all the herrings in the market. Now, in order to comply with the terms of your agreement, you must buy from me, and my price is fifty florins a thousand; you have, therefore, only to pay over to me the sum of sixteen thousand florins, and we shall be square."

While Meister Woerden was arriving at this mercantile deduction, Van Elburg regained his wonted equanimity.

"I see, I see," said he; "you are a clever tradesman. I am fairly caught, and must bide the consequences."

The conference ended, the two old merchants rejoined the wedding company, as though nothing unusual had occurred between them.

A week later Van Elburg went to Amsterdam, ostensibly to see his daughter. Now the tables were turned.

"Ah, Meister," cried Woerden on seeing his colleague from Broek. "I am in a terrible dilemma. The time is approaching when I must deliver the four hundred thousand herrings, and not a cask can I find to put them in!"

"That does not surprise me," answered Van Elburg, smiling; "you bought up all my herrings, and I bought up all your casks!"

The Relations of Clergymen to Women.

Recent events have given rise to a fresh discussion of the relations of clergymen to women, some of which have been wise and some widely otherwise. It is supposed by many that the pastor is a man peculiarly subjected to temtations to unchaste "conversation" with the female members of his flock. It is undoubtedly and delightfully true that a popular preacher is the object of genuine affection and admiration to the women who sit under his ministry. A true woman respects brains and a commanding masculine nature; but if there is any one thing which she naturally chooses to hide from her pastor it is her own temtations—if she has any—to illicit gratifications. She naturally desires to appear well to him upon his own ground of Christian purity. To expose herself to his contempt or condemnation would be forbidden by all her pretensions, professions, and natual instincts. A bad woman might undertake to atone for, or to cover up, her outside peccadillos by the most friendly and considerate treatment of her pastor, but she would not naturally take him for her victim. It is precisely with this man that she wishes to appear at her best. Any man with the slightest knowledge of human nature can see that her selfish as well as her Christian interests are against any exhibitions of immodest and unchaste desires in the presence of her spiritual teacher.

There are only two classes of women with whom a minister is liable to have what, in the languarge of the world, would be called "dangerous intimacies." The first consists of discontented wives—discontented through any cause connected with their husbands or themselves. A woman finds herself married to a brute. She suffers long in silence; her heart is broken or weary, and she wants counsel, and is dying for sympathy. She tells her story to the one man who is—to her—guide, teacher, inspirer, and friend. He gives her the best counsel of which he is capable, comforts her if he can, sympathizes with her, treats her with kindness and consideration. That a woman should, in many instances, look upon such a man as little less than a god, and come to regard him as almost her only solace amid the daily accumulating trials of her life, is as natural as it is water to run down hill. That she should respect him more than she can respect a brutal husband—that half an hour of his society should be worth more to her heart and her self-respect than the miserable years of her bondage to a cruel master—is also entirely natural. He cannot help it, nor can he find temptation in it, unless he chooses to do so. Women, under these circumstances, do not go to their pastors either to tempt or to be tempted.

There is another class of women who are thrown, or who throw themselves, into what may be called an intimate association with the clergy. It is a class that have nothing else to do so pleasant as to be petting some nice man, to whose presence and society circumstances give them admission. They are a very harmless set—gushing maiden ladies, aged and discreet widows with nice houses, sentimental married women, who with no brains to lend, are fond of borrowing them for the ornamentation of all possible social occasions. A popular minister receives a great deal of worship from this class, at which, when it is not too irksome, we have no doubt he quietly laughs. The good old female parishioner who declared that her pastor's cup of tea would be "none too good if it were all molasses," was a fair type of these sentimental creatures, to whom every minister possessing the grace of courtesy is fair game. To suppose that a pastor, sufficiently putty-headed to be pleased with this sort of worship, or sufficiently manly to be bored by it, is in a field of temptation to unchastity, is simply absurd. One is too feminine for such temptation, and the other altogether too masculine.

When these two classes are set aside, what have we left? Virtuous and contented mothers of virtuous daughters—daughters whom he baptizes in their infancy, trains in his Sunday school, marries when they are married, and buries with sympathetic tears when they die. In such families as these his presence is a benediction; and to suppose that he is tempted here, is to suppose him a brute and to deny the facts of human nature. We verily believe there is no class in the community so little tempted as the clergy, and there certainly is no class surrounded on every side with such dissuasives from unchaste conduct. To a clergyman, influence and a good name are inestimable treasures. To stand before confiding auidences, Sunday after Sunday, and preach that which he knows condemns himself in the eyes of a single member of his flock, must be a crucifixion from whose tortures the bravest man would shrink. There are bad men in the pulpit without doubt. There is now and then a woman who would not shrink from an intrigue with such, but women do not choose ministers for lovers, nor do ministers, as a class, find themselves subjected to great temptations by them. If ministers are tempted by the circumstances of their office, they may be sure that they are moved by their own lust and enticed, and that their office may very profitably spare their services.

As a class, the Christian ministers of the country are the purest men we have. We believe they average better than the Apostles did at the first. Jesus, in his little company of twelve, found one that was a devil. The world has improved until, we believe, there is not more than one devil in a hundred. In any scandal connected with the name of a clergyman and a female member of his flock, the probabilities are all and always in favor of his innocence. The man of the world who keeps his mistress, the sensualist who does not believe in the purity of any man, the great community of scamps and scalawags, are always ready to believe anything reflecting upon a clergyman's chastity. It only remains for clergymen themselves to be careful to avoid the appearance of evil. Nothing can be more sure and terrible than their punishment when guilty of prostituting their office, and nothing is so valuable to them as an unsullied name. To preserve this, no painstaking can be too fatiguing, no self-denial too expensive, no weeding out of all untoward associations too exacting.—*Dr. J. G. Hilland, in Scribner's for November.*

The Madstone.

From the St. Joe (Mo.) Gazette.

Yesterday morning, as the train on the Maryville branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad was coming south, a young lady got on board at Bridgewater, and desired to come to Savannah. It was observed that her right arm was bandaged, and appeared to be badly inflamed and swollen. She stated to the conductor that she had been bitten by a mad dog, and for the last day or two had experienced spasms of hydrophobia. Her name is Miss Elva Spohn, and she has been living in a most estimable family near Bridgewater, Nodaway County.

The facts of the case, as stated by herself some time ago, are about as follows:

Between two and three years ago she was residing in Highland County. Ohio. She has for years been a consistent member of the Christian Church, and was at that time, as well as since, deeply interested in the Sunday School cause. About that time she was on her way to attend a Sunday school, when she was attacked by a large dog, who ran up behind her and inflicted a severe bite on her right wrist. She was seriously frightened and went to the nearest house, where the wound was dressed, and no more thought of it, except that the injury was painful.

A few days afterward the arm grew more painful and serious consequences threatened, and finally symptoms of hydrophobia began to develop themselves. Physicians were consulted, but failed to prescribe a remedy, and, as a last resort, a "madstone" was sought, found, and applied with good results. The wound began to heal, and was, in a reasonable time, considered well.

Miss Spohn then came to Missouri, and suffered no inconvenience until about a year ago, when her arm began to be painful, her head to ache, and she had other premonitions of serious illness. A prominent physician of Nodaway County was consulted, and, being informed of all the facts in the case, told her that no danger of "going mad" need be apprehended, but, if she could find a "madstone," it would do no harm to apply it. Accordingly, she sought and found a "madstone" in Andrew County, and made the application with the happiest results. The arm came speedily back to its natural state, and a complete cure seemed to be indisputable.

We may add further that she says that each time the stone was applied it adhered closely to the wound, and when it released its hold and was thrown into a basin of milk, the milk turned green, and when the milk was thrown out in the yard, the grass saturated with it died in a short time.

Yesterday Miss Spohn seemed to be low spirited, and to feel the uncertainty of her position. She was coming to Savannah in search of a "madstone," which she desired to apply to the affected parts.

The case is truly a strange one, and being the first of the kind that has come directly under our own obeservation, is certainly strange to us.

TROUBLE WITH ONE DOLLAR NOTES.—The Washington *Evening Star* says: The new one dollar legal-tender note has upon the back two large cross lines, which form almost the Roman figure ten. To the unpracticed handler of money, a mere glance to the reverse side would indicate that it represented on its back ten times the value of its face. In the South the colored people in many instances have received them for ten dollar bills, and the Treasury is advised that quite a profitable business has been carried on by some scamps in this way. These reports are supported by the collateral evidence which is furnished through the large number of bills of large denomination which have been changed with ones, at the request of Southern correspondents, by the United States Treasury. In Canada it is said, the note for this reason, is refused altogether, and a large number are daily received at the Treasury for exchange into other notes.

"Dear Jon—comet afpastate," was the precise form of a *billet doux* which an Oswego girl sent to her lover the other night.

Precautions Against Fire.

Mr. John L. Durkee, Fire Marshall of San Francisco, in closing his tenth annual report to the Board of Fire Underwriters of that city, presents the following suggestions to the public as the result of his observation and experiences:

First—Be well acquainted with the best means of escape from your house, both at the top and bottom.

Second—Do not get confused; admit no one to your house except firemen, policemen or neighbors.

Third—If a lady's or child's dress takes fire, endeavor to roll the person up in a rug, carpet, or any piece of woolen stuff.

Fourth—Keep all doors and windows closed until the firemen arrive.

Fifth—Always keep in your bed-room a piece of rope sufficiently long to reach the sidewalk, in case you cannot make your exit by the stairway.

Sixth—If you can not make your way from a building by the stairway, endeavor to get in a front room, and be careful to keep all doors shut behind you, for smoke will follow a draft, and flames the smoke. If smoke enters a room, and it is difficult to stand erect, get your mouth as close to the floor as possible, and breathe easy, as there is always a fresh current of air near the floor. A wet cloth over the mouth will greatly aid breathing.

Seventh—In getting smoke from a room, always open the upper portion of a window.

Eighth—In case of a fire in a theater or any place where a number of persons are, keep perfectly cool, and do all you can to prevent a panic, as there is generally plenty of time to escape if there is no panic.

Ninth—Do not go into a building where there is a thick smoke if you can help it without a saturated sponge in your mouth, or a wet cloth or handkerchief over mouth and nose.

Tenth—In ascending or descending a ladder, do so with a regular step, to prevent vibration.

Eleventh—Have metal or earthern vessels for matches, and keep them out of the reach of children. Wax matches are not safe.

Twelfth—Never leave small children in a room alone where there matches or an open fire.

Thirteenth—Do not deposit ashes in a wooden vessel or upon a wooden floor.

Fourteenth—Never use a light in examining a gas meter.

Fifteenth—Never take a light into a closet.

Sixteenth—Never smoke or read in bed by candle or lamp light.

Seventeenth—Never put kindling wood on top of a stove to dry.

Eighteenth—Never leave clothes near a grate or fireplace to dry.

Nineteenth—Be careful in making the fires with shavings and never use any kind of oil to kindle a fire.

Twentieth—Keep all the lights as far from curtains as possible.

Twenty-first—Never pour out liquor near an open light.

Twenty-second—Always fill and trim your lamps by daylight, and never near a fire.

Twenty-third—Never blow out a fluid lamp.

Twenty-fourth—Never allow fluids used for lamps to be kept in a room where a light or fire is used.

Twenty-fifth—Always try your coal oil by pouring a little of it in a saucer or cup, and if you can make it burn with a match or piece of paper, do not use it.

Twenty-sixth—Put wire-work over your gaslights in show windows, and keep your goods from them.

Twenty-seventh—Benzine, naptha, gasoline, camphene, varnish, turpentine, ethereal oil, etc., should never be drawn by candle or lamp-light, or in a room where there is a fire.

Twenty-eighth—Sand in place of sawdust should be used on the floors of oil-stores, drug stores, etc.

Twenty-ninth—Always use a closed lantern, and never allow smoking in the hay barns, stables, warehouses, or in stores where goods are closely packed.

Thirtieth—Always keep shavings and fine kindling wood away from steam boilers and furnaces.

Thirty-first—Keep lofts, cupboards, corners, boxes, etc., free from greasings.

Thirty-second—Before leaving your place of business, see that all lights and fires are out.

Thirty-third—Before going to bed, see that all your lights and fires are out, and that no ashes have been placed in any wooden vessel.

Thirty-fourth—See that your stove-pipes enter well in the chimney.

The Circular Saw.

THE INVENTOR A MICHIGAN MAN.

In a lonely, secluded position in the northwest corner of the cemetery near the ever beautiful little Village of Richmond Kalamazoo County, Michigan, the historian can find, on a pure white marble slab nearly concealed from view by a large cluster of lilac bushes, engraved the simple name of "Benjamin Cummins, born A. D. 1772, died A. D. 1848." And who was Benjamin Cummins? He was the inventor of circular saws, now in use in this country and in Europe. Nearly sixty years ago, at Burtonville, New York, near Amsterdam, this man hammered out, at his own blacksmith's anvil, the first circular saw known to man kind. He was a noted pioneer in Michigan, a first cousin to one of the Presidents of the United States, a slave owner in New York State, a leading Mason of the days of Morgan, and at whose table the very elite of the then great State of New York feasted and drank freely of his choice liquors and wines; a vessel owner on the North River before the days of steamboats, a captain in the war of 1812, where, after having three horses shot from under him, with one stroke of his sword he brought his superior officer to the ground for an insult and because he was a traitor and a coward, and after having been court-martialed, instead of having been shot, he was appointed a colonel in his place. And in this lowly grave are the ashes of the man who, nearly seventy years ago, at Albany, New York, took up and moved bodily a large block of brick buildings, and, to the wonder and astonishment of the world, constructed a mile and a half of Erie Canal through a bed of rock, and who also built, per contract, those first low bridges over the same. He also aided in the construction of the first ten miles of railroad built in the United States, and founded both the villages of Esperence and Burtonville, on the old Schoharie, near Amsterdam. The study and aim of this man's life appeared to be to accomplish that which none others could accomplish, and when the object sought was secured, or overcome, he passed it as quietly by as he would the pebbles on the sea shore.

TINTED WALL PAPER.—The *Herald of Health* in speaking of colors says: "Yellow on the walls of rooms has a very depressing effect on the mind. Violet is worse. A man would go mad in a little while in a violet papered or painted room. Black rooms, or rooms heavily draped in mourning, produce gloom and foreboding."

Responsibility of the Press.

The press everywhere, and very naturally, resents a recent law which it believed to menace its freedom. This is instinctive; for the hand of arbitrary power is first laid upon the press, which is the public tongue. Its freedom is the palladium of every truly free government, and its utmost abuse is not an evil as great as the constraint of its liberty. But while we shall all probably agree upon this, and while the chief advocates of the law in question deny that they cherish any hostility to the press, nothing is more notorious than the discontent of many public men with the incessant vituperation and misrepresentation to which they are subjected in the newspapers. The point is worth considering whether the press, which in its comments constantly presents so lofty an ideal of public life, does all it can to make that ideal practicable. Indeed, the impartial reader—namely, the intelligent and discriminating person who is now perusing these lines—must often ask himself, as he rises from his daily feast of the newspaper, whether it does not seem that the great journal is quite as much bent upon maintaining the consistency of its own expressed opinions upon public men and measures as upon securing that lofty conduct which it so strenuously commends.

This course, indeed, is natural enough, because if its judgment be discredited, its influence is imperilled; and as the press constantly express the most positive opinions upon the most inadequate or even inaccurate information, an apparent consistency often requires it to persevere in conscious error. A journal often wishes, undoubtedly, that it had not taken the position which it has taken, but which, having taken, it must maintain. "I am very sorry," said an editor, in effect, "to have called Mr. Smith a liar, a forger, a thief—very sorry indeed; but, having done so, of course I must stand to it." He had a theory not only that a journal should seem infallible, but that he could persuade his readers that it was so. But in the very instance of which he spoke everybody knew that he was wrong, for the disapproving facts had been published, and his refusal to acknowledge the truth, by showing a want of manly candor, harmed his journal very much more than his persistence in a slander helped its reputation of infallibility.

The simple truth is that if an editor lacks judgment he cannot help showing it; and nothing is a plainer or more ludicrous proof of it than the effort to establish infallibility or maintain consistency. Yet it is this personal and petty feeling which cripples the press in the work of elevating the tone of public life. Each journal has two or three favorites, whose mouths, according to its report, never open but pearls and diamonds drop profusely out. They are the greatest statesmen and the most incorruptable of men, while the rest are wretched twaddlers and pettifoggers, imposing themselves upon a good natured community as great men. Party organs, of course grind the party tune; but we speak of the press which whatever party it favors, means to show by the method and tone of its advocacy that it does not serve the party, but the country by the party. The object of such a press certainly should be to co-operate with all good endeavor, and as a powerful means to a loftier and purer politics to make public life an attractive career for the best men. At the best it has thorns and repulsions enough. But does the press try to remove them?—*Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine.*

Raising Cane at Union College.

The present Sophomore class of Union College are determined that the proprieties shall suffer no detriment at the hands of their brother Freshmen if they can help it. A few days ago a smiling Freshman started from North College on his way down town swinging a light and graceful cane as he stepped along. His shocking conduct was observed by sundry Sophomores, whose ire was instantly aroused at the thought that a Fresh. should presume to the dignity of a cane, and they "went for" the offender with the intention of taking the internal conceit from him by relieving his hand of that conceit's outward and visible emblem, the cane. Fresh. did not see the subject in the same light, and, backed by his class, offered such stout resistance to his aggressors that they retired from the field—we mean the campus—leaving him still in possession of the light and graceful cane.

The vanquished Sophomores remarked as they retired to their rooms, that the next innings should be their's, and on Saturday morning made good their prophecy. As the classes poured forth from the chapel, one of the Freshmen was observed to have in his hand nothing else than a cane—a light and graceful cane—or at least something that bore a very close resemblance to that ornament. The Sophs made a terrific charge upon the cane-bearer, resolved to capture the cause of offense or cover the Mohawk flats with gore. The Freshmen met the charge with consummate bravery, and defended the cane so carefully that the Sophomores were compelled to call for help from the classes above them. Reinforcements arriving, the Freshmen were compelled to yield to superior numbers, and the cane fell into the possession of the enemy.

The Fresh have no reason to feel cast down; they fought a good fight, and the evidence shows that had not the Sophs been reinforced the issues of the battle would have been different. Another engagement is hourly expected. Two to one on the Freshmen.—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

PROUD OF HIS MOTHER.—It was a cold night in winter. The wind blew, and the snow was whirled furiously about, seeking to hide itself beneath cloaks and hoods, and in the hair of those who were out. A distinguished lecturer was to speak, and notwithstanding the storm, the villagers generally ventured forth to hear him. William Annesly, buttoned up to his chin in his thick overcoat, accompanied his mother. It was difficult to walk through the fallen snow against the wind, and William said to his mother, "Couldn't you walk easier if you took my arm?"—"Perhaps I could," his mother replied, as she put her arm through his, and drew up as closely as possible to him. Together they breasted the storm, the mother and the boy who had once been carried in her arms, and who had now grown so tall that she could lean on his. They had not walked very far before he said: "I am very proud to-night, mother,"—"Proud that you can take care of me?" she said to him, with a heart gushing with tenderness.

A German cremation society, numbering 450 members, exists in New York. Its design is to build a hall with iron walls sixty by forty-four feet. In the center will be erected an altar, and in front of it, upon a large plate, the iron coffin will be placed. After the burial services have been performed the car containing the body will be moved under the furnace and subjected to the action of the air at a temperature of 100 deg. F. The ashes in the coffin will then be returned and collected. An hour and a half is the time mentioned, 250 to 450 pounds of coal oil the fuel and eight dollars the price.

How Turtles Lay Their Eggs.

From the New York Sun.

The turtles beigin laying on the 7th of May. The females generally come on the beach at night. Their course upon the sand is marked by the tails and flippers. The trail from the water to a point above high tide is as traight as a line. Approaching a chosen spot, the turtle makes a gentle swerve to the north, and sounds the sand with her flippers. Satisfied of the desirableness of the situation, she begins to dig a hole. To do this her hind flippers alone are used. Her work is remarkable, if not artistic. The hole is shaped like the inside of a large jug. Its neck is small, but its interior is circular, and from fifteen to twenty or more inches in diameter. The sides are smooth and rounded through the use of the flippers. No workman in pottery could turn out a job more true. Frequently the turtle is dissatisfied with her labor. Probably she finds the ground undermined by the bright eyed sand crabs that dance along the shore. In that case she makes a curve to the east and marches directly to the water, emerging at some other point and going through the same performance. Sometimes she digs four or five holes before she begins to deposit her eggs.

Her nest finished, the female turtle settles down to work. Up to this time she invariably takes to water at the approach of a stranger. After she begins to lay, the presence of an army would not frighten her. A man could stand upon her back, and she would keep her position until the last egg was dropped. Dr. F. Fox, a well-known hunter of New Smyrna, tells me that he once saw a bear take his stand behind a turtle on the nest. Bruin caught the eggs in alternate paws as they fell, and devoured them with a smack of the chops that could be heard at the distance of 100 yards. Bears have been known to watch turtles for hours, and then tear them to pieces because they showed no disposition to lay. The eggs are deposited at a depth of from fifteen to eighteen inches. They are not oval but round, and nearly the size of a hen's eggs The shell is flexible, and white as snow. It is as elastic as rubber. Dent an egg with your thumb and the indentation will last for hours. Egg hunters always carry a bag, in which they drop the eggs. A bag of eggs can be thrown across a horse, the horse ridden at full gallop, and not an egg broken.

In filling their nests the females display marvelous skill. The eggs are deposited in layers so arranged that there is not an inch of room to spare. No human hand could show such knowledge of packing. Beachcombers are repeatedly astonished at the quantity of eggs taken from a small nest. They say they have repeatedly tried to replace them as they found them, but in no instance have they succeeded in getting more than two-thirds of them back in the hole. From seventy-five to 150 eggs are found in each nest. The general average is 130. Dr. Fox says he has unearthed 170. Last year, however, Dr. Wallace of Turtle Mound, discovered a hole containing 210 eggs. This is probably the largest nest ever found on the Florida coast. When the female has filled her nest, she covers the hole with moistened sand and packs it down with her flippers. No garden roller could make it more solid. The spot is then sprinkled with loose sand, and the old turtle returns to the sea. The eggs hatch within thirty-five days. The summer sun is very warm, and the sand becomes so hot that it blisters the feet.—When the young ones break the shell, they swarm to the surface and take a bee-line for the water. Instinct points out the direct route. Men have driven shingles around a turtle's nest and awaited the hatching of the eggs. Though out of sight of the water, the little ones would crowd the side of the enclosure nearest the ocean, and die there unless released. When dropped behind a sand-bank they turn to the east and travel in that direction with the confident eagerness of a Masonic neophyte. When hatched, they are a little larger than a silver half-dollar.

"Jacob Kissed Rachel"

The following are the "opinions of the English press" upon the subject of the text which tells you that Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept:

If Rachel was a pretty girl, and kept her face clean, we can't see what Jacob had to cry about.—*Daily Telegraph.*

How do you know but that she slapped his face for him?—*Ladies' Treasury.*

Weeping is not unfrequently produced by extreme pleasure, joy, happiness; it might have been so in Jacob's case.—*Hordwick's Science Gossip.*

The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again.—*Nonconformist.*

It is our opinion that Jacob wept because he had not kissed Rachel before, and he wept for the time he had lost.—*The City Press.*

The fellow wept because the girl did not kiss him.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Jacob wept because Rachel told him "to do it twice more," and he was afraid to.—*Methodist Recorder.*

Jacob cried because Rachel threatened to tell her mamma.—*Sunday Gazette.*

He wept because there was only one Rachel to kiss.—*Clerkenwell News.*

He wept for joy because it tasted so good.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

We reckon Jacob cried because Rachel had been eating onions.—*British Standard.*

Our own opinion is that Jacob wept because he found after all "it was not half what it was cracked up to be."—*New Zealand Examiner.*

A mistake—not his eyes but his mouth watered.—*The Ladies' Chronicle.*

He thought it was a fast color, but wept to find the paint came off.—*Fine Art Gazette.*

He remembered he was her uncle and recollected what the prayer-book says.—*Church Journal.*

He was a fool, and did not know what was good for him.—*Englishwoman's Adviser.*

He knew there was a time to weep—it had come, and he dare not put it off.—*Methodist News.*

He thought she might have a big brother.—*Sporting Chronicle.*

Because there was no time for another.—*Express.*

When he lifted up his voice he found it was heavy, and could not get it so high as he expected.—*Musical Notes.*

He tried to impose on her feelings because he wanted her to lend him five shillings.—*Baptist Guide.*

Rachel noticing that Jacob's was a "paroxysmal kiss," terrified him with threats of an "investigation," and he "lifted up his voice and wept" because he hadn't any stamps wherewith to buy pens, ink and paper, for the purpose of preparing the necessary "statements."

THOUGHT HE OWNED IT ALL.—The Louisville *Journal* remarks: Horatio Seymour is in Lansing, Michigan, "looking after his property interests" there. This news is as good as fifty thousand immigrants to Michigan. It is the first intimation the outside world has had that the entire State is not owned by Zach. Chandler.

How to pronounce a Polish name, sneeze three times and say ski.

A Criminal's Remorse.

From the New York Republic.

Thursday morning Major Traphagen and Judge Bedle, of Jersey City, received letters from Alexander D. Hamilton, the Treasurer of Jersey City, who absconded last February with $80,000 in cash and city bonds, volunteering to surrender himself to the city authorities, and save to the treasury the amount of the reward which was offered for his apprehension. Hamilton, who arrived in Jersey City early yesterday morning from San Francisco, drove to the residence of Inspector Murphy and delivered himself up. An indictment charging him with embezzling $80,000 of the city funds was read to him by the Dist. Attorney, to which, through his counsel, Mr. Winfield, he pleaded not guilty. His bail was fixed at $25,000, which being unable to furnish he was committed to jail. Hamilton on his flight went West, passing through Texas into Mexico, where he placed himself under the protection of the bandit Cortinas. He was followed to this place by Inspector Murphy, but the officer was prevented from arresting the fugitive, Cortinas refusing to recognize the extradition papers with which he went armed. Hamilton, leaving Mexico, sailed for Europe, where he traveled for a time, afterward returning to this country, landing in San Francisco. Becoming tired of the life of a fugitive, he resolved to surrender himself and abide the consequences. Hamilton verifies the statement made by Inspector Murphy, that he was robbed of $20,000, which he was compelled to pay his guides to save his life while on the route from Corpus Christi to Brownsville. He also says that while under the protection of Cortinas a guard of eight or ten men always accompanied him, with orders to shoot down any man who interfered, and that Inspector Murphy was within a few feet of him, and would have been killed had he discovered him.

How Some Men Become Rich.

We make the following extract from the recent lecture of the celebrated biographer, Mr. James Parton, on "Kings of Business." The house of Isaac Rich & Co., of Boston, is now the leading house in the fish trade of that city, and has a reputation for fair and honorable dealing co-extensive with the continent:

Isaac Rich, who left a million and three-quarters a year or two ago to found a college in Boston, began business thus: At 18 he came from Cape Cod to Boston with $3 or $4 in his possession, and looked about for something to do, rising early, walking far, observing closely, reflecting much. Soon he had an idea: He bought three bushels of oysters, hired a wheel-barrow, found a pice of board, bought six small plates, six iron forks, a three-cent pepper-box, and one or two other things. He was at the oyster-boat, buying his oysters, at 3 o'clock in the morning, wheeled them three miles, set up his board near a market and began business. He sold out his oysters as fast as he could open them at a good profit. He repeated this experiment morning after morning until he had saved $130, with which he bought a horse and wagon, and had five cents left.

"How are you going to board your horse?" asked a stable keeper, who witnessed this audacious transaction.

"I am going to board him at your stable."

"But you're a minor," replied this acute Yankee. "And, mind, I can't trust you more than a week." The next morning the lad who had established a good credit with oystermen, bought thirteen bushels of remarkably fine oysters, which he sold in the course of the day at a profit of $17. So he was able to pay for his horse's board. And right there in the same market he continued to deal in oysters and fish for forty years, became king of that business, and ended by founding a college; thus affording a new illustration of Prof. Agassiz's theory that the consumption of fish is serviceable to the brain.—*American Grocer.*

Trifles for the Ladies.

A Brooklyn bride's back hair fell down and *fell off* during the ceremony in church the other evening. There was an instant's pause, but nobody was brave enough to stoop down and pick up the mass of blonde stuff and hair pins. The bride left the church leaning heavily on her husband's arm. Her face was very red, and a sprout of hair (possibly eleven hairs in all) stuck out at the back of her head, tied with a bit of shoe-string.

Coupon tickets are the latest thing at fashionable weddings. The large card secures admission to the church, and the coupon entitles the holder to a reserved seat. Now let us have a printed programme of the ceremony with a list of the bride's presents, and the name of the firm furnishing the trosseau annexed!

A gentleman can stand it to hear a couple of ladies discuss the fashions for three or four hours at a time, but if he tarries much longer than that, he gets jets, galloons and cuirass basques most horribly mixed up with shell sabots on Wattean fields, and begins to feel that if he dose'nt get out into the fresh air pretty soon he'll die,—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The *Eastern Daily Press* records the marriage, "after forty years' courtship," of Mr. J. Flemingham to Harriet Smith, both of Acie, Norfolk, whose united ages amount to 128 years. The happy couple left the church amid the ringing of bells and roaring of cannon.

A correspondent wants to know how to break a cow that is afraid of a woman. We haven't thought sufficiently on the subject to give an answer, but in New Jersey, when a cow is afraid of a woman, she quiets the animal by simply hiding her back hair under the milk pail,

The Lowell *Courier* boldly insinuates that if the women had been compelled to wear such coarse goods as are now the fashion, by any force less palatable than fashion is, they would have winced.

Somebody has been dreadfully annoyed by the slow progress of ladies on the sidewalks, and now he is trying to make them think that it is fashionable to walk fast.

The ladies have worn all sorts of flowers and fruits in their hats, and now they have a turn-up on the side.

MARRIAGE IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco *Chronicle* has pointed out some curious features of the civil code relative to marriage in that State. The law provides three distinct ways in which a couple may marry: First, a contract followed by a consummation. Second, the old-fashioned method by solemnization; and third, by declaration of intention, signed, acknowled and filed like any other legal instrument. The first marriage under the third of these methods, was recently made in Stockton, and has created a very favorable impression as a convenient and inexpensive plan, as it requires no fuss or worry, no minister, no justice, no anything, but two parties to make a contract, and acknowledge it before a notary. The law makes this marriage binding, if it is followed by a mutual assumption of marital rights, as the fifty-fifth section of the code provides: "Marriage is a personal relation arising out of a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable of making it is necessary. Consent alone will not constitute marriage; it must be followed by a solemnization, or by mutual assumption of marital rights duties or obligations."

Looking For Charlie Ross.

One of our merchants stepped out of his place of business the other day in Brainard into the warehouse to get a customer a piece of pork. When he dodged back into the store with his meat he discovered the customer occupying an unusually awkward relation to his money drawer, and yelled out, "I say, what are you doing around there?" The cuss kind of dug out from behind that counter, and, as he assumed the proper location for a customer to occupy in another man's store,—on the south side of the counter—he stammered out, "Oh, I was just—ahem! —I went around there to—ahem!—was just—I thought—I was just looking around there to—ahem!—I thought maybe little Charlie Ross was in under the counter, like!"—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

FRUIT FOR THE MILLION.

Interesting Facts and Figures Relative to This Necessary Luxury.

From the Chicago Times.

The magnitude of the domestic fruit trade of this city is not as fully appreciated as it deserves, though the *Times* has previously alluded to it. within a very few years past Chicago has become the entrepot and distributing point for green fruit unsurpassed in extent by any city on the continent. Multiplied railway connections give us such rapid and direct communication with a wide range of lattitude and longitude, that we draw the earliest and latest fruitage of vine and orchard in marvelous abundance. At our very doors lay the luxuriant fruit-growing regions of Michigan, and the shipments from there alone make Chicago one of the greatest if not the greatest domestic fruit market in the land. As she stands confessedly without a rival in grain, pork, and lumber transactions, so does she seem destined in the trade under consideration; and, as there are those in the former lines whose brain and enterprise entitle them to position as leaders, there is an autocrat in the green fruit trade also. David Henning, Esq formerly of Ann Arbor, Mich., but now a resident of this city, whose office and headquarters are located in the freight depot of the Michigan Central Railroad, is handling a fruit business which is simply immense. For upward of twenty years he has been engaged in packing and shipping green apples from Michigan, and in his present operations he has come to be the most extensive dealer of this fruit in the world. At over sixty prominent points, and covering in his purchases the largest part of the fruit-growing sections of Michigan, he has buyers located, whose business is to secure the fairest and best of the crop, grade the fruit properly, as to quality, and pack it in barrels in such a manner as will insure safe transportation wherever it is required to be shipped. At many of these stations Mr. Henning has erected spacious warehouses in which to receive his fruit, as well as to store the large number of barrels necessary for the business.

THE BUYERS.

These stations are managed by men who are experienced judges of fruit, and thoroughly skilled in packing it for market. It is the pride and boast of this apple king that he has a corps of buyers who cannot be excelled in ability, some of them having been in his service in this capacity for fifteen to twenty years. They are now occupying between sixty and seventy stations on nine different railroads running through Michigan.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to say that it takes money to buy apples, and Mr. Henning has over one hundred thousand dollars actively employed in the business. During the season the remittances of currency to the stations amount from six to eight thousand dollars per day. Upon shipment of each car-load of fruit a list of the varieties is forwarded in advance, which enables him to anticipate sales and order certain cars to points beyond without unloading. These variety lists are also of special value in making office sales, as customers can select such assortments as will best suit the trade in their respective locations.

WHERE DO THE APPLES GO?

Mr. Henning's trade reaches from Vermont to the territories, and from Minnesota to Texas. The Texas drover, the Colorado miner, the hardy lumberman in the pineries, and the granger in Iowa, all have a toothsome enjoyment in the consumption of his fruit. The largest share of his trade is done through orders by mail or telegraph, so well is his brand known and esteemed. The readers of the *Times* will be interested in

SOME FIGURES

respecting this trade. During the past six or seven years Mr. Henning's purchases and shipments have aggregated a hundred thousand barrels each season, and some years have exceeded that number. The probabilities are he will handle over a hundred thousand barrels the present season. On Thursday of last week his receipts from all stations for a sigle day were eighty-two full carloads, or twelve thousand two hundred and seventy barrels; while his sales on Saturday, the 17th inst., were forty-six car loads, or six thousand nine hundred barrels.

A series of interesting calculations might be made up from a single season's business. For instance, a hundred thousand barrels would make about seven hundred car-loads, or a single train over five miles long, or thirty-four trains of twenty cars each. These barrels hold an average of three bushels each, and it would be a fair day's work for a man to pick five barrels, showing that it would take one man over sixty years to pick the fruit handled by Mr. Henning in a single season. To make the barrels which hold them, allowing a man to make ten each day, it would absorb thirty-three years, or his ordinary lifetime.

WHAT IS A BARREL?

Mr. Henning is an emphatic enemy to small barrels. One might say that a barrel is a barrel, anyhow, without regard to size, but such is not the case, since it is certain that three bushels are more than two and a quarter, and the grocer or family man, or whoever the consumer may be, is personally interested in this point. In New York the law regulatest the size of the barrels, and makes those of legal dimensions, which hold from two bushels and a quarter to two and a half. This imposition Mr. Henning especially abominates, and long since determined to give consumers a fair show; consequently he makes his barrels in his own shops, all of the largest size. He attributes his success] in the business to simply two or three points, namely, the large size and substantial style of his packages; the best of talent and skill in putting up the fruit, and a conscientious effort to give consumers what they pay for and what they expect.

CIDER!

Mr. Henning is also extensively interested in the manufacture of this delicious fluid which our easliest recollections associate with a straw. His mills in Michigan are fitted up with the most approved machinery and appurtenances for the manufacture of cider, and the quality of his product is unexceptionable. His shipments to all parts of the west, northwest, and south, indicate its popularity. It is put up in casks, barrels, and half barrels, and shipped in car-load lots in iced refrigerator cars.

Transfusion of Lamb's Blood.

The Fall River letter in the Providence *Journal* of Saturday says: "The experiment of a direct transfusion of the blood of a live lamb was performed upon the person of Herman Dubois, residing at No. 44 Globe street, by Drs. Julius Hoffman and Weyland, of New York City, this afternoon at five o'clock. It took one minute and thirty-three seconds to make the transfusion, about six ounces being transfused within the time, and it proved an entire success. It took nearly an entire day to prepare the lamb for the experiment. Every vein which was connected with the jugular vein was severed and securely tied by the physicians, so as to allow the blood free egress to the arm of the patient. Dr. Hoffman used a small glass tube, about two inches and a half long, slightly curved for the operation, thus bringing the neck of the lamb in very close proximity to the patient's arm. Mr. Dubois has been afflicted with the consumption a little more than two years, and as a last resort for relief it was thought best by his friends to try the experiment. At last accounts he was quite comfortable. Immediately after transfusion the patient experienced sharp pains throughout the back, chest and limbs, together with a shortness of breath for about fifteen minutes, then he became quiet until a little after six, when he exhibited the same symptoms, accompanied with chills, for about half an hour, then be became quiet, and remained in that condition until eleven o'clock."

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV 6, 1874.

Michigan, My Michigan!

That Tidal Wave.

ALMOST AN EARTHQUAKE.

The result of the Michigan election on Tuesday is an A-S-T-O-N-I-S-H-E-R! to Democrats, Republicans, "all the world and the rest of mankind"—his wife, and the woman suffragists.

The *Free Press* of yesterday morning conceded the election of BAGLEY, by a majority less than 1,000. The *Post* pronounced "The vote on Governor uncomfortably close; but claimed BAGLEY'S election by from 2,000 to 3,000."

The *Free Press* gives the majorities on Congressmen as follows:

1st Dist.,	Williams, Dem.,	1,987	majority.
2d "	Waldron, Rep.,	467	"
3d "	Willard, Rep.,	1,300	"
4th "	Potter, D. & L.	2,111	"
5th "	Williams, Rep.,	|825	"
6th "	Durand, Dem.,	1,950	"
7th "	Conger, Rep.,	1,600	"
8th "	Lewis, Dem.,	290	"
9th "	Hubbell, Rep.,		

An opposition gain of four members.

The Legislature is in doubt, with the chances in favor of a Democratic majority on joint ballot. The *Free Press* claims, *Senate*—Democrats, 20; Republicans, 12. *House*—Democrats, 51; Republicans, 46; three to hear from (given by *Post* to the Democrats.) The *Post* claims: *Senate* a tie; *House*, 60 Republicns; 40 Democrats. The *Tribune* claims from six to ten Republican majority on joint ballot. The *Free Press* table seems based on the mosted definite dispatches.. The Legislature of '73-4 stood: *Senate:* Republican, 31; Democrats, 1. *House:* Republicans, 96; Democrats, 4.

A Democratic Legislature will secure the defeat of ZACK CHANDLER, the thirsty "blood-letter" who has so long held the party and the State in the hollow of his hand; and delegate a Democrat to fill a chair in the United States Senate once honored by being occupied by a CASS, a STUART, or a FELCH. The news is almost too good to be true, but we hope to confirm it next week. A small Republican margin may secure the defeat of CHANDLER, several of the Republican members elect being avowed anti-CHANDLER men.

The returns from different parts of the State show that the new Constitution has been overwhelmingly defeated, and Woman Suffrage has shared a like fate.

THIS DISTRICT.

Washtenaw's favorite son, Hon. JOHN J. ROBISON, made a glorious race on Tuesday, but the odds against him were altogether too great to be overcome in one heat. However he succeeded in reducing his opponents majority from 9,905 to about 500, and if Hillsdale, Lenawee, and Monroe had kept him up with the Governor candidate he would have been elected. The *Free Press* gives the following table of majorities:

	Robison.	Waldron.
Hillsdale,		1,609
Lenawee,		75
Monroe,	307	
Washtenaw,	910	
	1,217	1,684

Well done JOHN! It was WALDRON'S money, and not honest, intelligent voting that beat you.

THE COUNTY.

We have met the enemy and they are ours, except a morsel or two. The tables of years ago have been reversed. The reported majorities for Governor and Representative in Congress are as follows, which will not vary from the official returns by but a few votes:

	Chamberlain.	Bagley.	Robison.	Waldron.
A. A. City,			86	
A. A. Town,		56		55
Augusta,		28		14
Bridgewater,	119		119	
Dexter,	65		59	
Freedom,	140		142	
Lima,		14	19	
Lodi,	104		104	
Lyndon,	42		58	
Manchester,	121		195	
Northfield,	120		142	
Pittsfield,		73		75
Salem,		43		34
Saline		3	3	
Scio,	40		53	
Sharon,	18		57	
Superior,	12		37	
Sylvan,		12		25
Webster,		17		7
York,	18		20	
Yps. City,	57		74	
" Town,		70		60
Total,	856	305	1168	270

The majorities for Senator, Representatives, and county officers, are reported and estimated as follows:

For Corey, Senator,	900
" *Lay*, Representative 1st Dist.,	50
" Sutton, " 2d "	600
" Clark, " 3d "	75
" Fleming, Sheriff,	1,100
" Tuite, Clerk,	325
" *Schaffer*, Register,	1,060
" *Fairchild*, Treasurer,	1,000
" Frazer, Prosecuting Attorney,	98
" *Lawrence*, Circuit Court Comr.	200
Babbitt, " " "	200
Wilbur, Surveyor,	500
Kapp and Ashley, Coroners,	500

Republicans in *italics*.

The great difference in majorities indicates that the electors voted about as they pleased; and that they pleased to split their tickets "right lively."

FAIRCHILD, Treasurer elect, ran on personal popularity, a soldier's record (being disabled,) and his record as an officer. SCHAFFER, though Washtenaw born, is of the "German persuation," and besides has made a good officer for the last two years. The German Democrats did better by him than either they or the German Republicans did by Mr. HANKE, Democratic candidate for Treasurer But place of birth ought to have nothing to do with success in an election, and our reference is only to record facts not to lecture voters. STEVENS, who has made a good Clerk during the current term, was "kilt intirely," his friends say, by an over-charge in the *Courier*, causing a depletion of his "Irish allies." but we set out to give figures alone; the reader can speculate on the causes for himself.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Not the least gratifying result of the Tuesday elections in the several States, is a Democratic majority in the next or Forty-Fourth Congress. This has been secured by gains in the following States: In Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 3; Delaware, 1; Georgia, 3; Illinois, 8; Kansas, 1; Louisiana, 5; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 5; Michigan, 4; Missouri, 1; New York, 10; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 11; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 7; and Virginia, 2. Add gains to the previous gains in North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, and other States, and estimate States yet to hold election the same as now (and the Republicans cannot hold their own in them), and the next House will stand: Democrats, 178; Republicans, 114; Democratic majority, 62. Present Congress, Republican majority, 110.

These figures indicate that the Administration has lost popularity with the people, North, South, East, and West, and that the doom of the Republican party is sealed: or will be sealed, and that forever, if the Democracy makes good use of its victory. In the next Congress the Democratic House must put its foot on all ultraism and fanaticism; the Democratic majority and the individual Democratic members must keep in view the cardinal principle of the party which elected them: Home Rule or Decentralization; a sound currency convertible into gold and silver at the pleasure of the holder; and taxation by tariffs or otherwise for the sole purposes of revenue. A deaf ear must be turned to any clamors for paying the rebel debt, the rebel cotton loans, the rebel war expenses; or for pensioning rebel soldiers. The Republicans predict legislation in this direction, and will "put up jobs" to trap hot-heads to commit themselves in favor of such measures to the injury of the party. No legislation must be proposed or countenanced, that can be misrepresented, or tortured into a design to undo the so called result of the war, to re-establish slavery or even to disfranchise the negro. A firm grasp must be fixed upon the throats of all treasury raiders, whether disguised as Indian Rings, Credit Mobiliers, Moiety Grabbers, or under whatever name. Legislation must be confined to national supports and kept within the limits of the Constitution. This done, the predictions of the Republicans turn to ashes upon their lips, and in the contest two years hence the people will invite the Democracy to come up higher, and give the Executive Department of the Government into their control. Honesty, integrity, intelligence, and moderation, are only necessary to enable the Democracy to clinch and perpetuate the victory they have won.

THE Detroit *Post* seems inclined to appreciate a joke. Here is an item from its yesterday's paper: Under the announcement of Democratic victories in the *Free Press* is the call of the Detroit clergy for a day of fasting and prayer. *They* at least recognize the needs of the time.' And the *Tribune* begins one article with: "We have met the enemy and are theirs!" closing another with, "We shall not now attempt to discuss the causes of this unprecedented repulse of Republicanism in Michigan. It is a sufficiently unpleasant task for one day simply to record the result." Brothers, it is nothing when you are used to it.

FIELD, the "Lord Dundreary" of the House, no more. He departed this political life on the evening of the 3d inst. Attending lager beer gardens and the Father Matthew Society, the same evening, added to his past career, was too many for him." Hurrah for his successor, Gen. WILLIAMS. What will WARD do for a tariff defender, or the inflationists for an ally? 1,654 majority in 1872; beat now, 1,987. That FIELD may now chant,

"Since I'm so quickly done for
I wonder what I was begun for."

AND BURROWS is beaten! The "Columbian Orator" no more will spout in the House—after the 4th of March, 1875. Elected in 1872 by 5,266 majority, he is "coopered" now by a majority of over 2,000. That POTTER was too much for his metal. Perhaps Dr. STONE, "JIMMY," and the Kalamazoo Postoffice had a hand in. Who cares? It was well done any how.

BUT DID'NT BEN BUTLER, "the hero of Fort Fisher" and of unnumbered raids upon the Treasury, get gloriously scooped on Tuesday? 9,072! that is the majority his opponent scored against him. The air of the House will be pure after the 4th of March next.

Liabilities of Banks for Special Deposits.

An important verdict as to the liability of Banks for special deposits has recently been decided in the Circuit Court of Maryland. The case was one in which $29,000 of valuables left with a bank on special deposit as collateral security were stolen by bank burglars. The depositor at the time of the burglary owed the bank nothing. When a demand was made for the bonds or their value the bank refused to pay, on the ground that they were merely kept in safe at the risk of the owners. A suit was brought in the Supreme Court for the value of the bonds. Two questions were argued, namely: Were the bonds held by the bank as collateral security, or were they at the time of the robbery merely a deposit at the risk of the owner? If no other obligation rested on the bank than to use reasonable diligence in guarding the special deposit, does the manner in which they were kept raise such a presumption of negligence as to make the bank liable? This last proposition involved a most exhaustive inquiry into the mode of constructing vaults, the degree of caution that should be exercised in the employment of a night watchman, the compensation that should be paid to a watchman in order to relieve him of the necessity of engaging in other employment during the day, and many incidental matters. The jury failing to agree, the record was sent to the Circuit Court, when, on trial, the jury brought in a verdict for $29,177 83, the full amount claimed.

THE ELECTIONS.

Grand Democratic Triumph.

DEATH BLOW TO RADICALISM.

Congress Democratic.

EVERYTHING DEMOCRATIC!

Let us Have Peace.

In the States where elections were held on Tuesday last, the results show great triumphs in most, and large gains in all for the Democracy.

NEW YORK.

A Democratic Governor and the State ticket is elected by from 40,000 to 50,000, with 20 members of Congress—a gain of 10—and the Legislature on joint ballot is Democratic, thus securing a Democratic U. S. Senator.

MASSACHUSETTS

elects a Democratic Governor by a plurality of about 7,000, with the election of six opposition out of the eleven Congressmen.

NEW JERSEY

The Democrats have elected their Governor by a majority of 10,000, have a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot of 11, a gain of 11 over last year. In

ILLINOIS.

The Republicans meet almost the same defeat here as elsewhere. The Democrats and Conservatives elect 13 of the 19 Congressmen (a gain of 5), their aggregate majority being about 13,000. Majority for Etter, Democratic and independent candidate for Superintendent, about 20,' 000. Three candidates were running for State Treasurer, the Republican being elected.

PENSYLVANIA.

The Democratic gain in the Congressional delegation is eleven, making 16 out of the 27, while the State has probably gone Republican by a small majority on State officers. No Governor elected. The Legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot.

VIRGINIA.

Sufficient returns are received to indicate pretty clearly the election of 6 out of the 9 Congressmen Conservative, being a gain of 2 for the Democrats.

ALABAMA.

Enough returns have been received to insure the election of the Democratic State ticket by 6,000 to 8,000 majority, with a Democratic gain of 3 Congressmen, making 8, and a majoriiy on joint ballot in the Legislature.

KANSAS.

Republican State ticket elected by a small majority; two Republicans and one Opposition member of Congress; Legislature claimed as anti-Republican. Good for "bleeding Kansas."

LOUISIANA.

This State voted on Monday, electing State Treasurer, five of the six members of Congress, and a majority of the Legislature.

MISSOURI.

Democratic State ticket elected by about 40,000 majority; a Democratic Legislature; and 10 of the 13 Congressmen; a gain of 1.

KENTUCKY.

The news from this State is equally cheering. We have to record the entire delegation elected to Congress Democratic.

ARKANSAS.

Four Democratic members of Congress were elected. No more were running.

WISCONSIN

"Returns to her wallow," and elects a Republican Legislature—-Congressmen same as in 1872—6 Republican, 2 Democrats.

NEVADA

Democrats claim Governor and Congressman. Republicans claim the Legislature.

MINNESOTA

Elects the Republican Congressmen; probably a Republican Legislature; and the Republican candidate for Judges of the Supreme Court.

DELAWARE

Is unanimous, redeemed, and will not be misrepresented by a Republican in the next Congress. It has but one member.

RHODE ISLAND

Elected nothing but Congressmen, and both of them Republican. Who is surprised?

TEXAS.

A full Democratic delegation to Congress—6 members—elected by large majorities.

TENNESSEE.

Overwhelming Democratic, electing a Governor and full delegation to Congress.

MARYLAND.

The Democrats elect the entire dellegation to Congress.

GEORGIA.

The entire delegation to Congress elected Democratic without doubt.

FLORIDA

elects two Republican members to Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA

has probably gone Republican.

THE Constitutional Amendments have been overwhelmingly defeated; and woman suffrage has shared the same fate.

STATE NEWS.

The population of Jackson County is 37,988, and the State tax $37,643, a fraction less than $1 apiece.

The post-office at White Pigeon was broken into on Friday night last and robbed of a small amount of mutilated currency.

A young man named Gayson from Chicago, was robbed of a watch and $27 in money in a saloon in Detroit on Sunday night last.

In Bay City a girl named Elsie Moulder, aged sixteen years, walked off a railroad bridge into the water, was nearly dead when rescued.

The trial of Linden in Newaggo for the murder of his wife was concluded on the 2d. The jury, after being out five hours, returned a verdict of guilty.

In Detroit last week, while a farmer was holding a political discussion in a saloon, a thief stole a jar of butter weighing thirty-six pounds, from his wagon.

The steam saw mill of H. A. Ballentine of Saginaw, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d. The loss is estimated at $36,500. Fully insured.

Friday last the barn of J. H. Fuller, a farmer three miles north of Holland City, was detroyed by fire, with all its contents. A span of horses broke loose and saved themselves.

The dwelling of J. K. Stanly, near Au Sable, was burned with all its contents on the night of the 1st. One of his children, a little boy, was so badly burned that he died the next day.

The Port Huron *Times* on election day requested all Republicans to assemble at Huner's hall to hear the election returns. The meeting was doubtless cheerful, but O how sad must have been the parting.

A meeting was held in Saginaw on the 30th to consider the question of constucting a line of railroad from Chicago to Canada, via. Saginaw, to be known as the Chicago, Saginaw and Canada R. R.

The receipt of convicts during the past month at the State Prison have numbered 28, while there have been 18 discharged and two escaped, giving an increase of 8—a greater inflow than an outgo

A colored horse thief, who stole a horse and buggy a short time since from a Mr. Munn of Oakland county, was captured at Chatham, Ont., by Sheriff Wixom of Oakland, and the horse and buggy recovered.

The State Pomological Society hold their next session at Ionia, commencing December 1, and will last three days. The citizens of Ionia are making arrangements for the reception of the society.

The boiler of the City Flouring Mills, at Parma, Jackson county, exploded on Saturday afternoon, injuring Sanders, the engineer, C. E. Bartlett, and D. F. Gillit, one of the owners. Damage, $3,-000, to the mill and machinery.

The Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan and Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Companies will join next season in building large brick passenger and freight depots in Lansing. New side tracks and other improvements will also be made.

A grand Odd Fellows anniversary was held in Marshall on Wednesday last. A large number of encampments and su bordinate lodges from throughout the State were present. Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered the address. A grand ball was given in the evening.

Tuesday morning four prisoners escaped from the jail at Saginaw City by sawing through a thick ash plank with a case knife which they had made into a saw. John Chalwell, Geo. Lampher, Wm. Lee and Frank Demill are the names they are known by.

J. G. Rumler, a German cooper living in Monroe, attempted to commit suicide Tuesday by throwing himself headlong into the mill-race, but was fished out before anything more serious than a ducking had been accomplished. No cause is known for the act.

A young man named Peter Martin, while attempting to get on a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern train Saturday, fell under the cars and had his right leg so badly crushed that amputation was found necessary. He is the third of his family who have been hurt by similar acts.

On the 30th ult., the young daughter of C. E. Smith, of Wenona, upset a stand on which was a kerosene lamp. The lamp in falling was broken, and the burning oil spread over the child's face, burning it most severely. Mrs. Smith's hands were badly burned while extinguishing the flames.

Big Rapids is 12 years old and has a population of 3,200. About 700 men are employed during the winter by men living in Big Rapids, cutting logs. It is said that the coming season is to be one of great activity; one correspondent writes that double the number of logs will be cut this season over any previous one. The men are paid $26 per month and boarded.

A poor widow in Marshall, who has three children to support, managed by hard labor at odd hours to raise about five bushels of potatoes. After diging and covering them with leaves over night, with the intention of storing them away the next day, some mean thief came during the night and stole the hard-earned food from the poor widow's mouth.

The iron is now laid on the Flint & Pere Marquette Road to within about twenty miles of Lake Michigan. For the remaining distance, grading, bridging and the furnishing of ties have been completed, and the progress will be governed by the promptness in the arrival of the iron, the force employed being adequate to the laying of two miles daily.

An Adrian correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* says: J. W. Tolford, of the town of Dover, reports finding a stripped snake, a few days ago, in a pasture lot. The snake looked as though it had swallowed a frog, and, upon Mr. Tolford's squeezing it, he forced out sixty-three young snakes from the old one. The young snakes were from seven and three quarters to nine and a quarter inches long, all alive and well, as they would run off after being in the sun a short time.

A Holland City correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* says: Hunters have been enjoying two or three bear hunts near this place. Bruin appears to feel interested in our politics, or cornfields, this fall; for it had been supposed that this relic of early days would not venture outside of dime novels. Mr. Brooks killed one of the black gentlemen near the lake, and but three miles from town, a few days ago, and another was killed by a man named Crispell, near this place. Several others have been seen, and one or two killed by Indians.

About nine years ago a man living in Tecumseh, named Jackson, secured the indorsement of Mr. Patrick Curry to a note of $56 upon false pretenses. Jackson left the State and the note was paid at maturity by Curry. Nothing was seen of Jackson until a few days ago, when he returned, thinking as the note was outlawed, he could return in safety. Curry no sooner saw him than he had a warrant issued and the young man was arrested upon a criminal charge. Jackson was then glad to pay the amouut of the note and interest for nine years. The amount was nearly $100.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that an arrangement has been entered into by the managers of Western railroads whereby the companies will not in future pay any indemnities to employes for injuries re ceived on the roads, and the Michigan Central road has notified its employes that the company will not guarantee them against injury nor agree to pay their bills or support them or their families in case of casualty, and that they must assume all risks attendant upon the business themselves. The reason assigned is that the net earnings of the railroads have now become so small that the companies cannot afford this burden, which has become a very onerous one.

Two large panthers left the northern wilds recently to pay the sunny south, and especially Ionia county, a visit. While out foraging on Friday last in the woods west of Lyons, the panthers heard what they supposed to be a wild turkey, and very stealthily they approached the spot, intending no doubt, to make a meal of the turkey. The calling came from a thicket of bushes, and instead of being a turkey it was a Mr. Gurnsey, imitating a turkey with a turkey-caller, and armed with a double barrelled gun, shot and rifle. He heard the panthers approaching and supposed they were turkeys coming in answer to his call, but what was his surprise when there came in sight only a few rods from him, two large panthers. He immediately fired his shot barrel at one of them and wounded it so that he had time to fire his rifle, and one of the panthers was killed upon the spot. The other immeditely concluded that it was too warm a climate for him, and left.

Presidential Thanksgiving Proclmation.

The following is the text of the President's proclamation for a day of Thanksgiving:

By the President of the United States of American.

A PROCLAMATION.

We are reminded by the changing seasons that it is time to pause in our daily vocations, and offer thanks to the Almighty God for the mercies and abundance of the year which is drawing to a close. The blessing of free government continue to be vouchsafed to us, the earth has responded to the labor of the husbandman, the land has been free from pestilence, internal order is being maintained, and peace with other powers has prevailed. It is fitting that at stated periods we should cease from our accustomed pursuits and from the turmoils of our daily lives and unite in thankfulness for the blessings of the past and in the cultivation of fraternal feelings towards each other.

Now, therefore, recognizing these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United State, do recommend to all citizens to assemble in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, and express their thanks for the mercy and favor of Almighty God, and laying aside all political contentions and all secular occupations, to observe such day as a day of rest, thanksgiving and praise.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of the Independence of the United States the 99th.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

By the President,

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

New Advertisements.

C. GEORG, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence No. 7 Washington street, four doors east of Main, Ann Arbor, Mich.

EUGENE K. FRUEAUFF, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania. Office Hill's Opera House, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1503m3

LOST!

On Monday, Nov. 2d, between the toll gate on the Saline road and Muhlig Bros. cabinet store in this city, a calf skin pocked book, containing $20 06 in money. A liberal reward will be given the finder on leaving the same at this office or returning it to the owner in Milan,

1503w1 G. W. STEVESON.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the German Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Washtenaw Co. Mich., will be held at the School House in Lodi, opposite the German Church in Scio, on Monday, December 7th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing officers and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before the meeting.

A general attendance is requested.

Dated, November 5, 1874

1503td WM. F. BUSS, Secy.

[ESTABLISHED 1801.]

THE EVENING POST,

PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK.

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

An Independent Journal, Complete in all its Departments of News and Criticism,

The EVENING POST is an advocate of the substitution of general laws for special legislation, of the freedom of trade, of the restoration and maintenance of a specie currency, of the decentralization of political power, of impartial taxation, of the restraint of monopolies, and of the reform of the civil service of the government; and it is an opponent of every form of disloyalty, whether manifesting itself in rebellion and sedition, in official oppression, extravagance and plunder, or in the attempted repudiation of the public debt.

It is the endeavor of its conductors to render it both a satisfactory vehicle of news and an impartial organ of opinion; and to maintain its reputation for sobriety and purity. With this intention they will strive to render all its departments—Financial and Commercial, Literary, Artistic, Scientific, Agricultural, Social and Political—accurate and fair, as well as enterprising and complete, will supplement their own labors with contributions and correspondence from other parts of the world, and will aim to exclude from its pages all vulgarity, whether of substance or of expression.

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After Jan. 1, 1875, the Publishers will pay the postage.

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TRY IT!

We will send the DAILY one month for $1 00, the WEEKLY for two months for 25 cents, or the SEMI-WEEKLY for two months for 50 cents.

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☞ POSTMASTERS and others desiring to act as agents will be furnished with Show Bills and further terms by applying to us.

The Evening Post and Other Publications.

Persons desiring to order other periodicals will find it to their advantage to send their subscriptions through this office. Either of the following publications will be supplied, in connection with the EVENING POST, on receipt of the sum named *in addition* to the regular rates given above.

These periodicals will be sent from the offices of the respective publishers, postage paid.

MONTHLIES.

Atlantic,	$3 25
Harper's,	3 25
Scribner's,	3 25
Lippincott's,	3 00
Galaxy,	3 00
Old and New,	3 00
Eclectic,	4 00
Agriculturalist,	1 10
St. Nicholas,	2 50
Popular Science Monthly,	4 00
New York Medical Journal,	3 25

WEEKLIES.

Harper's Weekly,	$3 25
Harper's Bazar,	3 25
Appleton's Journal,	3 25
Living Age,	6 75
Advance,	2 50

Perfons wishing to order more than one of the above-named papers or magazines, or any others not included in this list, are invited to send for terms.

Address,

WILLIAM C. BRYANT & Co.,

NEW YORK.

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN

On the night of October 23d, 1874, from Z. M. Barber's barn, in Leoni, one Sorrel, five-year old Mare, flat-footed and a little lame in one fore foot, newly shod in front and unshod behind, weighing about 1,000 pounds. One boot-box open Buggy, with spring back, painted black, gearing striped blue, and box striped with gold leaf, patent wheels, G. H. Gale's name-plate on back spring bar, and an old single harness.

$50 Reward will be given by the owner for the return of the property, and $50 will be paid by the Sheriff of Jackson County for the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

IRVING THOMPSON,
1502w2* W. R. BROWN, Sheriff,

Ordinance No. 83.

AN ORDINANCE to prevent the sale of Intoxicating Drinks to Students and Minors, and to prevent their being permitted to play at games of chance where such drinks are sold.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the city of Ann Arbor:

SECTION 1. That it shall not be lawful for any person, by himself, his clerk or agent, to permit any student in attendance at any public or private institution of learning in the city of Ann Arbor, or any minor to play at cards, dice, billiards, or any game of chance in any part of any building in which spirituous liquors or intoxicating drinks are sold, nor shall it be lawful for any person by himself, his clerk or agent to sell or give to any student in attendance at any public or private institution of learning in said city, or any minor any spirituous or intoxicating drinks, except when prescribed by a regular physician for medical purposes, and any person who shall offend against either of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed to have been guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined Twenty Dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprision in the County jail not exceeding sixty days.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be published for two weeks successively in the *Michigan Argus* and *Peninsular Courier and Family Visitant*, the two newspapers published in said city of Ann Arbor, and shall take effect at the expiration of fifteen days after the first insertion in said papers.

Made and passed by the Common Council of said city of Ann Arbor this second day of November A. D. 1874.

HIRAM J BEAKES, Mayor.

W. A. LOVEJOY, Recorder.

Chancery Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Fourth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery. Daniel Hand, complainant, *vs.* George D. Hill, Francis A. Hill, James C. Allen, Francis E. Allen, Elisha S. Fassett, Lucy C Fassett, Ambrose V. Robinson, Charles Baxter, Lewis C. Risdou, William M. White, George Jerome, Harrison Sessions, and Timothy Riley, Defendants. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, at Ann Arbor, on the fifth day of November, 1874, upon proof by affidavit on file, that the said Elisha S. Fassett, one of said defendants, is continually absent from his place of residence, to wit: the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and that said William M. White, one of said defendants, is not a resdent of the State of Michigan, but that he resides in the State of New York, it is on motion of Alpheus Felch, the solicitor for said complainant ordered that the said defendants Elisha S. Fassett and William M. White, appear in said suit and answer the bill of complaint therein within three months from this date; also that this order be published once in each week for six weeks in succession in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and published in said county, the first publication to be within twenty days from this date.

Dated, November 5, 1874.

ALPHEUS FELCH,
JOHN F. LAWRENCE. Solicitor for Comp.
Circuit Court Commissioner, Washtenaw County, Michigan. 1503

Estate of Hiram Fisk.

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

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hiram Fisk, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Maria Fisk, widow of said deceased, praying that her dowery in the estate of said deceased may be assigned to her.

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

(A true copy.) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1503 Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS James McMahon and Fannie McMahon of the city of Ann Arbor county of Washtenaw and State of ichigan, on the eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. executed a mortgage to Samuel Hutchinson, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, to secure the payment of certain principal and interest money therein mentioned, which mortgage was recorded in the office of th. Register of Deeds in said county, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1871, at four and one-half o'clock P. M. of said day, in liber 43 of mortgages, on page 432. and whereas default has been made for more than thirty days in the payment of an installment of interest money which became due on the eighth day of September, A. D. 1873 by reason wheleof and pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, said mortgagee hereby elects that so much of said principal as remains unpaid, with all arrearages of interest thereon, shall become due and payable immediately, and whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice five thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-eight cents for principal and interest, also an attorney's fee of thirty five dollars, should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same, in addition to all other costs; and no suit or proceedings having been instituted either in law or equity to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that on the twenty-third day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Aroor, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, to satisfy the amount of principal and interest above claimed as due, with the charges of such sale and attorney's fee of thirty-five dollars: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the township of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State aforesaid, known, bounded, and described as follows, to wit: Being the west fraction of the north-west fractional quarter of section number seventeen (17) town number two (2) south of range number six (6) east, containing sixty-nine acres of land (except nine acres sold to Jonn L. Tappan) also the east half of the southeast fractional quarter of section seventeen (17) township number two south of range number six (6) east, containing about seventy acres, except ten acres sold to Fralick and ten acres sold to Ross; also all that part of the south half of section number seventeen (17) township number two south of range number six (6) east, lying between the railroad and river, north of the line, containing about sixty-seven acres, containing in all one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land.

Dated, October 30, 1874.

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,
JOHN N. GOTT, Mortgagee.
Att'y for Mortgagee. 1502

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS Augustus F. Blanchard and Helen E. Blanchard of the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, executed a mortgage to Elmira P. Howe, of the city of Ann Arbor, county aforesaid, to secure the payment of certain principal and interest money therein mentioned, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county, on the second day of July, A. D. 1873, at 2¼ o'clock P. M. of said day, in liber 49 of mortgages, on page 431, and whereas default having been made for more than thirty days in the payment of an installment of said interest money which became due on the second day of July A. D. 1874, by reason whereof and pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, said mortgagee hereby elects that so much of said principal as remains unpaid with all arrearages of interest thereon shall become due and payable immediately; and whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars and forty cents for principal and interest, also thirty-five dollars as a reasonable solicitor or attorney fee, as often as any proceedings should be taken to foreclose said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted either in law or equity to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that on the twenty third day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, county aforesaid, (that being the place in which the Circuit Court for said county is held) and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, to satisfy the amount of principal and interest with the charges of sale and the attorney's fee of thirty-five dollars: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State aforesaid, and described as follows, to wit: Being lot number nineteen (19) in block number five (5) south of Huron street, and range number seven (7) east, according to a plat of Maynard and Morgan's addition to said Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan.

Dated, October 30, 1874.

ELMIRA P. HOWE,
JOHN N. GOTT, Mortgagee.
Att'y for Mortgagee. 1502

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the seventh day of January, in the year 1871, made by Mary Gore, of the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county and State of Michigan, to John T. Hallock, of the same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Washtenaw, on the day last mentioned, at 12½ o'clock P. M., in Liber 43 of Mortgages, on page 345, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said John T. Hallock to William Hulbert, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1872, and the instrument of the assignment thereof recorded in said Register's office, on the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., in Liber 4 of assignments of mortgages, on page 370; and was again duly assigned by said Hulbert to Christian Eberbach and Emanuel Mann, of said city of Ann Arbor, on the twenty-second of August, A. D. 1874, and the instrument of assignment thereof recorded in said Register's office, on the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1874, at 4¾ o'clock P. M., in Liber 50 of mortgages, on page 520; and there is due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of five hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty cents, together with thirty dollars in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid as an attorney's or solicitor's or collection fee, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose said mortgage, amounting in all to the sum of six hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty cents, which is now claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, we will foreclose said mortgage by sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of January, in the year 1875, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House in said city of Ann Arbor, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said county of Washtenaw, of the premises in said mortgage described, namely: All of lot numbered seven (7) in block number one (1) in Ormsby & Page's addition to the city of Ann Arbor, agreeable to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated, Ann Arbor, October 27th, 1874.

CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,
EMANUEL MANN,
A. FELCH, Attorney Assignees.
for Assignees. 1502td

A FULL LINE

—OF—

all kinds of

Sewing Machine Needles

AT

WINES & WORDEN'S.

1501tf

The PEOPLES' DRUGSTORE

OLD STAND OF

R. W. Ellis & Co.,

PURE

Drugs and Liquors

of choice selection. Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils and Brushes of all kinds. Large assortment of Toilet Goods and superior Perfumeries.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

a specialty, of Tiemann's, Kolbe's, and Ford's manufacture.

PRICES LOW.

Prescriptions put up by men of experience at all hours of the day or night.

No 2 MAIN ST., ANN ARBOR.

HALE & TREMAIN.

1874. 1874.

FOR FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS

—GO TO THE—

FARMERS' STORE!

We are now showing the largest stock of

Dry Goods

Ever brought to this city.

Which were bought at

PANIC PRICES!

And will be sold at Panic Prices

FOR CASH.

Don't fail to

CALL AND SEE PRICES.

No. 18 SOUTH MAIN ST. ANN ARBOR.

G. W. HAYS, Supt.

DON'T READ THIS!

That ever reliable dealer,

WM. WAGNER

has in store a full stock of Ready-Made

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

Which MUST and WILL be sold at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

Also a full stock of Cloths, to be

CUT AND MADE TO ORDER.

Style and Work warranted to suit.

Also a Full Line of Furnishing Goods.

CALL and C.

WM. WAGNER,

21 SOUTH MAIN ST. ANN ARBOR. 1496

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1874.

Having closed my connection with the ARGUS office, it is necessary that all open accounts be immediately settled. For the present I shall be at the office almost daily, in readiness to receipt for subscription arrears or for sums due for advertising or job work. When not in the office Messrs. Carr and Goulet will accept payment and receipt for me.

E. B. POND.

Local Brevities.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ARGUS.

— A slight shower of rain yesterday.

— Thanksgiving: Thursday, Nov. 25th.

— A lively place of business: the postoffice, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M.

—The "beautiful snow" made its first appearance in this locality on Friday last.

—The Board of Supervisors adjourned on Friday last, to meet again Monday, Dec. 14th.

—A jubilant man—D. Cramer; cause: he won $50 of Beal's money on the election.

— The Rector of the Episcopal Church having returned will officiate on Sunday next.

—The appearance of St. Thomas' Church has been materially improved by being painted and penciled.

—John and Fred Bross, of this city, have gone to the northern part of the State on a hunting expedition.

—The Supreme Court finished its business and adjourned on Friday last. No decision was rendered in the Beal-Chase case.

— The ladies of St. Thomas' Church are making extensive preparations for their coming fair, which will be held commencing Nov. 15th.

—The residence of T. W. Root on Huron street, is undergoing extensive alterations, the main part of which is being raised to two stories.

— The Rev. J. E Davis, of Macomb county, and father of L. Davis, of Ann Arbor, now 87 years of age, joined the Masonic fraternity in 1818.

— A new ordinance has been adopted by the Common Council, prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors and students, which we publish in another column.

—The Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Co. held its annual election on Thursday of last week. D. L. Quirk and E. F. Uhl, of Ypsilanti, were among the directors chosen.

— We learn that A. G. DeForest, of Ann Arbor town, who was injured by his carriage being upset while returning from Ypsilanti some four weeks since, still lies in a critical condition.

—Prof. Tyler will deliver the next discourse at University Hall, on Sunday afternoon next, and will be a continuation of his last Sunday's discourse—The Life and Character of Thomas.

—Miss Lulla Love, daughter of the editor of the Northern Christian *Advocate*, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the Michigan University, has been appointed a Medical Missionary to Moradabad, India.

— A few days since a satchel was stolen from the office of the Gregory House. The supposed thief has been arrested at Three Rivers, with the satchel in his possession, and brought back to this city and lodged in jail.

—The Democracy held a jollification meetieg last evening at the Court House, the room being filled to overflowing. Speeches were made by Gov. Felch, R. E. Frazer, E. F. Uhl, of Ypsilanti, D. Cramer, and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

— Albert Sorg, while engaged in painting on the Catholic church in this city, Thursday last, met with a severe accident. The ladder on which he was standing was overturned by a sudden gust of wind, and he fell over twenty feet, seriously injuring his foot.

— The Common Council on Monday evening allowed bills, payable from the several funds, in the following amounts: General fund, $420 82; general street fund, $80 88; First ward $90 88; Second ward, $37 91; Third ward, $30 75; Fourth ward, $26 85; Fifth ward, $5 75; Sixth ward, $4 58.

—The Supreme Court on Friday last, in the *case of* The People vs. The Board of Regents: application for mandamus for the appointment of two homeopathic professors in the Medical Department of the University, was disposed of by the following decision: "The very able argument in this case has not brought any member of the court to any different views from those heretofore sufficiently expressed, and we therefore make no order."

The report of Marshal Loveland shows the number of arrests made, for the quarter ending Nov. 1st, as follows:

Drunk and disorderly,	22
Common drunkards,	6
Indecent exposure of person,	1
Assault and battery,	8
Breach of the peace and disorderly conduct,	11
Trespass,	2
Keeping saloon open on Sunday,	3
Breach of Ordinance at the depot,	3
Selling intoxicating liquor to drunkards and tiplers,	3
Larceny,	3
Using profane language,	1
Saloon open after eleven o'clock P. M.,	1
Perjury,	1
Keeping a disorderly house,	2
Vagrancy,	1
Total,	68

At the meeting of the Common Council, held on Monday evening, the following sums for the purposes named, were ordered levied and collected by tax the present year:

For principal of Medical College bonds,	$6,500
Interest on Medical College bonds, and amount paid for forbearance thereof,	650
General fund for general purposes,	6,000
General street fund,	2,00
Pay of Firemen, voted by tax-paying electors in 1874,	400
In 1st Ward for ward fund.	700
2d Ward " " "	1,000
3d Ward " " "	1,000
4th Ward " " "	1,000
5th Ward " " "	350
6th Ward " " "	500

The following are the receipts and expenditures of the County treasury for the past year:

RECEIPTS.

To Balance on last year's settlement,	$ 4,241 08
Received State tax,	49,111 52
County tax,	46,432 82
Rejected tax,	1,098 52
Ditch tax,	515 78
Miscellaneous receipts,	106 95
Fine money,	944 75
Primary school money,	6,240 50
Redemption taxes,	539 76
Delinquent taxes,	1,218 55
Superintendents ef Poor.	14,546 86
Total,	$124,997 09

EXPENDITURES.

On account of State tax,	$ 44,000 00
County Orders,	14,576 60
Contingent fund orders,	10,511 26
Poor Orders,	30,462 32
Jurors and witnesses fees,	4,617 89
House of Correction,	766 97
Insane Asylum,	1,525 40
Ditch orders,	554 81
Delinquent taxes returned,	3,448 59
Primary School money to Town Treasurers,	6,240 50
Fine money to Town Treasurers,	751,62
Balance on hand,	7,541 13
Total,	$124,997 09

The balance yet remaining in the County Treasury belongs to the various fund as specified below:

Poor Fund,	$ 2,537 44
Salary of County Officers,	1,933 75
Stenographer,	263 24
House of Correction,	388 03
Insane Asylum,	378 00
Fine Money,	237 13
Ditch,	143 63
Building and repairing,	559 91
Due State for taxes and redemption,	1,100 00
Total,	$7,541 13

A hunting match occurred in Lodi, on Saturday, October 24, 1874, between the following named gentlemen, of which the following is the result:

D. Hunt,	100.	J. Drake,	120
A. Wilsey,	115.	E. P. Harper,	120
A. Meyers,	105.	George Johnson,	45
L. B. Wood,	65.	C. C. Warner,	245
H. G. Voorhies,	215.	George Sperry,	45
John Lowry,	105.	E. E. Sheldon,	165
Total,	705.	Total,	740

In the evening the party, with their ladies, assembled at Mr. John Lowry's residence and partook of an oyster supper at the expense of the defeated ones, and passed the evening in social enjoyment.—*Saline Review.*

Fatal Saloon Row.

On Friday evening last a row took place in the saloon of R. Flannary, on Main street, in which Hiram Pickard, Jethro Maybe, and one Hanlon were engaged. Mr. Flannary, while attempting to enforce order, was struck upon the head with a chair, in the hands of Maybe, from the effects of which he died on Sunday evening. Coroner Breakey held an inquest on Monday, Prosecuting-Attorney Allen conducting the examination of witnesses. We make the following

ABSTRACT OF THE TESTIMONY.

Charles Holiday was the first witness sworn, who testified substantially as follows: "I was in Flannary's saloon on Friday evening, October 30th. I there saw Joseph Audett, Hiram Pickard, Peter Hanlon, John Norton and two colored men. Saw also two strangers. Pickard was hopping around, drunk, and struck one of the strangers in the face. Deceased and witness told him it was too bad to strike a man that way, when Pickard shook hands with the stranger and begged his pardon and moved off. Soon after Pickard told Hanlon to pay Flannary the 10 cents he owed, when Hanlon said he did not owe him anything. Pickard then knocked Hanlon down and was then told by Flannary to leave the house. Pickard said he would go when he got ready, and then Flannary put his hand on Pickard's collar and said, 'You must go now.' Pickard offering resistance, John Flannary came to his brother's aid. The two got Pickard between the screen and the door, when Jethro Maybe jumped up and witness told Maybe to let them alone. Maybe grasped John Flannary and took him off, leaving Pickard in the hands of Richard Flannary. Witness took hold of Maybe and pulled him off John Flannary, when Maybe picked up a chair and I said don't strike me with that. Then he (Maybe) dodged around behind the stove and struck Richard Flannary, the deceased, with the chair on the head. Flannary fell to the floor when he was struck."

The brother of the deceased and other witnesses testified that they saw Richard Flannary struck by Maybe, and to the other facts given in Holliday's testimony.

Dr. William Smith testified to the fact of his having been summoned to attend the deceased on Friday night. Early Saturday morning he was called again, and found his patient in a comatose condition, in which state he remained until the time of his death. Witness made a *post-mortem examination*, with the following result: "In my opinion the fracture of the skull and the resulting hemorrhage and pressure upon the brain by the clot caused death." Dr. Leiter, who assisted in the post mortem examination, corroborated the testimony of Dr. Smith.

After hearing the testimony the jury rendered the following

VERDICT:

That the said R. Flannary came to his death on the night of Nov. 1st about 20 minutes after 10 clock in consequence of a blow on the head by a chair in the hands of Jethro Maybe on the evening of Oct. 30th, 1874, in the saloon of the said R. F. in the city of Ann Arbor, and the jury believe that one Hiram Pickard, who was there present at the time the blow was given, aided and abetted the assault, and should be held criminally responsible with Maybe for the death of Flannary.

Maybe has been arrested and lodged in jail; Pickard made his escape and is still at large.

Mr. Flannary was about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

The following are the amounts of State and County taxes apportioned by the Supervisors, and also the equalized valuation of the several townships:

Cities and Towns.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Equalized.
Augusta,	1,043 17	1,233 23	210,000
Ann Arbor Town,	2,116 14	2,501 69	426,000
A. A. City, 1st & 2d Wards,	3,959 06	4,680 38	797,000
" " 3d & 4th "	2,116 14	2,501 69	426,000
" " 5th & 6th "	1,246 83	1,474 00	251,000
Bridgewater,	1,654 16	1,955 54	333,000
Dexter,	1,296 50	1,532 72	261,000
Freedom,	1,579 65	1,867 46	318,000
Lima,	1,654 16	1,955 54	333,000
Lodi,	2,076 40	2,454 71	418,000
Lyndon,	938 85	1,109 90	189,000
Manchester,	2,508 56	2,965 61	505,000
Northfield,	1,564 75	1,849 84	315,000
Pittsfield,	2,439 03	2,883 40	491,000
Salem,	1,902 54	2,249 17	383,000
Scio,	3,025 18	3,576 35	609 000
Superior,	1,922 41	2,272 66	387,000
Saline,	2,593 02	3,065 45	522,000
Sylvan,	1,808 16	2,137 59	364,000
Sharon,	1,614 42	1,908 56	325,000
Webster,	1,947 25	2,302 02	392,000
York,	1,917 44	2,266 79	386,000
Ypsilanti Town,	2,185 68	2,583 90	440,000
" City, 1st Dis.,	2,985 45	3,529 37	601,000
" " 2d "	1,579 65	1,867 46	318,000

The amount of Fine money paid into the office of County Treasurer for the past year, is as follows:

Oct. 24, 1873, John G. Crane, Justice of the Peace,	$30 00
Oct. 30, 1873, James McMahon, Justice of the Peace,	30 00
Oct. 30, 1873, Richard Beahan, Justice of the Peace,	26 00
Nov. 14, 1873, Michael Fleming, Sheriff,	25 00
Nov. 19, 1873, C. H. Manly, Justice of the Peace,	1 00
Dec. 12, 1873, Wm. N. Stevens, County Clerk,	300 00
Dec. 13, 1873, Wm. N. Stevens, County Clerk,	125 00
Dec. 15, 1873, C. H. Manly, Justice of the Peace,	2 00
Dec. 22, 1873, Munson Goodyear, Justice of the Peace,	5 00
Jan. 10, 1874, Michael Fleming, Sheriff,	25 00
Feb. 12, 1874, Charles Woodruff, Clerk, Ypsilanti City,	20 00
March 28, 1874, Edward Clark, Justice of the Peace,	20 00
April 7, 1874, Munson Goodyear, Justice of the Peace,	6 00
April 9, 1874, Edward Clark, Justice of the Peace,	40 00
May 9, 1874, Michael Fleming, Sheriff,	5 00
Aug. 20, 1874, Orin Thatcher, Justice of the Peace,	30 00
Sept. 7, 1874, E. Clark, Justice of the Peace,	5 00
Oct. 7, 1874, Munson Goodyear, Justice of the Peace,	25 00
Oct. 15, 1874, Ezra Jones, Justice of the Peace,	7 00
Oct. 17, 1874, J. W. Babbitt, Justice of the Peace,	9 00
Oct. 19, 1874, Geo. C. Page, Justice of the Peace,	5 00
Oct. 20, 1874, C. H. Manly, Justice of the Peace,	10 00
Oct. 23, 1874, Wm. N. Stevens, County Clerk,	50 00
Total,	$801 00

"HIDDEN HAND," AND "SHADOWY HAND."—Rev. Henry Morgan's new book "Shadowy Hand," published Sept. 1st, 450 pages, illustrated, is a story of real life, abounding in incidents both pathetic and comic. It is predicted that its sale will exceed that of "Ned Nevins," which reached over 20,000 copies the first year. Grand chance for agents. Price of the book, $1 50. Agents favorably dealt with. Address Morgan Chapel, Boston.

Mr. Morgan's new lecture, "Hidden Hand, Pulpit and the Stage," is not Tom Taylor's drama "Hidden Hand" with the poisoned cup, nor the "Hidden Hand" of Mrs. Southworth's "Capitola," but the "Hiding of God's Power in soul forces."

☞ 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

Democrats and Republicans have formed a "ring" and now unanimously declare Joe T. Jacobs & Co., the Clothiers, have the largest stock and the lowest prices in Washtenaw county. One price and fair dealing is what pleases the people Room No. 24 South Main St., Bank block. 1503

The Farmers' Store has now on hand 100 barrels of Salt for sale cheap for cash.

The Farmers' Store has for sale two cases all wool Check Flannels, which will be sold at panic prices.
GEO. W. HAYS, Supt.

MARRIED.

In Ann Arbor, Nov. 4th, by Rev. C. H. Brigham GEORGE W. GLAZIER to ETTA L. daughter of Mr. GEORGE W. ORCOTT.

At Gibson House, Adrian, Mich., Nov. 3d, 1874, by Rev. A. F. Bourns, Mr. TORREY C. THOMPSON of Mason, Iowa, and Miss MARY R. HUGHES, of Adrian, Mich. Both formerly of this city.

DIED

At the residence of her son, B. W. CARDELL, in Howell, Mich, Oct. 29th 1874, Mrs. CLEMENTIA CARDELL, aged 88 years and 6 months. Mother of Mrs. C. A. CORSELIUS, of this city.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, Nov., 5, 1874.

APPLES.—25@50c.
BUTTER—28@30c.
CORN—60@75c. per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 10c.
EGGS—Command 25c
HAY—$10@16 per ton, according to quality.
HONEY—In cap, 25c.
LARD—The market stands at 16c.
ONIONS—$1.00.
OATS—40@45c.
POTATOES—50@65c.
TURNIPS—25@30c.
WHEAT—White, $95@1.05; Amber $.85@1.00
TURKEYS—13c.

Detroit Produce Market.

Latest quotations for leading articles of country produce—Nov. 29, are as follows:

WHEAT—white, $1.05@1 12; amber 1.00 @1 05
BARLEY—$1.90@2.45 per cental.
RYE—75@80c. per bu.
CORN—60@80c.
OATS—50@54c.
POTATOES—55@80c.
HAY—17@$20.
BUTTER—28@32c.
EGGS—18@22c.
LARD—14@15c.
HONEY—17@23c.

TO CAPITALISTS.

CITY OF ANN ARBOR, MICH., }
NOVEMBER 2, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received in pursuance of the following resolutions of the Common Council of the city of Ann Arbor, adopted October 26, 1874: *Resolved,*

First. That is expedient to have contstructed in said city of Ann Arbor, works for the purpose of supplying said city and the inhabitants thereof with water, but that it is inexpedient for said city, under the power granted in its charter, to build such works.

Second. That, as an inducement to the formation of a Company for the purpose of constructing and operating such works, this Council will, as soon as practicable after the passage hereof, advertise for and receive sealed proposals, each to be signed by at least five responsible bidders, for furnishing said city with water for public or municipal purposes, for the period or term of ten years, with the privilege to said city of an additional term of fifteen years, at a rate, or for a consideration, not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum, in the manner and on the terms and conditions more particularly specified in the next succeeding resolution.

Third. That this Council, in behalf of said city of Ann Arbor, undertakes and obligates itself to contract for the supply of water aforesaid, in the manner above and hereinafter specified and provided, with the lowest bidders for furnishing such supply, by sealed proposals aforesaid, when and as soon as such bidders shall have completed their organization as a Company for the purpose of supplying said city and the inhabitants thereof with water, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of companies for the introduction of water into towns, cities and villages in the State of Michigan," approved April 3, 1869: Provided that such company shall, on its part, obligate itself to build and complete in said city of Ann Arbor, within one year from the date of such contract, works of sufficient capacity to reasonably and properly supply said city and the inhabitants thereof with water, and within the same period, to properly and permanently lay down in said city at least fifty thousand feet of main or supply pipe of sufficient strength and size to adequately and at all times furnish water for fire duty and protection in said city; and to furnish, connect and permanently set in suitable and sufficient frost-cases, for the use of said city, sixty good and sufficient Ludlow fire hydrants, with two two-and-a-half-inch nozzles each, and six first-class "Center Street" hydrants, to be located by the authorities of said city reasonably near to main or suply pipe that shall have been laid by such company; and thereafter, at all times during the term or terms aforesaid for the consideration, not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum, proposed and accepted in manner aforesaid, to fully and properly supply such hydrants with water for the use of said city, under a sufficient head, pressure or power, by machinery or otherwise, for efficient, continued and adequate fire duty and protection in any and every part of said city, without the aid or use of a fire engine; and further, at all times during the term or terms aforesaid, to maintain the aforesaid hydrants, and, upon the reasonable notification of the authorities of said city, to preserve the same in good repair; and further, from time to time, and at all times during the term or terms aforesaid, to permit said city without additional charge therefor, to make and maintain connection of all such other or additional fire hydrants as it may elect to provide at its own cost, with the main or supply pipe of such company; and at all times during the term or terms aforesaid to fully and properly supply, without additional charge to said city, all such other or additional hydrants, with water for fire duty or protection, in manner aforesaid; and further, of the main or supply pipe to be laid within one year from the date of such contract, in manner aforesaid, to lay at least two thousand and five hundred feet south of Liberty street, between Main and State streets, in the First Ward of said city, two thousand and five hundred feet on Liberty and Huron streets, west of First street, in the Second Ward of said city, three thousand feet, on Miller Avenue and Spring street, in the Third Ward of said city two thousand and five hundred feet north of Ann street and east of Detroit street, in the Fourth Ward of said city, one thousand feet in the Fith Ward of said city, and two thousand and five hundred feet east of State street, in the Sixth Ward of said city; and further, from time to time during the term or terms aforesaid, and the continuance of such company, according to the growth and increase of said city, and such company receiving reasonable guarantee of a return of not less than ten per cent. per annum on all necessary increase of expenditure or investment, to enlarge the capacity of such works and the extent of such main or supply pipe, so that said city and the inhabitants thereof may at all times be properly and fully supplied with water for all municipal and domestic purposes.

Fourth. That, as a further inducement or encouragement to the formation of such company, this Council further undertakes and obligates itself in behalf of said city of Ann Arbor, to grant by Ordinance, to such company, when duly organized in manner aforesaid, all such right to the use of the streets, alleys and public grounds of said city, as shall be necessary to enable such company to properly construct, enlarge, extend and operate the aforesaid works, subject only to such just and reasonable terms, restrictions and limitations, as are contemplated by the provisions of the aforesaid act; and further, that this Council also undertakes and obligates itself, in behalf of said city, as aforesaid, to exempt such company, by Ordinance aforesaid, at all times, from the imposition of any restriction in respect to rates or charges for water contemplated by section 15 of the aforesaid act, that would, if imposed, prevent such company from realizing an annual net income, gain or profit, over and above operating expenses, cost of extensions and repairs and interest on money borrowed, if any, equal to fifteen per cent, on its capital stock represented by the actual cost of the construction, enlargement and extension of such works, on condition that such company shall contract with said city in the manner specified in the preceding resolutions and shall, at all times, keep and perform all undertakings, covenants and conditions on its part to be kept or performed in pursuance of such contract.

All proposals must be made on or before the fifteenth day of December next, and addressed to the Committee on Water Works, Ann Arbor, Mich. Sixty days will be allowed for organization of Company and completion of contract after notification of acceptance of bid. Further information, if desired, will be furnished by the committee on application.

H. J. BEAKES,
MOSES ROGERS,
W. D. SMITH,
MOSES SEABOLT,
B. F. GRANGER,
Committee.

NOTICE!

I hereby give notice that I have been duly appointed Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania.
Dated, Nov. 4, 1874.
EUGENE K. FRUEAUFF.
Office, Hill's Opera House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

SECURE YOURSELF A HOME.

Valuable City Lots forsale Cheap, and long time given for payment if desired.
1475m3 C. H. MILLEN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Passenger trains now leave the several stations, as follows

GOING WEST.

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

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Day Exp.	Detroit Express.	Atlantic Express.	Night Ex.	Dexter Accom'n.
	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
Chicago, leave,	5 00	9 00		5 15	9 00	
		P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	11 05	1 35	5 00	—	2 35	
	P. M.			A. M.		
Jackson,	2 33	4 05	8 00	12 30	5 10	
Grass Lake,	3 08	—	8 31	—	—	
Chelsea,	3 33	—	8 55	—	—	A. M.
Dexter,	3 50	—	9 17	—	—	6 35
Ann Arbor,	4 13	5 10	9 45	1 55	6 30	7 00
Ypsilanti,	4 35	5 27	10 10	2 15	6 50	7 25
Detroit, arrive,	5 55	6 30	11 20	3 30	8 00	8 45

The Atlantic and Pacific Express run between Jackson and Niles on the Air Line.
The Kalamazoo Accommodation runs east daily; west daily except Saturday.
Dated, May 24, 1874.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & INDIANA RAILROAD.

GOING WEST. —1874— GOING EAST.

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

Trains run by Chicago time.
To take effect Aug. 13, 1874
W. F. PARKER, Sup't, Ypsilanti.

Flint & Pere Marquette R. R.

TOLEDO, SAGINAW AND NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN.

Close and reliable connections made at Wayne Junction with trains of the Michigan Central R. R.
Three trains North and two South daily except Sunday.

TIME CARD OF JUNE 23d, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

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

GOING SOUTH.

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

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

A REPRESENTATIVE AND
CHAMPION OF AMERICAN ART TASTE!

Prospectus for 1875—Eighth Year.

THE ALDINE

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA,
Issued Monthly.

"A Magnificent Conception wonderfully carried out."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—*THE ALDINE.*

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

The national feature of *THE ALDINE* must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While *THE ALDINE* is a strict American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of *THE ALDINE*, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with *THE ALDINE*, is an important feature, and its magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of *THE ALDINE* is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisitions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"Man's Unselfish Friend"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to *THE ALDINE* for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all *THE ALDINE* pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be described among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of *THE ALDINE*. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay *for one year in advance*. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

TERMS.

One Subsuription, entitled to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and the Art Union,

$6.00 per annum, in advance.

(No charge for postage.)

Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 Cents.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, *without responsibility to the publishers*, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

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

THE ALDINE COMPANY,
58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

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 purchasiug.*

15 *South Main Street.* ☞

Go to the Farmers' Store for your 50 cent Corsets, Dress Trimmings, Ball Fringe, etc., etc.

JOE T. JACOBS & CO.,

One-Price Clothiers!

No. 24 South Main St., Bank Block.

PARTIAL PRICE LIST.

Children's Suits,	$2.50, 3.00, 5.50, 7.50
Boys "	$5.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00
Youths "	$6.00, 8.00, 10.50, 13.50
Men's "	$8.00, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00
Overcoats,	$3.50 and upwards.
Uundershirts and Drawers	50c 75c and 90c.
Cardigan Jackets,	$1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00.

HATS AND CAPS A FULL LINE,

—AND—

PRICES SATISFACTORY.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GLOVES AND MITTENS

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

ATTRACTIVE PRICES. ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

C. H. MILLEN & SON

Have just opened and offer at Extraordinary Bargains

500 PAIR TWO-BUTTON PARIS KID GLOVES

At the low price of 95 cents per pair, good value at $1.50.

100 Felt Skirts at half last year's prices.

Come and see our Wool Empress Cloths and get prices.
Come and see our Black Alpacas and Cashmeres and get prices.
Come and see our New Plaids and get prices.
Come and see our entire stock of Dress Goods and get prices.
Come and see our Plaid and Shaker Flannels and get prices.
Come and see our Yak, Guipure and Spanish Laces and get prices
Come and see our $1.00 Black Silks, cheap at $1.50.
Come and see the cheapest Hosiery in the city.
Come and see the cheapest Underwear in the city.
Come and see our 50c., 75c., and $1.00 Corsets.
Come and see our 75c., $1.00, and $1.25 Cloths.
Come and see the cheapest Brown and Bleached Sheeting in city
Come and see our entire stock and get prices.

☞ **It pays for Everybody to trade at the Cash Dry Goods House of C. H. MILLEN & SON.**

NEW GOODS AT MAYNARD'S

JUST OPENED!

We have the only Cheap Stock in the city, all others having been bought too early in the season.

It is well known that Dry Goods have fallen off from 5 to 20 per cent. within the last twenty days. We have

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS AT 12 1-2 CTS. PER YD.

Fast Colored Prints at 8 cents per yard.

5000 yrds. Yard Wide Bleached Cotton,

better than Lonsdales, at 10c per yd., by the piece only.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK IN DOMESTIC COTTONS

Flannels, Shawls, Waterproofs,

GLOVES & HOSIERY!

Table Linens, Towels Napkins, and an endless variety of small Wares.

These goods have been bought low. Cash buyers should not fail to see this stock.

Dry Goods Cheaper than before the War.

JOHN H. MAYNARD.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 16, 1874.

CITY DRUG STORE!

SIGN OF THE GLASS MORTAR.

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

NO. 12 EAST HURON STREET

(Cook's Hotel Block). I have cleaned, Re-fitted, and Re-stocked the Store with Pure Drugs and Medicines. A full line of Fancy Articles, Perfumes, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Sponges. Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

PAINTS AND OILS,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes. Agents for Tieman's Celebrated

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Physicians' prescriptions a Specialty. 1500 L.S. LERCH.

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.

MACK & SCHMID

Are now opening a large

STOCK OF NEW FALL GOODS

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

MOURNING GOODS, BLK. SILK, ALPACAS,

Brillianteens, Mohairs, Shawls, Cloths,

CASSIMERES, COATINGS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, QUILTS, LINENS, CURTAINS, AND UNDERWEAR:

The greater part of these goods were bought direct of the manufacturer and importer for cash, and we offer them at the lowest prices for which goods can be sold.

☞ Our Alpacas, Mohairs, and Brillianteens can not be surpassed for exellence of finish and perfection of color.

LYNCH AND KINNUCAN,

MERCHANT

TAILORS.

Our stock of fine Woolens, for Fall and Winter wear, is now complete, comprising one of the largest and strictly imported lines ever before laid on the counters of any merchant tailoring establishment in the State. A full line of everything in our line will be found at our house.

Gentlemen about to replenish their wardrobe will consult

THEIR OWN INTEREST

by examining Our Stock before buying elsewhere.

128 JEFFERSON AVE.,

1499m3 DETROIT, MICH.

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 imits, finely located for fruit or garden purposes.
Also 40 acres.
Also 10 acres, with house and barn, and a livel stream of water running through the barn yard.
60 acres, a mile out.
I will sell any or all the above cheap, or exchange for cit property.
1874 JAMES McMAHON.

W. L. SNELL,

Collector and Real Estate Agent!

Especial attention given to the collection of accounts.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MORTGAGES NEGOTIATED.

☞ Office in McMahon's Block, rear of Court House, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1498m3

FABRIC

ROOFING!

THIS ROOFING IS DURABLE AND WATERPROOF; 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

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.

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.

Michigan Argus.

Curiosities of French Gardening.

The visitor who passes through the markets of Paris cannot fail to be struck by the size and beauty of the fruits and vegetables displayed. There are huge and perfect pears, a glistening array of salads, enormous heads of snowy cauliflower, and giant stalks of asparagus, which attract attention no less for their size and faultless condition, than for vast quantities, all equally fine and large of their kind. These are due to the wonderful skill and patient industry of the French gardeners, who are unequalled by any others, either here or in Europe, in the art of cultivating garden produce.

One cause of this superiority is the devotion of the French to specialties. This system obtains as generally among the gardeners as among the men of arts and sciences. An American market farmer or gardener divides his ground into many lots, and plants nearly every variety of truck known to the market. The French gardener gives himself up to the cultivation of a special class or succession of fruits or vegetables, and by long study and practice, by experimenting with various manures, soils, and modes of culture, arrives at the production of a perfect crop of his specialty, season after season, with unerring certainity.

He is also much more economical of space and more prodigal of labor than we are; or, in fact, than we need be. He seldom suffers his ground to lie fallow; crop succeeds crop in endless rotation; the cauliflower is set among the melon hills, ready to spread as soon as the melons are gathered. Between the rows of asparagus are planted early potatoes, lettuce, etc., in such a manner as to keep the ground constantly fruitful, and when the weather becomes frosty, and the sun loses a goodly share of its forcing power, large bell glasses are employed, one of which is placed over each plant,—especially in the case of the salads—and heat is thus concentrated upon it until its full growth is fairly attained.

The enormous size of the French asparagus is chiefly due to the manner of planting. Instead of setting the plants closely together, as we do, a space of at least six inches square is allowed to each "stool," which enables it to suck a large amount of nutriment from the soil, and becomes a strong and solid plant. Each stool is also manured repeatedly every season, the soil being carefully scraped away down to the roots, the compost placed around them, and the earth put back again.

The French system of cultivating the apple, pear, and peach is also peculiar. The trees are all grafted and dwarfed. A strong wire is stretched along in front of each row, about three feet above the ground. Upon this wire a single branch of each tree is trained, and as soon as well started this branch is made, by heavy pruning, the only fruit-bearing one on the tree. The consequence is that the entire strength of the tree goes to the nourishing of the fruit upon this branch, and this fruit becomes large and fair in proportion. This process, by the by, is borrowed from the Chinese.

The pear, however, is also largely grown in the pyramidal and other forms, but almost always from dwarfed stock.

In the cultivation of the peach the French gardeners have shown a curious and fanciful skill. Near the town of Montreil, a few miles only from Paris, there is a large number of gardens, inclosed in white-washed walls, against the surface of which peach-trees are trained in many fanciful forms. One of these is known as the "Napoleon peach." This is a specimen so trained as to figure in very large letters against the wall the name of "Napoleon," a single branch giving the formation of each letter, and the whole surrounded by a wreath composed of two large boughs trained in a circle. There are many other curiosities in French market gardening and pomology, the details of which are too long for the compass of a single article.

A Handy Garden Roller.

Take a joint of stove-pipe, six, seven or eight inches in diameter; set one end upon an inch board, and with a scratch awl or pencil mark around on the inside; reverse the pipe and mark the other end. Then with a pair of compass, find the center of those two wheels, and strike around their circumference, allowing for the iron. Saw or cut them true and round; bore a hole with a bit in their centers, to receive a shaft of half-inch round iron about three inches longer than the length of pipe. Now fit in one of these heads, and upset the sheet-iron pipe over it enough to hold it firmly in place. Put the shaft in and set the whole on the ground, taking care that the shaft stands true; and lastly put in a quart or two of dry sand, and stamp it hard with a suitable rammer, repeating the operation till the pipe is full to within one inch of the top. Fit in the other head with the shaft in place; upset the iron over it as before, and you have a roller as serviceable as one of all iron, and at almost no cost. To fit it for use, make a box of inch stuff; fit a handle to it, sloping at an angle of twenty degrees from its bottom board; put a cross head to the end of it, and for a garden or walk roller this cannot be beaten. If wanted heavier, it can be loaded with brickbats or earth; and for wheeling stones of rubbish off garden or lawn or newly plowed or spaded grounds it will be pronounced by all who try it "tip top." Any man or boy who can use a saw, plane and hammer can make one in a few hours, and with decent care it will last as many years.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Sunlight for the Sick.

Dr. Wm. H. Hammond, in discussing the sanitary influence of light, observes that the effects of deficient light upon the inmates of hospital wards and sick chambers have frequently come under his special notice; that most physicians know how carefully the attendants upon the sick endeavor to exclude every ray of light from the apartment, and even some members of the profession are singularly assiduous in this respect; but that the practice, except in some cases of actual disorder of the brain and other parts of the nervous system, is pernicious, admits of no question. During the late civil war Dr. H. visited a camp and hospital in West Virginia, in consequence of information received that the sickness and mortality there prevailing were unaccountably great, and he made a minute examination into all the circumstances connected with the situation of the camp, the food of the men, etc. Among other peculiarities he found the sick crowded into a small room, from which the light was excluded by blinds of India-rubber cloth. The patients were as effectually bleached as is celery by the earth being heaped up around it; pale, bloodless, ghost-like looking forms, they seemed to be scarcely mortal. Convalescence was, under such circumstances, according to Dr. Hammond, almost impossible, and his belief was that many of the men had died, who, had they been subjected to the operation of the simplest laws of nature, would have recovered.

Weather Signs.

Farmers predict a hard winter because rabbits are burrowing far into the ground. It is wise in a rabbit to do this. If he didn't some young man would have him out of that with a forked stick pretty quick. However, if that is a sign, it can be offset by the action of certain cockroaches around this office. Not one of them has even commenced to dig yet. They ramble around as if they expected apple trees to blossom in January, and sort of turn up their noses when they hear anything said about cold weather or the wolf of starvation. They don't seem to care a cent whether they swing on a gas burner or roost on the steam pipes, and their utter recklessness goes to show that the coming winter wont's be of much account.

Effect of Lightning on Trees.

The theory of the splitting of the trunks of trees by ligtning is the result of the sudden evaporation of the liquids contained within them has received much confirmation from experiments made by Osborn Reynolds, who succeeded in splitting small sticks of wood by passing the electric spark through them, after they had been impregnated with water. He also burst small glass tubes, which were filled with water, although the same tubes, when empty, allowed the electric spark to jump through them without in the least disturbing them. The most striking experiment made by him was upon a tube three-eighths of an inch exterior and one-eighth of an inch interior diameter, which could stand a pressure of at least 200 atmospheres to the square inch; this tube was 14 inches long and bent at a right angle. A very large electic flash being sent through the tube, it was split by the first discharge, and the pieces thrown to a distance of several feet, completely pulverized, as though it had been struck by a hammer. Reynolds estimates that the pressure must have been more than 1,000 atmospheres.

Cure for Diptheria.

The ravages of diptheria in Australia have been so extensive within the last few years that the government offered a large reward for any certain method of cure; and among other responses to this was one by Mr. Greathead, who at first kept his method a secret, but afterward communicated it freely to the public. It is simply the use of sulphuric acid, of which four drops are diluted in three-fourths of a tumbler of water, to be administered to a grown person and a smaller dose to children, at intervals not specified. The result is said to be coagulation of the dyptheric membrane and its ready removal by coughing. It is asserted that where the case thus treated has not advanced to a nearly fatal termination, the patient recovered in almost every instance.

Typhoid Fever Seed.—A distinguished medical authority warns the drinkers of water of wells near dwellings to beware of the typoid poison sure to be found sooner or later in these reservoirs, if any of the house drainage can percolate to them. The gelatinous matter often found upon the stones of a well is poison to the human system, probably causing by its spores a fermentation of the blood, with the abnormal heat of fever. Wholesome untainted water, is always free from all color and ordor. To test it thoroughly, place in it a few grains of lump sugar, and expose it, stoppered, to sunlight, in a window. If, even after an exposure of eight or ten days, the water become turbid, be sure that it has been contaminated by sewage of some kind. If it remains perfectly clear, it is pure and safe.

Breathing Through the Nose.

The pernicious habit of breathing through the mouth, while sleeping or waking, is very hurtful. There are many persons who sleep with the mouth open, and do not know it. They may go to sleep with it closed, and wake with it closed; but if the mouth is dry and parched on waking it is a sign that the mouth has been open during sleep. Snoring is a certain sign. This habit should be overcome. At all times, except when eating, drinking or speaking, keep the mouth firmly closed and breathe through the nostrils, and retire with a firm determination to conquer. The nostrils are the proper breathing apparatus—not the mouth. A man may inhale poisonous gases through the mouth without being aware of it, but not through the nose.—*Science of Health.*

A Mid-Ocean Rock.

The *Mercury* publishes rather a sensational report of a rock in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean as a solution of the mystery regarding the fate of the steamships City of Boston, President, Pacific, United Kingdom, the Ismailia and other vessels that have never been heard from after leaving port. The rock, it appears, lies in lattitude 40 north and longitude 62.18. It was discovered by Captain Picasso, of the Italian bark Teresa, which arrived at Queenstown October 2, from New York. Captain Picasso makes the following report of his discovery:

On the 9th of September, at 1 p. m., wind northerly, very light and clear weather, with sea perfectly smooth, observed on the horizon a large rock in the shape of a trapezium, about four miles to the windward, in lattitude 40 north, longitude 62.18 west; tried to beat up to it, but, owing to the lightness of the wind, could not do so. The rock lay north and south, and was of a reddish brown color; discerned the seaweed on it plainly with a glass. The dimensions are as follows: Length. 100 metres, 3 feet, 3 1-2 inches per metre, on the south part; 14 metres broad, and 6 metres out of the water, which was low about half-past two p. m. The rock bore north, and we made by chronometer calculation, the rock was in the exact position of latitue 40 north, longitude 62.18 west.

Capt. Picasso states that he has a chart of 1848 by Noneys on board, with this rock marked on it, but there are two degrees difference in longitude. This, he says, is accounted for by the incorrectness of the old chronometers. He was surprised at not finding this rock on an English chart by Wilson, dated 1872, and also on a French chart, same date. which is on board. He states that he tried for soundings, but could get none in the vicinity of the rock. According to Capt. Picasso's report, the rock is within a few seconds of the same degree as New York is situated in, and on a straight line from west to east, lying about 550 miles from our harbor, and nearly in the course of the ocean steamers, in what is known as the southern passage.

Naming Children.

A child has a right to his individuality, to be himself and no other; to maintain against the world the divine fact for which he stands. And before this fact father, mother, instructor should stand reverently; seeking rather to understand and intepret its significance than to wrest it from its original purpose. It is not necessarily to be inscribed with the family name, nor written over with the family traditions. Nature delights in surprises, and will not guarantee that the children of her poets shall sing, nor that every Quaker baby shall take kindly to drab-color, or have an inherent longing for a scoop-bonnet or a broad-brimmed hat.

In the very naming of a child his individuality should be recognized. He should not be invested with the cast-off cognomen of some dead ancestor of historical celebrity, a name musty as the grave-clothes of the original wearer—dolefully redolent of old associations—a ghostly index finger forever pointing to the past. Let it be something fresh; a new name standing for a new fact, the suggestion of a history yet to be written, a prophecy to be fulfilled. The ass was well enough clothed in his own russet, but when he would put on the skin of the lion every attribute became contemptible. Commonplace people slip easily through the world, but when we find them heralded by great names we resent the incongruity, and insist upon making them less than they are. George Washington selling peanuts, Julius Cæsar as a bootblack, and Virgil a vender of old clothes, make but a sorry figure. Leave to the dead kings their purple and ermine, to the poets their laurels, and to the heroes of the earth sole possession of the names they have rendered immortal.

Let the child have a name that does not mean too much at the outset, but which he can fill with his individuality, and make by-and-by to stand for exactly the fact that he is.—*Victoria Magazine.*

"Did any thing about the defendant strike your eye as remarkable?" asked the judge of the plaintiff in a case of assault and battery. "It did yer honor," "And what was it?" "His fist yer honor."

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

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	27,015 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 premiuum 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.	338,6[illegible] 13
Do. 1873 do.	441,100 04
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.

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

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 Engravinge and Maps.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAPS.

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

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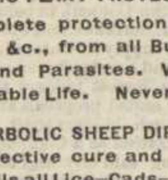
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The most effective cure and preventive of Scab—it kills all Lice—Cads—Ticks' etc. The increased growth and weight of fleece encouraged by its use more than equals the cost of the dip.

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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 maceriel 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.

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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.

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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.

FOR SALE.!

A SADDLE HORSE, 9 years old, bay color, Vermont Morgan stock, and in perfect condition. Apply to

GEO. S. MORRIS.
17 S. 5th St., Ann Arbor. 1497tf

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

Estate of Gottfrey Miller.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the seventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate

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

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

(A true copy.) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1499 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Martin Gausz.

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 Saturday, the seventeenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy four.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Martin Gausz, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Christina C. Gausz, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate, and that Administration of said estate may be granted to the executor named in said will or to an Administrator with the will annexed.

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

(A true copy.) NOAH W. CHEEVER,
1501 Judge of Probate

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, to me directed, wherein John Clancy is plaintiff and Patrick Kelly and Eliza Kelly are defendants, and for the want of goods and chattels, I have this day seized and levied upon all the right, title and interest of Patrick and Eliza Kelly aforesaid, in and to the following described property, to wit: The east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty; also the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, all in township number one south of range six east, Washtenaw county, State of Michigan, which above described property I shall expose for sale at public auction, as the law directs, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, on the eighth day of December, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, October 20, 1874.

M. FLEMING, Sheriff,
1501 By Wm. H. McIntyre, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, to me directed, and bearing date September twenty-second, 1874, wherein John Clancy is plaintiff and Charles Holder is defendant, and for the want of goods and chattels to levy upon, I have this day levied upon all the right, title and interest of the defendant above named, in and to the following real estate, to wit: Lot number ten (10) in block three (3) north of Huron street, in range two (2), according to the recorded plat of the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, which I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the south door of the Court House in said city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, December the eighth, A. D. 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, October 20, 1874.

M. FLEMING, Sheriff.
1501 By Wm. H. McIntyre, Dep'y Sheriff.

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.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

The Spring Campaign

OPENED IN EARNEST.

BULL, THE CLOTHIER,

Has just arrived and opened the great One-Price

STAR

CLOTHING HOUSE,

IN MARTIN'S BLOCK.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, AND

Gent Furnishing Goods,

Every before offered in A n Aabor.

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

GEORGE BULL.

1478tf

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.

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

Dated, August 6th, 1874.

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having 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 Washtenaw, 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, 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 Atty.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage (whereby the power of sale became operative in said mortgage), executed by Samuel Bortle and Marion Bortle his wife, of Washtenaw county, State of Michigan, to Allen H. Risdon, of the county and State aforesaid, and dated the eighth day of August. A D 1870, and recorded in the Registers office, of the county of Washtenaw on the tenth day of August, 1870, at 1½ o'clock P. M., in liber 44 and page 331, and duly assigned by said Allen H. Risdon to Norman B. Covert, of the township of Ann Arbor, the second day of January, 1872, which assignment was recorded July twenty-first, 1873, in liber 4 of assignment of mortgages, on page 73, and there being claimed to be due on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same forty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents, and also four hundred and ten dollars, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the date of August eighth, 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 four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents at the date of this notice, also an attorney fee of thirty dollars as provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that on Monday, the eighteenth day of January, 1875, 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 of 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 sixteen, in section number five, in Allen H. Risdon's addition to the village of Saline, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated, Ann Arbor, October 14, 1874.

NORMAN B. COVERT,
1500 Assignee of Mortgage.

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 Delevan E. Doane and Fannie L. Doane, of the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to Sarah G. Winner of Pennington, Mercer county, New Jersey. which mortgage is dated the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county of Washtenaw, on the twenty-fourth day of April. A. D. 1871. at 4:45 P. M., in liber 45 of mortgages, on page 90, and there being claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents ($1.819 50), also an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that on Saturday, the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1875, 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 shall 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 allowed by law, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All of the following described piece of land: Commencing at a point in the south line of Huron street twelve rods west of the east line of section thirty, in town number two south, and range number six east, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, running thence west on Huron street four rods, thence south eight rods, thence east four rods, thence north eight rods to the place of beginning.

Dated, October 15, 1874.

SARAH G. WINNER, Mortgagee.
D. Cramer, Att'y for Mortgagee. 1500

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

1475m3 C. H. MILLEN.