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, - - MICHIGAN.

Entrance on Huron street, opposite the Gregory House.

CARR & GOULET

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Terms, $1.50 a Year in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Twelve 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
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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
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JOB PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, 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.

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.

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

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.

MACK & SCHMID, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c., No. 54 South Main street.

W. H. JACKSON, Dentist, successor to C. B. Porter. Office corner Main and Huron-sts., over the store of Hale & Tremain, Ann Arbor, Mich. Anesthetics administered if required.

SUTHERLAND & WHEDON, Life and Fire Insurance Agents, and dealers in Real Estate. Office on Huron street.

BACH & ABEL, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c., No. 26 South Main street, Ann Arbor.

WM. WAGNER, dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., 21 South Main street.

NOAH W. CHEEVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Probate Office, Ann Arbor.

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.

DR. C. A. LEITER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office over Watts' Jewelry Store, Main Street,

Residence 58 East Huron Street,

ANN ARBOR, - - - MICHIGAN.

JOHN G. GALL,

Dealer in

FRESH AND SALT MEATS, LARD, Sausages, &c.

Orders solicited and promptly filled with the best meats in the market.

Cor. Huron and Fourth-sts., Ann Arbor.

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.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE AND 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. 11 East Huron-st , Ann Arbor.

HENRY MATTHEWS,

Dealer in

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

Smoked Ham, Sausage, Lard, etc.

Huron Street, next to Leonard House.

Orders left by customers promptly filled.

HENRY MURPHY,

Dealer in

GROCERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, And Notions,

No. 9 North Main Street, Ann Arbor.

Produce taken in exchange.

EVERYBODY SAYS THAT

REVENAUGH

IS THE

Boss Photographer of Ann Arbor.

28 East Huron Street, up stairs.

W. A. LOVEJOY,

Tobacconist!

DEALS IN BOTH

FINE-CUT AND SMOKING

Tobacco,

SNUFF, PIPES, &c.,

At No. 7 East Huron-st.,

Next to the Express Office,

ANN ARBOR, - - - MICHIGAN.

New Bakery!

E. STILING

Would inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has fitted up the store lately occupied by J. C. Watson & Co., 28 East Huron-st., as a

Bakery and Confectionery Store,

And hopes 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 St.,

ANN ARBOR.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A Blow at the Topers.

Mr. O'Hair, a Solon from Edgar county, has introduced in the Illinois Legislature a bill to abolish that immemorial and peculiarly American custom of "treating." He proposes to do this by imposing a fine of from $20 to $100 upon any person who asks another to "take a drink" of intoxicating liquors.

Severe Winter in Europe.

The present winter is more severe, if possible, in Europe than in this country. In Austria, during last month, the railroads were blocked with snow and travel virtually suspended for a fortnight at a time. Snow-storms and intense cold are unusually common all over the continent. Even in Southern Europe there is general complaint.

Suits Against the Union Pacific.

A proposition has been made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to compromise all suits against it on behalf of the government. It offers to pay into the Treasury half a million dollars annually for twenty years, and three-quarters of a million thereafter as a sinking fund to meet bonds and interest. It is believed the government will accept the proposition.

Bazaine to the Front.

Advices from the Spanish capital mention Marshal Bazaine as the coming man there. It is reported that he is to be given a command in the Northern army. If he gain laurels there, he will have a yet higher post. With Bazaine at the head of the War Office, it is thought by the royal family the era of *pronunciamentos* would be closed in Spain. Like Narvaez, he would make a clean sweep of all malcontents by shooting them.

A Big Bore.

So much has been said about the Hoosac tunnel that it has been a great bore in both senses of the word. It is a relief to know that a train has at last passed through it. The tunnel is 25,080 feet long, a trifle less than *five* miles. This puts it next to the Mt. Cenis bore on the scale of length. Work on it was begun in 1852. Its cost to date has been $12,000,000. The cost of its entire completion will be $1,000,000 more. Upon the whole, we think Massachusetts has paid pretty dearly for her big bore.

The Massachusetts Silver Mines.

Interest in the Newburyport (Mass.) silver mines is on the increase. A dispatch from there states that a part owner in the Chapman lode has been offered $750,000 for his interest and he refused, demanding $1,000,000. A New York company is investing heavily in land adjacent to the recently discovered veins. They have just purchased one tract for $30,000 and secured the refusal of several others, intending to prospect as soon as the snow is off the ground. It is estimated that with new machinery the mine now being worked will yield $5,000 per day.

Counting the Electoral Votes.

The effort to amend the Constitution so as to provide for electing the President and Vice-President by the people, directly, instead of through the intermediation of electors, seems to have been abandoned in Congress. Senator Morton's proposition was not acceptable, and no other has been presented. The Senate is now confining its attention to a new method of counting the votes and determining questions of legality growing out of them. There are two propositions; one is to have the Supreme Court count the votes and announce the result; the other is to have them counted in joint session, as heretofore, but with the important proviso that the votes of no State shall be rejected unless with the consent of *both* houses of Congress.

Trouble About the Tiger.

A Washington letter-writer states that the notorious sport, John Chamberlain, who so audaciously opened a gambling-hell in the building recently occupied by the British Legation, was verdant enough to give a dinner to a dozen "gentlemen (?) of the press." They not only enjoyed his fare and drank his wine, but nearly all of them went to their homes and wrote more or less ornate accounts of what they had seen. These have excited the indignation of decent people all over the country, some of whom have written to their friends in Congress and urged that, if existing laws are not sufficient to abolish the nuisance, new ones may be enacted. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has now the subject under consideration, and it is probable that Mr. Chamberlain will soon find his occupation gone. This is a case where advertising does not pay.

Prices Tumbling

The condition of general trade and the shrinkage of values in this country are well illustrated in the prevailing prices of railroad iron. A contract was recently closed at Cincinnati for 12,000 tons of iron rails for the Cincinnati and Southern railroad at $52.75 per ton, and for 11,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails at $76.75 per ton, delivered. Eighteen months ago these rails would have cost $84 per ton for the iron, and $110 for the steel. The fall in price of iron rails, therefore, has been 60 per cent., and in steel rails 50 per cent. Steel rails are now cheaper than iron rails were in 1873. The fall in the price of pig-iron has been greater still. The same quality of iron that was sold readily, as fast as it could be made, at $54 per ton in 1873, now sells dull at $30—a fall of nearly 100 per cent. It will be seen that the same amount of money will buy twice as much pig-iron as in 1873, 60 per cent. more of iron rails, and 50 per cent. more of steel rails. The me remark applies in a greater or less extent to all other manufactured fabrics; all are cheaper than they were eighteen months ago.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

BEN WADE is spoken of as the next Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio.

CARL SCHURZ is going to Europe soon after Congress adjourns, accompanied by his family.

SENATOR MATT CARPENTER, it is reported, will hereafter reside in the East, probably in Washington or New York.

THE Governor of Connecticut has appointed Senator-elect Eaton to the vacancy in the United States Senate created by the death of Mr. Buckingham.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says every United States Senator recently elected—with the exception probably of Andy Johnson—is opposed to expansion of the currency.

GOV. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming, who has just been appointed by President Grant Third Assistant Secretary of State, was at the breaking out of the war a compositor on the St. Louis *Republican*.

BROOKLYN *Argus*: "Charles Francis Adams has settled down again. He is one of those rare and delicate objects preserved in the cabinet of national esteem, that are only taken out on great occasions, and exist rather for ornament than for use."

SENATOR TIMOTHY HOWE, of Wisconsin, is quoted as saying of Conkling's Louisiana speech in the Senate: "I may change my mind upon further consideration. But as it strikes me now, this speech of Mr. Conkling's is, without any exception whatever, the greatest oratorical effort of which we have any record in English literature."

THE wardrobe of the Speaker *pro tem.* of the Louisiana House of Representatives is thus described by a New York *Times'* correspondent: "He presented a very remarkable appearance. His clothes were much too small for him, and had cracked in two or three places. Through these holes a soiled shirt appeared, and in the bosom of this garment a valuable diamond pin was placed. The young man wore a dirty shirt collar and and a flaming red necktie."

MR. ANGUS CAMERON, the new Senator from Wisconsin, as already announced, is a native of New York State. Previous to his removal to Wisconsin, about twelve years ago, he was a banker and broker in Buffalo, and the *Courier* of that city gives this remembrance of him: "He is remembered in this city as a man of sterling integrity and character, whose genial address and temperament attached to him as personal friends all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

NEW YORK *Tribune*: "The election of a new Senator to succeed Carpenter will require the election of a new President *pro tem.* of the Senate for the Forty-fourth Congress. Vice-President Wilson being from the East, it is claimed that the Presidency *pro tem.* properly belongs to the West. The name of Senator Ferry of Michigan has been prominently brought forward, not only on sectional grounds but because of his qualification for the position, which has been repeatedly shown by his temporary occupancy of the chair."

THE editor of the Flemingsburg (Ky.) *Democrat* has received a call from Gen. John S. Williams, a Democratic candidate for Governor: "We were surprised," says this candid editor in acknowledging the visit, "to find him so full of enmity toward the members of the Kentucky press, and particularly against those whom he termed the 'kid glove' and 'snobby' portion of it. Gen. Williams is a fluent talker, and our readers can imagine the scoring we received from him. His manner toward us was harsh, and we parted from him in disgust."

A WASHINGTON correspondent says: "The Wisconsin delegation insist that ex-Senator Doolittle should not claim the exclusive credit for having defeated Matt Carpenter. They say that Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, who was in Wisconsin during the entire Senatorial campaign, decided which one of the four names submitted to the Democrats by the eighteen bolters should be United States Senator. It is presumed that the fact that Angus Cameron is of Scotch descent had something to do with Alexander Mitchell's choice."

JUDGE CHRISTIANCY, the newly elected Senator from Michigan, thus defines his political creed in a recent letter to a friend in Washington: "I was elected as a Republican, with which political organization I have been connected since the days when we were called wooly-heads; but I do not feel bound now by partisan ties. Very many of the acts of the President are contrary to the spirit of republican institutions; besides, I have been on the bench so many years that it is impossible that I can be, in my career as Senator, a partisan."

THE Nashville *Banner* says of the young man whom the "Essex statesman" lately stirred up: "We are frank to say that we do not admire the attitude which the Hon. John Y. Brown, of Kentucky, occupies in Congress, as a typical Southern representative, so well as that of Lamar, of Mississippi, or Gordon, of Georgia. Somehow the belligerency of our Kentucky politicians—always excepting Beck and Knott—is so much more ostentatious than twelve years ago, that it seems just a little ill-timed. Brown impresses us as a young gentleman of more talent than tact, and less discretion than valor. He certainly got worsted in his little tilt; but we shouldn't mind that but for the fact that in the self-assumed rôle of the South's David he missed the one-eyed Goliath of Radicalism, and gave the Philistines one more chance to cry 'foul.'"

A Hunter's Paradise.

The delights of hunting in Oregon, as described by an old hand: "Going up the mountain side I espied a big buck standing by a fir tree; I leveled my old gun, which carries a half ounce ball; at the crack of the gun, and as soon as the smoke cleared away, I saw my deer lying at the foot of the tree; I ran up and cut its windpipe. As I was standing looking at my deer kicking around, I saw honey running out of the tree where my bullet went in. I was in a big hurry to find something to stick in the tree to stop the honey from wasting. I grabbed down to get something, and there was a pheasant; I grabbed its head and wrung it off and stuck its neck in the tree and stopped the honey from wasting. After I had my deer fixed up, I commenced looking out for my pheasant; when I jerked its head off its body went into a band of quail, and killed ten of them."

NURSERY RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

I.

Ladybird, ladybird, fly from your home;
Whatever its duties, your right is to roam;
What's the day's work of wife
To enjoyment of life?—
Ties that humdrum folks bind
To a woman of mind?
Leave your children to servants—an excellent plan—
And your husband to make himself snug as he can;
If you're rich, leave your soul to the guidance of Rome—
But of all things, O Ladybird, fly from your home!

II.

There was a little Maid, and there was a little Man,
And to that little maiden that little spoon began,
"Little Maid, I'm twenty-three,
Not bad looking—as you see—
May I dare hope your accepted, Miss, to be, be, be?"

Rather bored, that little Maid aside her volume laid,
And with this startling query that little man dismayed:
"Question is—do you know Dutch?"
"Well," he answered, "no—not much."
"Then," she said, "my heart how can you think to touch, touch, touch?"

Amazed, that little Man readdressed that little Maid:
"Do you mean that hearts in Dutch must at ladies' feet be laid?"
"Oh!" she answered, very glum,
"If not polyglot, be dumb—
Dutch, with French, Italian, German, is my minimum, mum!"

III.

"Where are you going, my pretty Maid?"
"I'm going to be lectured to, Sir," she said.

"May I go with you, my pretty Maid?"
"I don't think my Lecture would please you," she said.

"What is its subject, then, my pretty Maid?"
"Painless extraction of male kind," she said.

"There'll be no one to marry you, my pretty Maid!"
"Advanced girls don't want husbands, Sir," she said.
—*Punch*.

THE WARNING.

Night had settled down over the dreary sea-coast, and over the throbbing, restless sea. The wind lifted itself with a swelling sound, and roved about a lonely-looking fisherman's cottage that stood on the beach, shaking the doors and windows, ever and anon sinking into low murmurs. Shapeless clouds drifted across the dim, blue firmament. The moon shone at intervals; but its fitful light lent no charm to the dismal scene. There was only one other habitation in sight; and it was a large, old-fashioned mansion, standing far back in the country, yet whose massive frame stood out boldly against the steely blue.

Those dwellings were the only visible token that man had invaded this dreary waste; for, aside from them, nothing met the eye save a sinuous, curving road, great jagged cliffs, and stretches of barren land, broken here and there with patches of gaunt, leafless trees.

A light glowed in the latticed window of the fisherman's dwelling—it looked cheerful.

Before a fire which burned on the hearth of the capacious fireplace within, a young girl sat, listening to the roaring, moaning anthem of the winds. It was a beautiful face that, at times, bent meditatively toward the fire, or gazed out of the window. A pale, yet sweet face, with bright, carmine eyes, and an abundance of soft, dark hair—the face of a young girl scarce past her seventeenth year.

This was Lila Wynde, the only child of an old fisherman, who had dwelt in this cottage on the beach as far back as she could remember. There was something remarkable about the young girl. Looking at her, one would probably call her lovely; but add, weak and timid. She was weak, truly, as far as physical strength is concerned; but beneath her timidity lurked a firmness of purpose which waited only the proper moment to bring it into life and action.

There were two doors leading from the room in which she sat—one to a sort of closet used as a receptacle for books and various miscellaneous articles; the other into a larger room, which was occupied now by her father and a man in whose hand she had intrusted her happiness.

Carl Connor was a sailor—a firm, true friend of old Casper Wynde; and although Lila felt only an ordinary regard for him, she had, when he asked her to be his wife, obeyed the often-expressed desire of her father, and accepted him. More than once dark whispers regarding Carl's early life came to her, for she had known him but a short time; but these she refused to believe—or, at least, affected incredulity.

They had been engaged at the time we write upward of a year. If they had been married then, the current of her life might have flowed on as smoothly and evenly as ever, without even a ripple marring its placidity. But destiny had decreed it otherwise.

We will not enter into details as to the manner in which Rhoderick Orvis became acquainted with Ella Wynde. Suffice it to say, he resided, with his sister Alice, a beautiful girl about Lilas' age, in the capacious mansion on the hill.

They lived in almost rigid seclusion; but Lila, somehow, became a welcome guest beneath their roof; and in this way an intimacy sprang up between her and the young man which daily ripened into deeper feelings—ay, into deep, pure, enduring love.

But Rhoderick hesitated to breathe his passion; and Lila did not know how deep her feelings were enlisted in his favor, until Carl, who had kept a strict surveillance on their actions, broke forth in a storm of passionate jealousy. Then Lila knew she loved Rhoderick Orvis, although her faith was plighted to another.

Her position was pitiable. To appeal to Carl's better nature—to tell him that marriage-vows to him were lies to kill her soul—to ask him to release her—was, she intuitively felt, futile. Instead, therefore, of denying his accusation, she burst into a wild fit of weeping, which fully confirmed his suspicions, while it added fuel to the flames of jealousy smoldering in his heart. His was a nature at once crafty, evil and cunning. So he pretended contrition, asked pardon for doubting her love, professing to believe it was wholly his, and changed the conversation.

His plans were already laid. What they were remains to be seen.

All this, and more, passed through Lila Wynde's mind as she sat there, and had grown weary of listening to the clamor of the winds. The fire died out; the old-fashioned clock in the corner struck twelve. Lila rose, walked to the window, and pushed aside the curtain. The sea shone like molten silver in the dim moonlight, girdled by the weird-looking beach, which stretched away into the shadow of night, along which the incoming tide was breaking with no little tumult. Lila smiled; she was thinking of Rhoderick Orvis. Then a cloud passed over her face as some unpleasant thought came into her mind, and dropping the curtain, she turned away hastily. A bright fire burned in the other room, where her father and Carl sat; but now there was a lull in their conversation, and the silence of death reigned everywhere.

It must have been instinct that prompted Lila to walk to the closet, take a book, matches, and a small lamp from a shelf near the door; as she came out, a few words Carl addressed her father fell upon her ears and transfixed her to the spot. She listened breathlessly.

"I tell you he has the money—will bring it from the town to-night," Carl said eagerly. "A thousand pounds are not to be picked up every day."

"No," her father answered; there was a strange hesitation in his voice, she thought.

"And we must have it."

"He may make a desperate resistance. Are we prepared for it?"

For answer, Carl drew out a revolver, and laid it on the table beside him; his eye flashed defiantly, and his face was aglow with very wickedness.

"No, no! not that!" the old fisherman said, hoarsely.

"And why not?" Carl reponded, savagely. "Why not, when the money will enable us to live like men? This is my plan; we will get the money—we must not let a life stand in the way. Once in our possession, we will fly the country, Lila and all! It will be too hot to hold us," he added, with a bitter, reckless, ringing laugh.

Her father made some reply which Lila failed to overhear; but she caught these words, after the lapse of some minutes: "In half an hour. 'Twill be after midnight then; and the dark, lonely glen is just the place. No prying eyes there."

All this Lila heard distinctly—heard as *one* hears in a dream. Long before they ceased speaking, the truth dawned upon her. The man whom they proposed to rob, and, perhaps, murder, was Rhoderick Orvis.

He had lately purchased a tract of land adjoining his own, and the money was to pay the person from whom he bought it. It was an awful moment for the young girl! For an instant she seemed about to lose her senses; the next she grew calm, and her heart rose up proud, defiant and courageous. She would save him!

But she must act quickly; not a minute was to be lost. Carl and her father were making ready to start. To snatch a heavy cloak from the opposite wall, wrap it about her shoulders, and move swiftly across the room to the door, was for Lila the work of scarcely more than a second. She unfastened the door, closed it noiselessly, and found herself in the little yard outside. It was some distance from the house to the glen; but the journey was one of rapid execution. And hardly had she gained the top of the narrow gorge, when the sound of wheels coming swiftly over the rough road fell upon her ears, and presently a phaeton containing Rhoderick and Alice Orvis came in sight.

With a fervent prayer on her white lips, the young girl glided forward as they drew near the spot where she was tremblingly stationed, and the phaeton halted when the occupants observed the dark-robed figure standing in the center of the road, effectually barring further progress. Lila addressed them at once.

"Back, back!" she cried, in sharp, exciting tones. "If you value your lives, turn back! Death lurks in the path you are *pursuing*!"

A thrill of superstitious awe ran through her listeners. Alice uttered a cry of mingled terror and alarm; but Rhoderick rose up, saying, as he did so, "Who are you?"

"A friend! Do as I bid you, and all will be well," was answered. "Remember, you are warned!" floated back to them on the still night air. And Lila was gone.

There was no mistaking the sincerity of her words. Rhoderick felt this, and, acting upon the impulse of the moment, and the wild entreaties of his sister, he sprang from the vehicle, assisted her to alight, and securing the horse to a tree, turned into a path that led across the fields to their house. It was his intention to return as soon as he had conducted his sister home, take charge of the horse, and, if possible, learn more respecting the night's adventure. Neither recognized the person who gave them the timely warning; and Rhoderick had not the faintest idea that it was gentle Lila Wynde who had saved his life.

Their retreating footsteps had not died away before old Casper Wynde entered the glen, and glancing about him at every step, as though he feared their prey had escaped. What his conjectures were on finding the horse and vehicle there, we cannot say; but a glimmering of the truth must have come to him there; for, after a moment's hesitation, he sprang into the chaise, seized the reins, and drove rapidly down the glen to the spot where Carl was lying in concealment. At the bottom of the vehicle was a large fur cloak, which Rhoderick had worn and forgotten in his hasty departure; and almost unconsciously the old man drew this about his shoulders. Attired thus, a casual observer would have easily mistaken him for Rhoderick Orvis. Their height was almost similar, and their figures were certainly much the same.

By this time he had gained the glen and passed on. A moment after, the report of a pistol rang out, and a bullet whistled along the beach. That shot was a fatal one.

Lila, hurrying breathlessly homeward, heard it and shuddered. She had meant to avoid the spot where she guessed her father and Carl laid in wait for their victim; but now, impelled by a stronger curiosity than she could resist, she ran thither.

It was an open space at the end of the glen, covered almost with huge bowlders, around which the road ran like a great white serpent; and when she reached the place, a strange sight met her eyes.

Carl Connor was standing beside the prostrate form of her father; far down the road she saw a horse and phaeton going at a fearful speed, certes running away. Lila grew pale as the dead. She took a step nearer Carl, and this was but to confirm the fear that suddenly smote her—her father was dead! Yes, dead! and the moonlight streaming about him showed a fatal wound in his breast, from which the blood was oozing in a crimson stream.

When she saw Rhoderick's cloak lying near him—even then she recognized it—her mind grasped the truth. Carl had mistaken her father for Rhoderick Orvis, and shot him dead. And it was so—the old fisherman rode straight to his doom.

Slowly the horrified girl turned to Carl. His face looked, in the weirdly glimmering moonlight, the color of death itself; a tremor shook him from head to foot; he seemed paralyzed with horror. He moved toward her; but she waved him off.

"Go!" she said slowly, solemnly, sternly. "Go, and never let me look upon your face again. Go, and may the orphan's curse forever follow you!"

Without a word, without daring to cast a glance at the rigid form of his miserable victim, the guilty, terrified villain slunk away, never to return. Then Lila Wynde's senses reeled, and, pale and ghastly, she sank to the earth beside the dead body of her father.

And thus Rhoderick Orvis found her a few moments later.

It was a year before Lila recovered from the effect of the dreadful shock she received that night, or ceased to think of her father's terrible fate. And when she became Rhoderick's wife, even the limitless love he lavished upon her did not suffice to banish it entirely from her mind.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

A Revolting Story from the Land of Wooden Nutmegs.

A horrible story of misery, incest and death comes from Lyme, Connecticut. There is evidently a fine field for missionary civilization there, if half of this disgusting recital is true:

"It has already been stated that by the burning of a house in this town, a few nights since, two of the seven children of the owner—one Daniels—who had to flee for their lives, were frozen to death. But the most horrible part of the story has just come to light. Daniels had forbidden his children, who had suffered in his absence for the necessities of life, to make their condition known to the neighbors, and so deeply were they in fear of his threats that they dared not seek refuge in the house of a neighbor; but when the house was burned, huddled in a clump of cedar bushes. None of the neighbors knew of the fire till morning, and when they went to the scene they found the body of one girl, 13 years of age, frozen stiff to the ice. Her chemise, her only garment, had been torn off by the younger ones to keep themselves warm. All that remained of the garment on her person was the yoke, and part of this, with portions of the skin and flesh, remained on the ice when the body was removed. Another child was so badly frozen that it has since died.

"A still more terrible part remains to be told. A daughter of Daniels, 17 years old, was one of the party saved, and, with her was found clasped to her bosom, her babe 12 months old. The father of this babe, it is asserted by the town authorities of Lyme, is her own father. Daniels has fled for parts unknown."

The Penalty of Catching Colds.

We venture to question the necessity of the greater part of the illness that arises from colds. Why should people have colds at all? Unlike many other diseases, it is well understood how they arise; all the conditions and causes that produce colds are continually pointed out by physicians; they are easily measured and recognized, and can as easily be guarded against. All that is required is due forethought and caution—forethought and caution that extend to the condition of the atmosphere in the house, the kind of heat used for warming the rooms, the prevalence of draughts, the clothing worn at home and abroad, the precautions against sudden changes of weather, the maintenance of warm and dry feet, the protection of the lungs and other delicate or susceptible parts of the body; all of which are essentially controllable things with every one possessing the ordinary faculties, and endowed with the average share of good sense. If it were a penal offense to take cold; if a cough arising from thoughtless exposure were punished by a week's imprisonment; if getting sick because of mere incapacity to measure conditions and arrange precautions were always followed by a legal penalty and a loss of respectability—catching cold would soon be among the "lost arts." There is no use of having judgment if we do not exercise it; no use of brains if we cannot employ forethought in so simple a thing as this. In nine colds out of ten the victim has been too stupid to take advantage of former experience, too torpid to understand the nature or necessity of preventive measures, and too dull to detect the palpable circumstances out of which the cold has come. A child learns not to fall downstairs after two or three experiences of the kind; not to burn his fingers in the grate after once testing the quality of hot coals and hot iron; but adults go on getting colds from causes that repeat former blunders with a perversity that is simply amazing.—*Appleton's Journal*.

Teaching Children.

An English teacher, enjoining upon the members of a training class their duty of giving to children bright and happy thoughts of religion, used this illustration of the danger of the opposite course:

He said a little girl was once asking her elder sister about heaven.

"Do they play in heaven?" she inquired.

"No, they do not play there."

"What do they do?"

"They sing and are good."

"Are there no toys there?"

"No."

"No dolls, no balls, no Noah's ark?"

"No, no!"

"Then," said the little one, "I shall take my dolly and go to hell."

The speaker said he rather liked Luther's idea of heaven, and referred to his letter to his son, in which he told of the boys and girls who play about the golden streets, and have ponies and horses to ride upon.

The Way Pawnbrokers Flourish.

Few of our readers are probably aware of the immense extent to which the poor in this city make use of loans from the pawnbrokers' shops. There are in New York and Brooklyn some 400 of these, and in Jersey City and Hoboken 60. They advance to the poor during each year some $4,000,000. These loans are usually for thirty days, and the rate of interest is from 8 to 10 per cent. per month. The article pledged for the loan is usually three times the value of the sum lent, and is very often never redeemed, owing to the distress or poverty of the person borrowing. If the interest is from 8 to 10 per cent. per month, it will be seen that the pawnbrokers make some 100 per cent. on their loans, or about $4,000,000 annually from the poor; and it is not improbable that they get as much more from the sale of articles pawned.—*New York Times*.

The Neck.

Perfect health demands that the clothing about the neck should be very moderate in quantity, and worn so loose, as to prevent the slightest compression. The great error frequently committed in clothing this part of the body consists in wearing such an amount as to overheat and weaken the throat, and thus render it easily susceptible to cold, or in wearing it so tight as to retard the circulation of the blood to and from the head. Great care should be exercised upon this point, as the arteries and veins leading from the heart to the brain are situated so near the surface in the neck that a slight compression there serves to check the flow of the blood. Many cases of congestion of the brain and headache are caused by too tight collars and cravats.

A FROZEN THERMOMETER.

Experiments with Mercury in Montana—A Disgusted Professor.

According to the *New Northwest*, there has been some remarkably cold weather in Silver Bow, Montana. A correspondent of that paper furnishes the following interesting item of news:

Your favor of the 10th is at hand, and inquiries answered herewith. On the evening of January 8th, several persons being in my store, and the spirit thermometer registering "35 deg. below," the remark was made that quicksilver would congeal at three degrees lower. I requested my clerk, Mr. Stolte, to thoroughly cleanse a bar tumbler and partially fill it with quicksilver. We then exposed the glass of mercury and the spirit thermometer on the roof of the fire-proof on the north side of the store, *giving them* as nearly equal exposure as possible. An hour after the thermometer marked 38 deg. below, but the quicksilver still remained unchanged. At 9:20 p. m. the thermometer stood 40 deg. below; still the quicksilver was *live*, but terribly cold. At 9:40 p. m. the spirit indicated 41 deg. below; the quicksilver was hardening on the outside. A few minutes later the thermometer stood 42 deg. below. I picked up the tumbler of quicksilver, and to my astonishment found it completely solidified—as hard as a rock. I carried it into the store, and several persons examined it, it remaining in that condition some time before it showed life.

On January 10, at 11 p. m., the thermometer stood 35 deg. below; January 11, at 7 a. m., 44 deg. below; January 11, 9 p. m., 36 deg. below. On the evening of January 8, the evening above mentioned, at 10:30 p. m., the register was 46 deg. below. This is the coldest weather we have had.

Under date of January 14, the correspondent adds the following news, expressed in the peculiar style of the West: "Jack Frost held the best hand last night, and played it as follows: At 9:45 p. m. the thermometer stood 50 deg. below; at 10:30 p. m., 54 deg. below; at 11:30 p. m. 56 deg. below."

The weather locals of the Northwest make up an interesting collection. The following are a few specimen bricks:

As the stage came through Blackfoot on Tuesday evening, nobody could tell how cold it was; all the thermometers were frozen. The *Independent*, of Thursday, contains an account of the freezing to death of four Chinamen, going down the gulch below town. A couple of gentlemen of this burg intend to procure and place on the summit of Mount Powell, next fall, to remain through the winter, a registered spirit thermometer, graduated down about two feet below zero. The interest of the record would be increased if they could attach to it a self-registering almanac.

The most disgusted man in Deer Lodge this winter is Granville Stuart, Esq., the most careful thermometrical observer in Montana. Anticipating a possible spell of weather that the mercurial thermometers would be inadequate to record, he sent to New York for a fine spirit thermometer, for which he was charged a spirited price. It arrived in good season, but on examining it it was found to be only graduated to thirty degrees below zero. He says it is a good enough summer thermometer, but it isn't "calculated" for this kind of a winter.

The Strangest of Duels.

Perhaps the most remarkable duel ever fought took place in 1803. It was peculiarly French in its tone, and could hardly have occurred under any other than a French state of society. M. le Grandpre and M. le Pique had a quarrel, arising out of jealousy concerning a lady. They agreed to fight a duel to settle their respective claims; and, in order that the heat of angry passion should not interfere with the polished elegance of the proceeding, they postponed the duel for a month, the lady agreeing to bestow her hand on the survivor of the two, if the other was killed; at all events, this was inferred by the two men, if not actually expressed. The duelists were to fight in the air. Two balloons were constructed exactly alike. On the day denoted Le Grandpre and his second entered the car of one balloon, Le Pique and his second that of the other; it was in the garden of the Tuileries, amid an immense concord of spectators. The gentlemen were to fire, not at each other, but at each other's balloon, in order to bring them down by the escape of gas; and, as pistols might hardly have served this purpose, each aeronaut took a blunderbuss in his car. At the given signal the ropes that retained the cars were cut, and the balloons ascended. The wind was moderate, and kept the balloons at about their original distance of eighty yards apart. When half a mile above the surface of the earth, a preconcerted signal for firing was given. M. le Pique fired, but missed. M. le Grandpre fired, and sent a ball through Le Pique's balloon. The balloon collapsed, the car descended with frightful rapidity, and Le Pique and his second were dashed to pieces. Le Grandpre continued his ascent triumphantly, and terminated his aerial voyage successfully.

The Drought in New England.

For six months the people of the Eastern States have been complaining of want of rain. Mills have been compelled to shorten working hours, farmers have been put to much extra labor to obtain water for their stock, and in many towns water has been sold by the barrel. One farmer in New Hampshire, it is said, has 500 barrels of cider, but no water; and in another town a farmer's house took fire and the flames were extinguished by throwing cider upon them, water not being obtainable. The Boston *Herald* is inclined to blame the people for this lack. It says: "In the last century New England was pretty well covered with trees, and the rain that fell soaked into the ground, ran slowly down the valleys and finally reached the ocean. Now the land is stripped of trees; the hills, and mountain regions, even, where the sources of our rivers are, have been bared to the scorching rays of the sun, and nearly two-thirds of all the rain that falls evaporates before it reaches the seaboard. This has dried up the streams into brooks, the brooks into mere rivulets, with dusty bottoms, for months. This has ruined many of our trout brooks. This, too, by causing the sudden departure of the snows in spring, causes many destructive freshets. In the thick Maine woods the gradual melting of the snow lasts for weeks and keeps the rivers at a high pitch, while the streams whose head waters flow from a country stripped of trees rise and fall with the suddenness of mountain brooks after a shower. The reckless improvidence, due to cupidity and carelessness, which has made so much of our territory a hideous expanse of ragged, rocky, worthless fields, is the cause of our droughts. Improvidence must bear the blame, not Providence."

A PRETTY LITTLE ALPHABET

FOR PRETTY LITTLE LADIES.

A is Miss Alice, the belle of the ball;
B is her boot, with heel three inches tall
C is the chignon she puts on her head;
D is the dye used to turn her curls red
E is her ear, which is wax as a dolly's;
F is the fashion which prompts all these follies
G is her glove, of the daintiest kind;
H is her hand, which is, luckily, hid;
I is the impudent look of the lass;
J 's her sham jewelry—tinsel and glass
K is a knot of false hair—don't defend her;
L 's the tight lacing to make her waist slender
M is the mode she is dress'd in to-night;
N is her neck, made with pearl-powder white
O is an ornament put on with grace;
P is the paint which o'erplasters her face
Q is the quaintness of Fashion's mad freaks
R is the rouge Alice puts on her cheeks;
S is the stocking display'd when she walks
T the false teeth that she shows when she talk
U 's unreality—bane of the age;
V the vain feeling that makes it the rage
W 's the wickedness, wantonness, waste;
X the excesses of ladies of taste (?)
Y, perhaps, is you, my ingenuous youth;
Z who're a zany, and think Beauty Truth.

Pith and Point.

FLAGS of all nations—Paving-stones.

THE key to an uncertain gate—Whiskey.

A USEFUL thing—in the long run—Breath.

BEST thing to take before singing a breath.

ONLY three months now before the New Jersey women can go barefooted.

A GLOVE at dinner is considered very nobby—in fact some say it's snobby.

"WHAT can't be cured must be sold fresh," is what they say in Porkopolis.

A MOTHER-IN-LAW is not a heavenly body, but she has often eclipsed a honeymoon.

WHEN you hear a man say the world owes him a living, don't leave any hams lying around loose.

ALL hotel guests are expected to be satisfied with their *quarters*, but the waiters expect fifty cents.

WHY do women talk less in February than in any other month? Because it is the shortest month in the year.

"CAN'T you make any allowance for a man's being drunk?" "Certainly!" said the Judge, "I'll allow you thirty days in the workhouse."

"O KITTENS! in our hours of ease, uncertain toys and full of fleas! when pain or anguish hang o'er men, we turn you into sausage then."

MR. COBLEIGH left off his flannels on Thursday, and on Friday morning he quietly said to his wife, "Mid Coblaid, ged my uddergloads dab gwick!

"AND so we go," said a member of a Boston school committee; "our great men are fast departing—first Greeley, then Chase, and now Sumner—and I don't feel very well myself."

AN Iowa father, who has succeeded in raising seventeen of the worst children in his neighborhood, says he is bound to have a representative in heaven if it takes seventeen more.

PROGRESSION is the watchword of the hour, but in Missouri mothers haul their disobedient children over the knee, and strike on the same old spot that the Romans did 3,000 years ago.

AN exchange tells us that "the law in Minnesota won't allow a father to thrash a child over 16 years old." In Kentucky it is not the law that prevents the father from thrashing a child over 16 years old. As a general thing the child attends to that little matter himself.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

HERE is a good story that Rev. Dr. Adams tells on himself. A lady parishionier once remarked to him that his sermons were a little too long. "Don't you think so, Dr. Adams," said she, "just a little?" "Ah, good sister," said he, "I am afraid you don't like 'the sincere milk of the word.'" "Yes, I do," said she; "but you know the fashion nowadays is *condensed* milk."

A LADY of Washington county, New York, is a mother of a large family of children, and they are all rather diminutive. A few days after the birth of the youngest a little niece of the lady called to see the baby. After looking at the tiny specimen for a few minutes, the little girl said: "Aunt Maria, don't you think it would be better to have less of 'em, and have 'em bigger?"

AN amateur florist's next-door neighbor buried a rat in a flower-pot, leaving the tail protruding from the earth and trained to a stick, and then presented it to him as a rare specimen of cactus. The lover of flowers carefully watched and watered his new acquisition for several days, but at last his wife pulled the thing up by the roots, and he discontinued friendly relations with the joker.

JONES and his wife were always quarreling about their comparative talent for keeping a fire. She insisted that just so surely as he attempted to rearrange the sticks with the tongs he put the fire out. One night the church-bell sounded an alarm, and Jones sprang for his fire-bucket, eager to rush to the conflagration. "Mr. Jones," cried his wife, as he reached the door, "come back and take the tongs."

IN reviewing Dr. FitzEdward Hall's work on "Abraham," Mr. Richard Grant White says: "His treatment of every one who has undertaken to help others in the study of our common mother-tongue reminds us of the conduct of the shipmaster who came on deck to find that, in his absence, his mate had undertaken to read the burial service over the body of a departed foretopman, and had actually begun the solemn task—'I am,' etc. '*You* the resurrection and the life!' broke in the affronted skipper. 'Give *me* the book—*I* am the resurrection and the life.'"

How He Saved a Choking Child.

A correspondent, writing from Reno, Nev., to the Sacramento *Union*, tells how he saved the life of a child. He writes: "I was engaged in hauling wood from a timber ranch to Austin, Reese River, Nev. There was a house over the summit from the above place, where resided two families belonging to the wood-choppers, and on arriving in sight of the house a woman came out and beckoned me to make haste, that something was wrong. I did so, and just in time, for the other woman came out holding a child in her arms, apparently dead. It was black in the face. She told me the child had been eating pine-nuts, and had got a shell in its throat, had choked, and was dying. I immediately got a piece of board about four feet long and placed it across the door-sill. She sat the child on one end and I tipped the other, making a sudden jar, which caused the shell to pass downward, and gave the child immediate relief. No person can imagine how overjoyed that mother was for saving her only child. I know of several cases in which this process has proved successful."

INCORRIGIBLE ALEXIS.—An exceedingly gossipy story is now circulating among the papers about the romance of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. He married a young lady with whom he fell greatly in love, whereupon his autocratic father ordered him upon a series of lengthy sea-voyages, banished the young wife and mother from the empire, and exiled the priest who married the couple to Siberia. It now appears that the Grand Duchess Maria, who married the Duke of Edinburgh, had her *affaire de cœur*, the subject being Prof. Swayne, of the University of St. Petersburg, an Englishman of lowly birth. She wished to marry him, but her father would not permit it; so she put her foot down and said she would be blessed if she married any one else. The Professor was banished from Russia on full pay for life, and Maria, when taken by her father to Germany, positively refused to see the man she was afterwards forced to marry.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1875.

Democratic and Liberal State Convention.

A State Convention will be held at Jackson, on Tuesday, March 2d proximo, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court and Regent of the University.

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

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

It is hoped that county committees, in calling their conventions, will extend a cordial invitation to all opposed to a partisan Judiciary to participate in the primary meetings held to elect deldgates.

February 6th, 1875.

By order of the State Democratic Committee.

FOSTER PRATT, Chairman.

Democratic County Convention.

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1875.

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes: To appoint twelve delegates to the State Convention to be held at Jackson on the 2d day of March; also twelve delegates to the Judicial District Convention; also to nominate a candidate for Superintendent of Schools.

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

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

By order of the County Committee.

CHAS. H. RICHMOND, Chairman.

E. B. POND, Secretary.

Ann Arbor, Feby. 9, 1875.

THE RENOMINATION of Justice GRAVES, of the Supreme Court, by the Republicans, is generally conceded, notwithstanding the fact that the Detroit *Evening News* calls him the "light weight" of the bench. A hundred or less candidates are named by Republican backers for the vacancy of Judge CHRISTIANCY, who has tendered his resignation to take effect on the 27th inst. Among them are: Ex-Attorney General MARSTON, of Bay City, a better lawyer than he would be judge; Judge UPSON, of Coldwater; Judge BEAMAN, of Adrian; Judge COOLIDGE, of Niles; Judge TURNER, of Owosso; Judge HOYT, of Grand Rapids; Judge NINDE and Hon. S. M. CUTCHEON, of Ypsilanti; JOHN M. EDWARDS, Esq., of Kalamazoo: Messrs. GAYLORD and HANCHETT (partners) of East Saginaw; Hon. C. A. KENT, of Detroit; Hon. G. THOMPSON GRIDLEY, of Jackson, a little the slowest and laziest lawyer in the State (without compensating ability); and, memory fails us in attempting to reproduce the list in full. Messrs. MARSTON and UPSON, are perhaps, the most prominent.

In Democratic quarters the following are named: Judge GREEN (too old), of Bay City; Judge MOORE, of East Saginaw (a good name); Hon. W. A. CLARK, of East Saginaw (too fractious and unreliable); Judge PATCHIN and Hon. C. I. WALKER, of Detroit (the one cannot be serious in entertaining such aspirations, and the other probably would not accept, with locality somewhat against both); Judge HOBART, of Jackson; Hon. H. F. SEVERENS, of Kalamazoo; Hon. A. L. MILLARD, of Adrian; and Hon. L. D. NORRIS, of Kent. Others will probably "turn up" before the convention meets.

The ARGUS has already declared in favor of Mr. NORRIS, and if the Republicans spurn a union and prefer to play a lone hand, would be glad to support either Judge HIGBY, or Hon. JOHN MOORE, both of whom have already won good reputation as judges.

KING CAUCUS, at Washington, has determined that party necessity, if not party salvation, requires the enactment this session of a new enforcement bill, that is a bill to force the election of GRANT for a third term, though it is modestly titled "An act to protect electors and to prevent fraud at elections." Its design is to give the President and his appointees full control of the Congressional (and Presidential) elections in all the States, by the appointment of supervisors of elections, suspension of *habeas corpus*, and other arbitrary and unconstitutional measures. It is a bill of abominations, and will strike the ax deep at the roots of our institutions. Passed into a law any State of the Union, and all the States, will be in the hands of a designing and ambitious President, the clay in the hands of the potter. The people, without distinction of party, should utter an indignant protest against such legislation, should warn their representatives that their political doom will be sealed if they do not call a halt. Let men already retired by an outraged constituency beware of voting for a bill or bills designed to enable the President to throttle State after State and thwart the will of the people. Such is not the road to peace and prosperity.

THE recent message of President GRANT, advising the Senate that he considered BROOKS the legally elected Governor of Arkansas, and intimating that unless Congress take some definite action he shall choose his own course is, to say the least, a very singular document, when his former action, based on the opinion of his Attorney-General, re-instated BAXTER after the Supreme Court of the State had decided in favor of BROOKS? What new light has the President received? is a pertinent question, especially in view of the recent report of the House (POLAND) committee maintaining the legitimacy of the new constitution and the GARLAND administration elected and installed under it Let this threatening message be read in the light of the proposed enforcement bill. Have we an autocrat among us is a conundrum in order.

NOT satisfied with demoralizing CHILDS and slaughtering CUTCHEON, the Ypsilanti *Commercial* has now gone and "raised the har" of Judge NINDE, by proposing his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court. The prayer of Judge NINDE is, no doubt, "deliver me from my friends."

WITHOUT questioning the truth of the proverb, "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men," we would suggest to the honorable legislators at Lansing that it would be better to let off their nonsense outside of regular session. "Jokes" don't look so well when spread out on the journal, and besides the printing bill will be sufficiently large if the journals are not lumbered up with any unnecessary rubbish. We refer at this time to one resolution offered (and adopted) in the House, on the 5th inst., inviting the chaplain of the third House to "swing around the circle" with the legislative bummers, or, as the journal has it, "to visit the State institutions in company with the members of this Legislature;" also to the resolution of sympathy and condolence with the journal clerk about to "enter into the hazardous bonds of matrimony." "There is a time for all things," perhaps; but legislators don't seem to choose well their time.

PROF. BEAL, of the Agricultural College, is named in some quarters, as a candidate for a nomination for Regent by the Republican State Convention, in place of HIRAM A. Burt, not wishing to go in for another term. Now Prof. BEAL may be a very competent man for the place, but holding the professorship he does is a very excellent reason why he should not be made Regent. "Can a man serve two masters?"

— The *Courier* of this city is out in opposition to a re-nomination, by the Republican State Convention, of Mr. GILBERT. It is the opinion of the ARGUS, and all familiar with Mr. GILBERT'S services and qualifications, that he ought to be continued in office,—if the Republicans are to elect. He is the *financial* man of the board, has good judgment in others directions, and his place cannot well be filled.

IN THE House, on Tuesday, Mr. HULBERT, chairman of the joint committee which recently visited the University, gave notice of "a bill to organize a School of Mines in the University of Michigan, and making appropriations therefor." The report of the committee of visitation has not yet been made, so that we are without any definite idea of the features or provisions of Mr. HULBERT'S bill. Mr. H. represents the Houghton (Upper Peninsula) district, and his constituents have special interest in a "School of Mines." It is the design of himself and his associates from that region to insist on their "claim" being recognized.

THE TAX laws are again the foot-ball for legislators at Lansing to experiment upon. And once more it is a proposition to take the collection of unpaid takes from the Auditor General's office and substitute the "county system,—that is, let the sales be made by the County Treasurer without preceding returns to the Auditor General's office. "Let well enough alone" is our advice to legislative tinkers with a desire to immortalize themselves by amending (or changing) the compiled laws. The present system is simpler, safer, cheaper than the county system can be, and besides has something of uniformity which a county system cannot have.

JUDGE CHRISTIANCY, Senator elect, writes to a friend: "The manner of my election leaves me at liberty to support or oppose measures upon their merits, according to my convictions of right, and with reference to the interests of the whole country, rather than any partisan end; and I propose to avail myself of that liberty on all proper occasions." Which does not give promise of material aid and support to the ultra reconstruction measures proposed by the Republican leaders.

THE Adrian *Times* proposes Senator FISH, independent Senator from Genessee county, as a Republican candidate for Regent. Don't believe the Dr. will thank the *Times* for bringing him out. In other Republican quarters, Judge CRITCHETT, of Monroe; Hon. and Dr. THOMAS of Aellgan; Hon. S. S. WALKER, of St. John's; and Hon. C. T. HILLS, of Muskegon, are entered for the scrub race.

THE Lansing *Journal* favors the nomination, by the Democracy of this circuit, of Senator HUNTINGTON, of Mason, and makes claim on the special ground of locality, Ingham County having never had a judge of this circuit. It also claims superior qualifications for Mr. HUNTINGTON, and cites the fact that he was almost unanimously selected as the bar candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge HIGBY, but refused an appointment by Gov. BAGLEY.

TO PRESERVE the alphabetical standing of the Supreme Court, and just because his name begins with a C (we can conceive of no other reason), the name of Hon. WM. A. CLARK, of East Saginaw, has been proposed in connection with the Democratic nomination for justice of the Supreme Court. There is no accounting for taste.

THE Detroit *Tribune* does not cheerfully incline to favor the proposition to divide the candidates for Supreme Court Judges and Regents of the University between the Republicans and the Democracy. It is probably necessary for the *Tribune* to lean a little to the back of a perpendicular line, in order to regain a little lost prestige with its party.

Probate Court.

The following are the transactions of the Probate Court for the week ending Feb. 17, 1875:

Estate of Fred. L. D. Mallony, *et al.*, minors; petition for license to sell real estate; day of hearing March 23.

Estate of Fred. Emminger, deceased; notice to creditors published; to be heard May 15 and Aug. 14, by E. Haire and C. H. Kempf, Commissioners.

Estate of Peleg Johnson, deceased; final account of Administrator with will annexed; heard and allowed.

Estate of Henry P. Schaeberle, deceased; J. F. Schaeberle appointed Administrator.

Estate of Ethel A. Hines, minor; Horatio Burch appointed Guardian.

Estate of Philip Blum, deceased; petition for probate of will; day of hearing March 3.

FAREWELL DISCOURSE,

Delivered at St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor, Sunday evening, Feb. 14th, by Rev. G. D. Gillespie.

How often have I parted with parishners leaving us for new homes! How many have come and gone in my rectorship! "Removed" is the frequent entry on my Parish Register. And now it comes *my* turn to have the heart and speak the words of going away. I stand here to-night formally to close up my ministry and service among you for 13 years and 4 months. As it has been often hard to part with those—friends more than parishioners, so my task to night is one I shrink from. And because it is so, I shall not deliver a parting sermon. I have not gone among you as going away, because I wish to spare myself and you as far as possible, the going away, and I do not really regard myself as to be separated from you individually, socially, to the extent that commonly attends the relinquished pastorate.

There is no need to present the Parochial Annals of these years. The practice of an Annual Sermon has kept you informed in all the details of Parish life. What progress has been made is visible to those who should naturally be most interested in it. What figures I have read from the desk have been given as an argument of encouragement, showing what the Parish in its steady course is accomplishing. I have hoped the work of the past would speak for energy and liberality in the future.

For my ministry among you, I say frankly I ask nobody to think or say, that my plans have always been the best,—that I have shown all the perseverance and industry I might have done, in meeting the various obligations of the work—that I have invariably acted with a sound judgment,—that I have always been free from the weakness of the flesh in passion and prejudice—that another Rector in the same time, under the same circumstances, might not have accomplished more. God knows *I* have no such thoughts. Let my record be, with no superlatives—"to you a faithful minister of Christ," and the matter rests where I would have it.

In review of our long connection, I am gratefully impressed with the peace and good will that have prevailed. Much of the family has prevailed among us. We have passed through the most trying ordeal to which the good temper and charity of a Parish can be subjected —the erection of a church,—yet the bond of peace, if it has been at times a little chaffed, has never been broken. You have been at peace among yourselves, and with your Rector. If there are those to welcome this separation, I do not know who they are. We have found and lived by the great principle of concord in all such relations—respecting each other's rights. No doubt you have sometimes thought that I was wrong, but you have said: the responsibility is his, not ours, and as he is over us in the Lord, let us rather adopt than thwart his measures. You may have thought at times that your Rector was *too ready to advise in the temporalities* under the charge of the Vestry, but you have let interest in the Parish explain it.

In such a restless world as this, it is much that we have kept the bond of pastor and people so long. The frequency of clerical changes makes the case exceptional, and proves the strain upon the bond.

Nor has our life together been only one of peace.

We have been brought together in the most intimate relations of life, and under those circumstances that necessarily unite heart to heart. I have been in your homes in their brightest and in their darkest hours. As God has led us in the sunshine or under the cloud, we have partaken of each other's joy, or tried to comfort one another.

And now when the bond of Pastor and people must be severed, there is the living friendship that space nor time can touch.

I thank you for the generous words with which from the very hour that the choice of my brethren was announced, you have met me. You have spoken and acted, making my cause your own, gratified that I should fill a higher ministry. I have the heart to feel it.

And now I go *without* the Parish. In so long a residence, I have become identified with the community. I have participated in the common satisfaction when our city has been prosperous, and no one has felt more keenly—not wholly in self interest—the depression of the last few years.

My active interest has been in the specialty of the improvement of our local pauper and prisoner institutions. Many kind expressions from my neighbors in the last few weeks, have been very grateful,—especially as they show that "going softly," and sometimes holding back from measures which have been thought valuable, in morals and religion, I have yet won their respect for right intention and healthful influence.

The work of a clergyman here is very intimately related to the University. The opportunity for reaching so large a body of young men, is the strong point of all the Parishes.

I must state as my conviction, that the religious interests of the students will be best served by their intimate relation to the churches to which they are drawn by past ties or preferences. And this is the ideal to which my student ministry has been directed. A State University may institute religious services, and have a certain Sunday observance within its own lines, but it can recognize no chaplaincy beyond the informal christian interest of its faculty, and the whole dealing with Christianity must be with caution, demanded by the variety of creeds represented. The services of a College Chapel may supplement those of the Church, but they certainly are not intended to be a substitute. Every youthful mind demands the inculcation of positive truth in its fullness, and the worship of the holy day with the appointments of the Ministry and Sacraments.

There are many difficulties connected with the student ministry of the churches here. The pulpit must be mainly relied on, acquaintance is difficult, it is difficult to give force to a temporary church relation, there are hindrances to social Church ties which will only be appreciated by experience.

I have by no means attained my own wishes, though I have had much pleasant intercourse with young men, and must own God's blessing in our relations. I should be singularly wanting in right feeling, were I not here to acknowledge the courtesies extended to me by the authorities of the University, and the agreeable official and social relations which I have been allowed to hold with the present esteemed head.

An Episcopal clergyman and his Parish hold a position towards the other Clergy and Congregations of the place which may seem unsocial, or even uncharitable. That position is made by views conscientiously held, and it is consistent with the "rejoicing that Christ is preached," with the sincere prayer, "Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." My own work has not been interfered with by others. I hope I have not interfered with their's.

My relations with those doing God's work here have been gentlemanly and amicable.

Although I have communications to make to the Diocese of Michigan in relinquishing the trusts I have held, and severing my connection, I must say *here*, how far beyond my deserts have been my honors. Called to preach the Convention Sermon at the first Convention I attended, I was also placed on the Standing Committee, at the second I was made Secretary of the Body, and for three General Conventions I have been selected as a Deputy. Beyond these honors, has been sweet intercourse with brethren of the Clergy and Laity, which must ever come up pleasantly to recollection.

So intimate have been my relations with our "Reverend Father in God"—so cheerfully has he approved and aided my plans,—so heartily has he lent me his sympathy in sorrow, his counsel in perplexity—that one strong argument for my decision has been, that my work will be carried on by the side of his, and that we may often mingle officially and socially.

And now let me turn from the past to the future, and utter counsels which experience and affection suggest.

Above all, cherish the pure precious Gospel. It is a day of serious apprehension for the integrity of our holy religion. The cry for unity is uttered in a spirit that makes truth tremble. It is no vain boast of denial of the great central facts and truths of Christianity, that so called orthodoxy has grown conciliatory and indulgent. Bodies that have prided themselves on their strict Gospel law, are found in strange fellowship. Some ministers whose standards have almost the anathema of St. Paul on the denier of the faith, seem to esteem it better to be liberal than loyal. There is some disposition in parts of our own communion to retrace the blessed pathway of reformation and take back dog mas and practices which an outraged Church once repelled. And this is an insidious way of impairing Gospel truth and spirit. It is the Gospel after man and not after God. Therefore I say, cleave to the Gospel as it is defined in our Articles and Liturgy. Be faithful to Christ in holding his word. Respect not the face of man when truth must be compromised. Bear the reproach of bigotry, of illiberality, as rejoicing to suffer shame for His name. Be assured when a church in any form proves unfaithful to such great leading doctrines as the Trinity, the essential Deity of Christ, the Personality and Deity of the Holy Ghost, the vicarious sacrifice of Christ, the sanctifying work of the Spirit, grace imparted through worthy reception of the Sacraments, justification by faith, a Church of Christ's own institution; its candlestick is removing out of its place. It is no longer secure against the gates of Hell.

Cherish the Church as the conservator of the Gospel, the channel through which its blessings flow and the fold of the faithful. The churchmanship I have advocated, is not the noisy claim of pre-eminence, the ready harsh accusation of those of different sentiments, the flaunting of our excellencies without regard to time or circumstances. But rather the earnest walking in the Church's ways, the commendation of her principles and practices by the beauty of holiness in her worship, and in the lives of her members, the intelligent appreciation of her polity, the readiness to stand forth boldly in her defence when assailed,—the liberal heart and hand towards all her enterprises. This is reasonable, religious, holy Churchmanship.

The statistics presented show that by systematic offerings we have been able in the present Pastorate to bestow nearly $7,000 on objects without the Parish. I trust the day will not come when this Parish in a selfish, dishonest, mean spirit, will shut up its charities within its own pale. No policy could be more detrimental to every interest of your household of faith. We have done nothing to boast of—certainly nothing, considering the age of the Parish and its strength that may be decreased. * * * *

I turn to a pleasanter theme and beg you to sustain the work we have been doing outside the Parish. While the place will not allow such work to have any grand proportions, steadily pursued for years, it has enabled us to do a generous work without, and given us the reputation, wanting which we should scarcely be a Christian Parish, of "looking not on our own things only, but also on the things of others." I am sure any pastor will be glad to employ the lay agencies that have been enlisted. Let poverty be sought out, the churchless be made welcome to their Father's House, and the pauper and the prisoner know where to find those who will care for their souls.

I may speak especially to those who have during my ministry taken the vows and promises of Christian profession. You will pardon the seeming egotism when I ask, that the memorial of my ministry may be in the godly sincerity of your lives. I have had comfort in the Christian devotedness of many. Some have at times awakened my solicitude—the daily cross seemed to be forgotten, the world and its seductive influences to plant itself upon the sacred soil of piety, and neglected services and duties to mark declension.

Oh, Brethren, guard your pearl of great price! Be faithful unto death, and Christ shall give you a crown of life. Shall we not meet on the right hand of the Son of man, a company of the redeemed?

I must speak to those whom I leave without the pale of Christian profession. I have preached to you in vain, so far as bringing you to the side of the Lord who died for you. I would not say but that it might have been otherwise had I laid open to you more fully, more forcibly, the whole counsel of God. I am willing to share in the blame as I feel the sorrow.

I now turn in hope and prayer to the ministry of another. It is a comfort in this separation, that where there have been lukewarmness and indifference, a new voice, with new arguments, may make the blessed impression. "I have sowed, may another reap, and he that soweth and he that reapeth shall rejoice htogether." Oh, Brethren, it must not be, that you shall be neglecters of the great salvation until at last "having no hope" you descend to the grave. Why will ye die? If I may no longer preach to you, yet I can pray for you, and the tidings that any of you have at last answered the winning call of mercy, will send gladness to my heart.

A word for, and a word to, the children—*my* children, for surely I have loved them, and the last heart-strings to give way are those that bind me to the children. No Parish is worthy of the Protestant Episcopal Church that does not enter heartily into the thought of churchly care of little children. I thank those who have been faithful as my aids in the Sunday School, they have lightened my anxiety, that the children should be "nourished up in the words of faith and good doctrine." * * *

And though I have spoken to the children, I cannot refrain here from adding,—my beloved, you will remember him who has baptized you into Christ, you will remember our pleasant Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday, and our Missionary Services, you will remember how you have grown up by my side. But above all, you will remember how we have talked and thought together of the Savior's love, of God our Father, and of our need of the blessed Spirit's guidance and help. You will try to grow up into Christ. You will love the Church and follow in the good paths of her services and institutions. You will fix your hearts on confirmation, and as from year to year I may return, I shall rejoice to see you at the holy table where Jesus meets his own.

You are now to call another to be over you in the Lord. I trust that your Vestry, with wise discernment, in godly sincerity, with constant prayer, will discharge the most solemn responsibility that can devolve upon them.

Whoever shall come to you, let him find a people ready to receive him in the sacredness of his office—rejoicing in him as their helper in Christ Jesus. And should he be reminded that memory lingers round a finished pastorate, let it only be to him the incentive of proof, that here his labors will be appreciated, his sorrows shall find sympathy, that here he may dwell in the beauty and happiness of the pastoral relation.

A new Pastorate will bring some changes in Parochial life. It is a Rector's privilege where there is no Church law, to order the arrangements of his Parish according to his own judgment, and it were an unchurchly and unkind spirit that should deny this right or criticise its exercise. When I came among you, I freely used this my prerogative, and our peace and prosperity have been much the result of your acquiescence in my plans.

I charge you never to let any reference to my ministry be a source of discomfort to your Rector.

Let me beg of you to cheer him by constant attendance on the services. The remissness here of some of you has been to me the chief cause of Pastoral unhappiness. Oh, how often it has sent me back to my work sad at heart. Bring home the case to yourselves. Place yourselves in your Rector's position,—what would be your wishes—your feelings, when they were thwarted?

May God bless him who is to stand in my place. May he have all my comforts unmingled with my disappointments, where my voice has been weak may his be strong, where I have failed may he triumph. The good Lord of the Vineyard bless him in his going out and coming in before this people.

The family feeling that belongs to this hour may allow me to speak of the circumstances that lead to my removal, and make some reference to my future. I never asked for the office which has been conferred upon me. If I had a vision of the future, it was connected with a far different work—a mission to the pauper and the prisoner.

Those of you who listened to a discourse delivered not many months ago on the death of Bishop Whitehouse, will bear me witness, that I have no very high thoughts of the happiness of a Bishop's life, speaking after the manner of men.

It is no light thing to take one often from his home in all seasons,—to interrupt the duties of the study—to have to stand before strange congregations,—to assume a certain relation of authority—to make a decided departure from many habits of life. And I can easily see the avenues for anxiety, disappointment and pain, opening, in the wants I cannot relieve,—the needy clergy—the feeble missions—the isolated little bands of Church people,—in the unreasonableness and penuriousness of Vestries, the peculiarities of even worthy clergymen —the strange thoughts of what a man can do because he is clothed with office and title. And I know that when one is placed in any prominence he is as likely to be misunderstood as to be charitably measured,—his caution is made timidity, his zeal rashness, his waiting indolence, his firmness obstinacy, his respect for his office, pride. Very likely I may often look back wistfully to the life of a plodding pastor, to the times when I went in and out among a trusting, loving flock. And I am sure that I shall ever be comforted in the thought of those who know me too well to doubt me, who remember me too kindly not to pray for me.

I go for work—working in hope and faith my motto—for work as God shall give me strength—wherever I can find *His* work to do. The only mark *I* can make is, as "the workman needing not to be ashamed."

And now I have no word of parting to utter. My residence here will not terminate immediately. My friendships and sympathies will bring me here in future years. I would go forth as one leaving the family abode, who though pained to turn his back upon pleasing familiarities, to be denied the sight of loved faces; has no thought of severed hearts; but he carries with him a love space nor time can touch, hopes to to dwell in constant remembrance, "though absent in the flesh, yet present in the spirit."

The Peoples' Drugstore.

OLD STAND OF

R. W. Ellis & Co.

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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

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PRICES LOW.

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

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ROOFING.

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

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

ROOFING PAINT!

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

It is fire and water proof!

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

☞ No Coal Tar is used in either.

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

All communications should be addressed to the

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P. O. Box 222,

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Residence 43 South Thayer Street. 1478 tf

FOR THE EARLY

SPRING TRADE!

DOMESTIC COTTONS

AT VERY LOW PRICES

—AT—

BACH & ABEL'S.

Having bought a large Stock of Cotton Goods last month, at the low prices then ruling, we now offer for sale many of the Popular brands of

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, DENINS, COTTONADES, TOWELINGS, AND PRINTS,

at lower prices than have been reached in many years.

We have re-assorted our entire Stock by SELECTING IN PERSON in the Eastern markets, and invite the inspection of buyers.

A large Stock of the best BLACK ALPACAS brought to this County, and which we offer at very low prices.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage (whereby the power therein contained to sell has become operative) executed by Louis R. Buchoz, of the city of Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan, to the undersigned George S. Brush and Elmina R. Brush, as mortgagees, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and recorded on the twelfth day of December, 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, in liber 44 of mortgages, on page 685, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand and two dollars and fifty cents, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover any part thereof; Notice is therefore, hereby given, that on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, we shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, (sale to take place at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county of Washtenaw), the premises described in such mortgage, (or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage, and legal costs and charges of such sale, together with an attorney fee of thirty dollars convenanted for therein), that is to say the following piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, viz.: Being on that part of lot four, in block number three (3) south of Huron street, in range number four (4) of the original plat of the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Dated January 28, A. D. 1875.

GEORGE S. BRUSH, ELMINA R. BRUSH, } Mortgagees.

Z. P. KING, Att'y for Mortgagees. 1515

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 Meredith Leach, of the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, to Elizabeth Smith, of Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, which mortgage is dated the seventh day of September, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Washtenaw county on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M. of said day, in liber 46 of mortgages, on page 349, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Elizabeth Smith to Leonard Vaughn, by deed of assignment, dated February twentieth, 1874, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1875, at 8 20 o'clock A. M. of said day, in liber 4 of assignments of mortgages, on page 477, and was by the said Leonard Vaughn duly assigned to Jerusha P. Noble, by deed of assignment, dated February twenty-seventh, 1874, which assignment was duly recorded in said Register of Deeds, on the fourth day of January 1875, at 8½ o'clock A. M. of said day, in liber 4 of assignments of mortgages, on page 478, and there being claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and the note accompanying the same, the sum of one thousand eight hundred and six hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents ($623.59), together with thirty dollars in said mortgage, stipulated and agreed to be paid, as an attorney's or solicitor's fee, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose 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 Monday, the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1875, at ten 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, to-wit: All of lots numbered thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14), in block number three (3) north of Huron street, in range number four (4) of the original plat of the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Dated January 4, 1875.

JERUSHA P. NOBLE, Assignee of Mortgage.

TRACY W. ROOT, Att'y for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by Frederick Kirn and Christina Kirn, of the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to Leonard Vaughn and Martha Vaughn, of the same place, on the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 5½ o'clock P. M., of said day, in Liber 43, of mortgages, on page 48, and there is now claimed to be due upon said mortgage and bond accompanying the same, the sum of one thousand and seventy-two dollars and seventy-eight cents, also an attorney fee of thirty-five dollars, should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same; and no proceedings in law or equity having been had to recover said sum of money or any part thereof. Now, therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the seventeenth day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, county aforesaid, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Being lot number six, (6) block number four (4), south, range number two, (2) west, according to a plat of William S Maynard's addition to the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, aforesaid.

Dated, January 22d, 1875.

LEONARD VAUGHN, MARTHA VAUGHN, Mortgagees.

JOHN N. GOTT, Attorney for Mortgagees. 1514

Commissioners Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by this Probate Court for said county, commissioners to receive, exmnine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Caleb Moore, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased, in the township of York, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of April, and on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated January 25, A. D. 1875. 1515

JAMES M. KELSEY, OTHNIEL GOODING, } Commissioners.

Valuable Farming Lands, FOR SALE.

The farm lately occupied by Byron C Whitaker, on section 23, Township of Lima, consisting of 240 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with one hundred acres of wheat on the ground in good condition. **MUST BE SOLD WITHIN SIXTY DAYS.** Buildings new and commodious, with all modern improvements. Farm well watered and fences in good condition. Also 80 acres of woodland on section 14, in same township, which will be sold in a body or in parcels to suit. Inquiries can be addressed to either of the undersigned.

M. J. NOYES, Chelsea.
W. D. HARRIMAN, Ann Arbor.
C. S. GREGORY, Dexter.

1516 w4

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. In the matter of the estate of Nathan Wooster, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administratrix, of the Estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the second day of February, A. D. 1875, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased in the township of Northfield, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Thursday, the first day of April, A. D. 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate to-wit: Thirty-six and 80-100 acres of land, on the east half of the northwest quarter of section thirteen, in town one south, range six east, described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the east half of the northwest quarter of said section, and running thence north along the west line thirty-three chains and twenty-three links, thence east parallel to the north line of said section eleven chains and nine links, thence south thirty-three chains and fifteen links to the quarter line; thence west on quarter line eleven chains and nine links to the place of beginning. Also the reversionary interest of said deceased in the following described piece of land on said section thirteen, it being a part of the dower of the widow of Aphrus Wooster, late of said county deceased, to-wit: The equal undivided one-half thereof, beginning at the northwest corner of the east half of the northwest quarter of said section thirteen, and running east along the north line of said section fifteen chains; thence south six chains and seventy-five links; thence west fifteen chains; thence north six chains and seventy-five links to the place of beginning, containing ten acres and twelve-hundredths of an acre, all in said State.

Dated February 2d, A. D. 1875.

ANNA WOOSTER, Administratrix.

1516

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of 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 Saturday, the eighth day of April, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, February 15, 1875.

M. FLEMING, Sheriff.

1518 By WM. H. MCINTYRE, Dep'y Sheriff.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage (whereby the power to sell therein contained has become operative), executed by Jane A. Griffith, of the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Julian G. Dickinson, of the city of Detroit, Wayne county, Michigan, dated the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, in liber 52 of mortgages, on page 236, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of twenty-seven hundred and seventy-eight 10-100 dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof: Notice is therefore, hereby given, that on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, (sale to take place at the front door of the Court House, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw is usually held, in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan,) the premises contained in such mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and legal costs, together with an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, (covenanted for therein) that is to say the following piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Ypsilanti, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing on the east line of Huron street, one rod north of the northwest corner of lot one hundred and eighty-five; thence north along said east line six rods; thence east at right angles with said east line to the Huron river; thence southerly down the Huron river to a line six rods distant from and parallel with the north line of land hereby conveyed; thence west to place of beginning.

Dated Detroit, January 22, 1875.

JULIAN G. DICKINSON, Mortgagee.

J. G. DICKINSON, (in person) Att'y for Mortgagee. 1516

$5 to $20 Per day at home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

Judicial Notice.

WHEREAS, by the order fixing the time for the several terms of the Circuit

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1875.

Democratic Ward Caucuses.

Democratic Ward Caucuses will be held in the several wards of this city on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1875,

at 7 1/2 P. M., at the following places:

1st Ward at Jno. N. Gott's office,
2d " " Leonard House,
3d " " Court House,
4th " " Firemen's Hall,
5th " " Engine House,
6th " " Cole's Grocery,

to appoint delegates to the County Convention to be held on the 26th inst. The Fifth and Sixth wards will entitled to two delegates each; the other wards to three each. All Liberal, or anti-administration Republicans are invited to participate in these caucuses.

By order of
THE WARD COMMITTEES.

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

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ARGUS—$1.50 a year.

—Thermometer yesterday morning, 20 degrees below zero.

—More sun-dogs Wednesday, an indication of more cold weather.

—The owners of house-plants go about with sorrowful faces.

—Dr. C. A. Leiter is off on a visit to his old home, at Canton, Ohio.

—Sheriff Fleming has appointed N. H. Pierce one of his deputies.

—An unusual sight: Wednesday noon and not a load of wood on the market.

—The sleighing is splendid, but the weather is too cold to use it comfortably.

—Coasting is fast becoming a fashionable pleasure for young ladies and gentlemen.

—The Wells-Sweet assault and battery case comes off to-morrow before Justice McMahon.

—Rev. W. H. Shier has recovered from his illness, so that he will be able to preach next Sabbath.

—Michael Frederick Snyder, drawing wood for H. Kittridge Friday last, had both ears frozen solid.

—Friday evening, James Barritt was "swiped" to the tune of six dollars, on North Main street.

—There are now six boarders at the Fleming House, five of whom are awaiting trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

—Supervisor Leitch, of Ypsilanti, returned from his trip to California just in time to attend the special session of Supervisors.

—Herman Curtis, a drayman living on Main street, died suddenly Wednesday about noon. The cause of death was apoplexy.

—John Hyland, "Rookey," was in town Wednesday. He is engineer of one of the steamers of the Detroit Fire Department.

—Quite a number of Odd Fellows from this city have been attending the session of the Grand Lodge at Detroit, during the week.

—Rev. S P. Murch, pastor of the M. E. Church, Sharon, received a donation on Tuesday evening. The amount received was $168.-55.

—John P. Little, of this city, while at work at the paper mill, dropped a large framing chisel, and striking his foot, it severed the cords.

—A new time-table went into operation on the Central road last Sunday. We have not been furnished a copy in order to correct our table.

—Small muskrat houses, light cornhusks, etc., etc., were poor guides to the weather prophets last fall, when they prophesied an open winter.

—John W. Nanry, of Superior, had on exhibition on our streets, yesterday, a fat sheep, which received a great deal of attention, its weight was estimated at 300 lbs.

—A meeting of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, Feb. 24th. The amended charter will be considered.

—Messrs. Scott and Rogers arrived at Nashville, Tenn., last Friday, from which place they write that the weather is mild and pleasant. Oh! that we all could go to Nashville.

—We give below the time the different whistles are blown by the three leading establishments in this city: J. Keck & Co., 7 1-2, 12, 1, 4 1-2; Krause, same; Lewick, 8, 12, 1, 4 1-2.

—The sheriff of Genessee county was in the city Wednesday, summoning witnesses to the trial of the McNamara's, the Flint body-stealers. Our express agent was among the witnesses subpœnaed.

—A house located in that part of Ypsilanti known as Clarkville, and occupied by a family named Boyle, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. Loss $800, insured for $750. Caused by a defective chimney.

—During the winter many persons have informed us that as soon as tax paying times were over they were going to subscribe for the ARGUS. The tax collector has completed his work and we are ready to receive the subscriptions.

—John Commisky, of Northfield, while riding a horse Tuesday afternoon, was thrown and badly injured, receiving a dangerous cut on the head. Dr. W. B. Smith, of this city, dressed the wound, and found that the skull was not broken.

—The *Argus* says: "Jas. Loney was arrested Wednesday for enticing away and marrying Miss Laura Carter, a minor, against the consent of her mother." Jimmy, come over here next time. The old lady's willing.—*Manchester Enterprise.*

—Deputy Sheriff McIntyre went to Sharon Monday, and arrested Martin Kobler and Edward French, charged with assault and battery upon Christian Overschmidt. Before Justice Clark Tuesday, they plead not guilty, and gave bail for their appearance March 4th.

—Articles of association of the Michigan Paper Manufauring Co., were recorded in the Clerk's office yesterday. The manufactory to be located in the township of Ann Arbor, and the office of the company at Detroit. Capital stock $30,000, with power to increase to $100,000.

—Edward Duffy, Esq., one of the Superintendents of the Poor, left for Lansing Tuesday morning to attend the State Convention of Poor Masters, held the 17th inst., for the purpose of regulating the various wants of the poor, and to remedy some of the existing evils relating thereto.

—Jas. Kennedy, of Northfield, has for a number of years sold his apples to Wood, Perrin & Co., and finds it to be the most profitable crop of his farm; the amount received for 1874 was $402.62. He is reported to be one of the best apple-packers in the county. Anson Wheeler, also of Northfield, sold his last crop to the same firm, receiving therefor the sum of $465. As an apple-packer, Wheeler is considered a success.

—The next term of the Circuit Court will begin Tuesday, Feb. 23. The whole number of cases 130, divided as follows: motions, 2; special motions, 17; chancery, first-class, 14; 2d class, 2; 3d class, 5; 4th class, 5; criminal, 7; issues of fact, 65; imparlance, 13. The jury is called to appear one week after the opening day, the first week of the term being set apart for chancery cases and motions.

—City Treasurer Dor Kellogg has completed the work of collecting the city taxes, and made his return of unpaid taxes to the County Treasurer. The following are the amounts returned: 1st and 2d wards, $856.51; 3d and 4th wards, $1,203.43; 5th and 6th wards, $154.62; total, $2,214.56. The total amount of taxes levied in the city was $55,-805.48. The treasurer of Saline has made his returns, the amount of unpaid taxes being $179.89.

—There are extensive reports in regard to small pox in Ypsilanti in circulation. We were informed Wednesday afternoon, by a prominent resident of that city, that but four cases of varioloid were now in the place, that they were property taken care of, and that no further spread of the dreaded disease was apprehended.

—Ald. McIntyre had a corps of snow-shovelers out last Friday clearing the walks of the heavy snow drifts in the Third ward. We hear that in the progress of the corps some excitement was created by their presence in front of the premises of some widowed families, who begging them to stop work, that they would do the job, saying that they could not afford to pay the expense. Being informed that they would not be taxed, a better feeling existed.

—It is encouraging in these days, while the thermometer ranges down among the twenties and thirties below zero, to see our merchants advertising Spring goods—it reminds us that there is something better ahead. C. H. Millen & Son, always in season with their goods, are receiving a new stock for early spring trade, including embroideries, dress goods, cottons, ties, and a large lot of those popular "Collingwood Black Alpacas." Now is the time to make advantageous purchases.

—Quite a curious case, showing the operation of the law governing minors, was developed in the Register's office. A couple recently married bought a farm, paying part down and issuing a mortgage jointly for the balance. It came to light, however, that the liege lord was not of age, and so the ceremony of mortgaging and recording had to be gone over again, the wife who was old enough, alone becoming the party of the first part. Young men should take warning.

—On Thursday evening of last week, the many friends of David Depue, of Pittsfield, gave him a surprise party, the occasion being his birthday; notwithstanding the extreme cold weather and the almost impassable roads, on account of snowdrifts, about 70 persons were present. The guests did not forget to provide an abundance of "good things," and a bountiful supper was served. Everything passed off pleasantly, and at a reasonable hour the company separated, wishing "David" many happy returns of his birthday, and assured him that if the night had been propitious there would have been as many more persons present.

University Items.

—Prof. Adams will deliver the discourse at University Hall next Sunday afernoon.

—Rev. Dr. Cocker occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church Sunday Morning.

—The attendance at Gen. Banks' lecture was smaller than at any lecture of the season.

—The largest addition to the classes in elective studies this semester has been to the class in History.

—Last evening Rev. W. H. H. Murray lectured before a good audience at University Hall. Subject: The Adirondacks.

—Prof. Adams was confined to his room last week on account of trouble with his eyes. He is now, however, able to attend to his classes.

—It is thought that Dr. Cocker's new work, "The Theistic Conception of the World," will be ready in about six weeks. It is to be published by Harper & Brother, N. Y.

—Prof. Harrington has an article in the February number of *The School*, on "How to Teach Zoology." *The School* is published by Professors of the Normal School, at Ypsilanti.

—The examinations at the University were very satisfactory this year. Each student, upon passing a study, is furnished with a receipt, thus obviating all danger of mistakes in the future in regard to the record.

Tired of waiting for the city to build water works, by which the urgent daily demands of the University may be met, and disgusted both with the "hauly" system and snow melting, the Regents, at their meeting on Wednesday, resolved to ask the Legislature to appropriate $5,000 to enable them to bring water to the University grounds and buildings, from the southern part of the city. The laboratory and the several boilers for heating purposes require a large water supply.

Second Ward Water Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Second ward of the city of Ann Arbor, held Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, 1875, the following proceedings were had:

Henry Krause was elected chairman; Frederick Pistorius, Secretary.

The resolutions to be considered by the Common Council of the city of Ann Arbor, on February 19th, 1875, respecting Water Works, were read by the Secretary, and the following changes in such resolutions proposed and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Common Council of the city of Ann Arbor is to consider certain resolutions to induce a company to construct Water Works for said city,

1. It is proposed that the Common Council reserve the privilege to fix the line of water mains and pipes and the location of the hydrants, and strike out the following words in the third section of said resolutions. "On the line of mains that shall have been established by said company" and otherwise to amend its resolutions to that effect.

2. Proposed, that the Common Council strike out that part of the fifth section of said resolution "exempting such company from taxation."

3. Proposed, that the Common Council strike out that part of the fifth resolution allowing such company an annual net income of fifteen per cent., and insert in the fifth section, that such company shall have ten per cent., over and above operating expenses, cost of extension, and repairs and interest on money borrowed.

4. *Resolved*, That the Adermen of the Second ward present the foregoing propositions to the Common Council, and vote for the resolutions as amended.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—Dr. Gillespie closed his rectorship with an appropriate discourse on last Sunday evening. The church was completely filled. The rector reviewed the work of his pastorate of over 13 years, and that the record is a creditable one will be seen by reading the discourse itself, published elsewhere in this issue. The following is a schedule of the parochial acts of St. Andrew's Church during Dr. Gillespie's pastorate, commencing October 13, 1861, and ending February 14, 1875:

Baptisms—		
Adults,		93
Infants,		352
Total,		445
Confirmed,		222
Communicants admitted,	227	
Received,	- 128	
Added total,		375
Died,	39	
Removed,	- 210	
Dropped or withdrawn,	28	
Total loss		277
Net gain,		78
Present number,		198
Of the communicants at commencement of rectorship just ended, remain,		45
Marriages,		140
Funerals,		296
Collections, subscriptions for parochial objects, excluding pew rent,		$62,806.11
For objects without the parish,		6,760.60
Total		$69,566.71

AN OLD SETTLER GONE.—Patrick Phillips, of Scio, died at his residence Thursday evening of last week, at the advanced age of 75 years. He came to this county in the year 1832, having emigrated from Pennsylvania, and entered 140 acres of Government land, upon which he has since continued to reside, being in the northeast corner of the township of Scio. He had appeared smart and in good health up to within about a week of his death, since which time he has gradually failed, apparently not troubled with any disease. He leaves a wife, four daughters and two sons.

Meeting of the Common Council.

A special meeting of the Council was held last Friday evening. Present, a full board.

Mayor Beakes stated that the object of the meeting was to hear report of Water Comittee; and also recommended that action be taken to procure a legislative act authorizing the Council to issue a warrant for $2,300, the amount of overdraft on the General Fund, and that the same be paid on the first day of February next, and that the amount be placed in the tax roll for 1875.

On motion of Ald. Seabolt, the City Attorney was directed to prepare an act in conformity with the Mayor's recommendation.

City Attorney Granger, from the Committee on Water Supply, submitted the following report:

The Mayor. Recorder and Aldermen of the city of Ann Arbor, in Common Council assembled, ordain and declare that the resolutions passed by this Council on the twenty-sixth day of October last past, inviting sealed proposals for furnishing said city with water for municipal purposes, shall be and are hereby amended and supplemented by substituting therefore the following: *Resolved,*

First. That it is expedient to have constructed 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, for thirty days next ensuing 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 twenty years, with the *privilege to said city of an additional term of not* less than five nor more than ten 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 responsible 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 forty-eight thousand feet of street main of sufficient strength and size to adequately and at all times furnish water for fire duty and protection in said city, in addition to all that may at the same time be reasonably required for domestic use; and to furnish, connect and permanently set in suitable and sufficient frost-cases, for the use of said city, sixty good and sufficient first-class fire hydrants, with two two-and-a-half-inch nozzles each, to be located by the authorities of said city, on the line of mains that shall have been established 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, for fire duty, under a sufficient head, pressure or power, by machinery or otherwise, to afford efficient, continued and adequate fire protection in any and every part of said city, without the aid or use of a fire engine, in addition to a reasonable and proper supply of water, at the same time, for domestic use; 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, at all times during the term or terms aforesaid, without additional charge therefore, to reasonably and properly supply said city with water, for sprinkling all such public streets in said city, as shall at any time be sprinkled by authority, and at the expense of said city, by water carts or other vehicles for sprinkling, and for use in the construction of any public building or buildings that may hereafter be erected in said city by authority thereof, or by authority of any School Board thereof; and for use in all public buildings that shall at any time during said trem or terms, be owned by or be under the control of said city, or under the control of any School Board wholly or in part of said city, or of either of the wards thereof, and also for the maintenance of at least one public fountain, of capacity to discharge not more than five thousand gallons per day, to be located by the authorities of said city; on condition that said city shall, at its own charge, provide all service pipe and all extra or additional main that may be necessary to furnish such supply; and further, of the street main 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, (one-half on Liberty street), in the Second ward of said city; eight hundred feet on Miller Avenue, west of the junction of said Avenue with 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; 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 or necessities of said city, and such company receiving reasonable guarantee of a gross return of not less than ten per cent. per annum on all necessary increase of expenditure or investment over and above the cost of the construction, maintainance and operation of said 48,000 feet of mains to enlarge the capacity of such works and the extent of such street main 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; and further, that the water to be furnished by such company, shall, for fire protection, be free from all solid substances on its admission to the mains, and for domestic use, shall so far as practicable, by filtration or other means, be rendered free from organic matter, and reasonably and properly innoxious and wholesome.

Fourth. That bidders under these resolutions may at their option submit with their bids, respectively, specifications showing the material size, weight. strength, extent and capacity of the several mains proposed by them to be laid, the proposed distribution or location of the same, the aggregate per diem capacity in gallons, of the works by them proposed to be constructed, and the head or pressure at the hydrants, in the different localities or divisions of said city, under which they propose to deliver water for fire protection; and such specifications answering substantially the provisions of the preceding resolutions in the judgment of the Common Council of said city, and accompanying the lowest bid' shall be accepted by said city, and made part of the contract with such company.

Fifth.—That as a further inducement to the formation of such company, this Council further obligates said city to exempt such company contracting with said city, in manner aforesaid, from the payment of all city, ward and school taxes that may at any time during said term or terms, be assessed in said city against such company, or the property, franchises or stock thereof, and, by payment or otherwise, fully indemnify and save harmless such company from all such taxes; and further expressly to exempt such company, at its option, from all obligation to extend its street main into or within the Fifth Ward of said city until such time or times as the inhabitants of said ward, or said city shall satisfactorily or sufficiently guarantee to such company a gross return of ten per cent. per aunum on the necessary actual cost of any proposed or desired extension of main, into or within said ward, reserving to said ward until such extension of main shall be made thereto, and at all times to the part or parts of said ward not supplied with water from or benefited by such water-works, equitable exemption, under the provisions of section seven of title five of the charter of said city, from the imposition of taxes for defraying the expenses of water supply to said city, under the contract therefor with such company; and further to grant by Ordinance, to such company, when duly organized in manner aforesaid, and contracting with said city 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, at the request of such company, from time to time during said term or terms, to pass all such Ordinances authorized by the charter of said city, or the act aforesaid, and not inconsistent with the true intent of these resolutions, as may be necessary for the due protection of the property, rights and franchises of such company; and further at all times during said term or terms, such company contracting with said city, in manner aforesaid, and keeping and performing all undertakings, covenants and conditions on its part by the terms of such contract to be kept and performed, and annually, at the request of the Common Council of said city, rendering thereto, under the oath of the President and Secretary of such company, a true, full, and complete report of all costs of construction, extension and repairs of such water-works, and of all the operating expenses, payments of interest, receipts, dividends and profit of such company, for the year next preceding, and at all times at the request of said Common Council or of any committee thereof, making full exhibit of the books, records and files of such company, and of the transactions and affairs thereof; to exempt such company, by Ordinance aforesaid, 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; and further, such company contracting and performing in manner aforesaid, to make quarterly adjustment and payment of the sum due to such company under such contract, on the first Monday in January, April, July and Cctober, in each and every year during said term or terms, from and after the completion of such works, either in cash or by obligation of said city, payable on the first day of February next, after the date of such adjustment, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum; and to include in the first adjustment, pay for any and all water that shall have been furnished said city by such company before the full completion of such works, justly in proportion to the time of supply and the number of hydrants that shall have been set and supplied in pursuance of such contract: Provided, and it is further resolved:

Sixth.—That any contract that shall be made in pursuance of these resolutions shall be upon the express condition that there is, and shall be at all times, reserved to said city, full right, and authority, except as provided in the last preceding resolution, to prescribe and enforce all such regulations, restrictions and limitations upon the company with whom such contract shall be made, as said city may deem necessary and proper to protect the inhabitants of said city from the imposition of undue or excessive rates or charges for the supply of water; and upon the further condition that in case said city shall elect to become a stockholder in such company, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 17 of the aforesaid act, at any time within thirty days from the completion of such works, the amount of stock, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the whole amount in number of shares and nominal value of the stock of said company, applied for by said city, shall, upon payment therefor of the full amount paid in thereon, be transferred upon the books of said company, to said city; and upon the further condition, that in case said city shall at any time after the expiration of one year, and before the expiration of five years from the completion of such works, deem it desirable to own and operate such works, it shall have the right upon ninety days notice to purchase from such company all its property, rights and privileges, at such price as may be agreed upon between said city and said company, or as shall be ascertained in the manner provided in Section 16 of the aforesaid act, not exceeding the actual cost of such works with increase thereon, from the time of investment, or investments respectively, at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, less the amount of any dividend or dividends at any time paid to the stockholders of said company, and of all accumulated and reserved profits of such company; and upon the further condition that any person who shall be an officer, stockholder, agent or other employe of such company shall, if a member of the Common Council of said city, be wholly disqualified for and prohibited from voting in said Council, on any proposition or question in any manner involving or pertaining to the interests or affairs of such company during the time he shall continue to be such officer, stockholder, agent or other employe of such company, and for the period of six months thereafter.

On motion of Ald. Wood, it was ordered that 1,000 copies of the report be printed and circulated among the citizens, and that the consideration of the report be made the special order for Friday evening, Feb. 19.

On motion the Council adjourned for one week.

Complimentary.

The following letter from a former well known and highly esteemed resident of our city shows the esteem in which the ARGUS is held. It is but one of many which we have received:

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1875.

MESSRS. CARR & GOULET:—Please find inclosed money order for two dollars to pay subscription to ARGUS for current year. Allow me, in sending this subscription, to compliment you sincerely on the contents and make up of the ARGUS since it came under your management. I am sure I never found in a country paper so discriminating and systematized a digest of weekly news relating to the town, the State, and the country at large. The first number thus elaborated I took for a "specimen number"—thinking to myself "such labor will not hold out," but I see it *does* hold out, and even improves. Now I am sure every intelligent family in the county must feel the need of just such a summary of news, made up from the leading papers of the State and country. You have come up to my ideal of a local paper. Your readers will get the salient features of current events throughout the country, all the State news worthy of remembrance, and an appropriate fullness of *information respecting the occurrences of the* particular town which you represent and serve. I cordially wish you much success.

Very respectfully,
A. WINCHELL.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board met in special session Wednesday; full board present, excepting Supervisors Annabil, Crandal, and Whitaker.

After a general discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Prosecuting Attorney is hereby directed to prepare, and present the same to the Legislature for passage, a bill to legalize the proceedings for the construction of the drain, known as the Ludwick Drain, in the township of Northfield, in the county of Washtenaw; and also to provide for the collection of the tax assessed by the County Drain Commissioner for the construction of said drain, and for the payment of the warrants already issued by said Commissioner; and also authorizing the Board of Supervisors to charge the aggregate of said tax and accumulated interest against the township of Northfield; to direct the Supervisor of the township of Northfield to levy the tax upon the several parcels of land described in the report of said Commissioner, and directing the Township Treasurer of Northfield to collect and pay said sums to the County Treasurer in like manner and at the same time as other taxes.

And after allowing claims for *per diem*, and and mileage, adjourned *sine die.*

GERMAN PIONEERS.—The *Free Press* gives the following, relative to the German Pioneers of this county:

Frederick Shilling, an immigrant from Wurtemburg, bought eight acres of land in the township of Scio and settled upon it in the fall of 1829. In the spring of 1830 Jonathan Henry Mann, father of Emanuel Mann, moved to Ann Arbor and shortly after established a tannery there. When Mr. Mann and family arrived at Detroit there were but three families of Germans resident in that city, viz., Mr. Baur, Mr. Kunze and Gen. Schwartz, who kept the hotel called the Mansion House. Through Mr. Mann's influence many Wurtemburgers settled in Washtenaw County whose descendants are now scattered all over the county.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last Saturday afternoon Thomas Eagan, of Bridgewater, while on his way to Clinton with a load of wood, in company with neighbors, fell by the road side. He was immediately picked up and carried to a house near by, and died in about 30 minutes. He was about 43 years of age, has lived in Bridewater about 20 years, and leaves a wife. It is supposed that he died of heart disease, with which he has been somewhat afflicted.

Real Estate Sales.

The following transfers of real estate have been recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County during the past week:

John G. Steeb to Catharine Koch, 99 acres on section 30, Superior. $5,000.

John List to Henry Dresselhouse, 98 acres on sections 18 and 19, Freedom. $5,537.

Charles Easton to Philip Seits, 104 55-100 acres on section 17, Lima. $6,000.

Nancy Mellon to Godfrey Stouts, 40 acres on section 25, Manchester. $2,800.

Jonathan Collins to Godfrey Stouts, 39 acres on section 25, Manchester. $2,730.

Edward Y. Powell to Lucinda Spear and Eliza A Starr, (quit claim) 110 acres on sections 27 and 28, Bridewater. $2,000.

Lucinda Spear and Eliza A. Starr to Edward Y. Powell, (quit claim) 110 acres on sections 27 and 28, Bridgewater. $2,000.

Norman B. Covert to Caroline E. Doty, 4 acres on section 30, lying on the Dexter road, Ann Arbor. $400.

Benj. F. Tuttle to David Thomas, the undivided half interest in lot 4, block 3, village of Chelsea. $150.

A. J. Easton to L. E. Holden, the ne. qu. of ne. qu. of section 17, Lima. $2,600.

L. E. Holden to R. Snell, the ne. qu. of ne. qu. of section 17, Lima. $2,280.

Jas. M. Peckham to Benj. F. Tuttle, lot 4, block 3, village of Chelsea. $300.

John F. Lawrence, Circuit Court Commissioner, to William Endicott, Jr., and Geo. O. Shattuck, both of Boston, Mass., the property and franchises of the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Co. $16,000.

William Endicott, Jr., and Geo. O. Shattuck to Detroit, Hillsdale, and Southwestern Railroad Co., (quit claim) all right, title and interest in D. H. & I. R. R. Co., conveyed to to them by J. F. Lawrence, Circuit Court Commissioner. $1.

Jas. M. Congdon to George Mast, lots 1, 2, and 3, block 5, J. M. Congdon's 2d addition to village of Chelsea. $3,050.

THE ANN ARBOR

SAVINGS BANK

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Receives deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allows Five per cent. interest on all deposits remaining three months or longer.

Interest Compounded Semi-Annually.

Also buys and sells U. S. Bonds. Gold, Silver and Interest Coupons, and New York, Detroit and Chicago Exchange.

Also sells Sight Drafts on GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, GERMANY, or any other part of the European Continent.

This Bank is organized under the General Banking Law of this State. The Stockholders are individually liable to the amount of their stock, and the whole capital is security for depositors, while with Banks of issue, the capital is invested for the security of bill-holders. This fact makes this Institution a very safe depository of monies.

Married Women can deposit subject to their own drafts only.

Money to Loan on Approved Securities.

DIRECTORS:

R. S. SMITH, C. MACK, W. W. WINES,
R. A. BEAL, W. D. HARRIMAN. D. HISCOCK,
W. DEUBEL.

OFFICERS:

R. S. SMITH, Pres't. C. MACK, Vice-Pres't.
C. E. HISCOCK, Teller.

THE senatorial contest in West Virginia was ended on Wednesday, by the election of ALLEN T. CAPERTON, by a vote of 68 to 14 for BERKSHIRE, Republican. The telegraph says that "CAPERTON is an able honorable man."

The three cornered fight in Minnesota still continues.

At Home Again.

Dr. North having concluded to sell or rent his country seat, has again taken up the practice of Dentistry, and opened rooms over Johnson's Hat store, where he will be pleased to meet his old friends who may need his professional skill. He is prepared to insert teeth on rubber base, celluloid, gold or silver, as may be desired. Teeth filled with pure gold, and by other approved principles.

DR. GEO. W. NORTH.

Ann Arbor, December, 1874. 1510m3

MARRIED.

At the bride's father's in Webster, Feb. 10, 1875, by Rev. J. Estabrook, Mr. WARREN H. WALDRON and Miss ELIZA J. KENNY, both of Webster.

In Ypsilanti, Feb. 9th, by Rev. A. J. Hall, JAMES HOWARD and Miss MARY E. TOBIAS, both of Ypsilanti.

In Lodi, Jan. 14th, by Rev. S. Velingmann, EMANUEL LEUICN, of Ann Arbor, and Miss ELENOR CALMBACH, of Freedom.

In Ann Arbor, Feb. 9th, by Rev. S. Velingmann, JOHN GEO. JEDELE and CAROLINE WACKENHUST, both of Ann Arbor.

In Superior, Feb. 11th, by Rev. S. G. Bettes, REYNOLD R. LEE, of Ypsilonti, and EVA BAKER.

In Freedom, Feb. 13th, by Rev. E. Weiss, BERNHARDT KUH L, of Freedom, and Mrs. CATHERINE WELHLHMINA, of Sharon.

DIED.

In this city, on the 11th inst., JENNIE, dau7hter of EDWARD and HARRIET BARNETT, aged 10 years.

In Ypsilanti, Feb. 9th, Mrs. JULIET STEWART, aged 77 years.

In Lodi, Feb. 11th, 1875, at the residence of her son-in-law, Jas. H. Clough, ANNA MARY BLUM, aged 89 years and 8 months. The deceased was mother of Philip Blum, of Lodi.

New Ice Company.

The undersigned wishes to inform the citizens of Ann Arbor that he is now ready to take orders and make contracts for

FURNISHING ICE

next summer, to private families, hotels, &c., and

AT VERY REASONABLE RATES.

J. Wm. HANGSTERFER.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Having purchased all the furniture and taken a lease of this magnificent hotel, I have admitted Mr. Samuel M. Turner formerly of the old Tremont House and late of the Palmer House, Chicago, and Mr. Tyler B Gaskill, formerly of the Revere House, Boston, to an interest in the business, which will be conducted under the name of

JOHN B DRAKE & CO.

THE HOUSE

Covers one entire block, having a frontage south and east of over 500 feet. Is admirably located for the convenience of guests; is thoroughly built in the best manner, with all modern improvements Every floor from basement to roof, encloses a four inch layer of cement, which with other safeguards, render it practically **fire-proof.** The **ventilation** is perfect, and the whole is being refitted with the addition of new and elegant furniture as required.

The service, table and other accommodations being the same to all guests, will be maintained fully up to the high standard of their predecessors, and equal to any house in this or any other country, but the proprietors have decided to meet the just expectations of the public in these times of financial depression by graduating the prices from $3.00 to $4.50 per day, according to the location of the rooms occupied. JOHN B. DRAKE.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S

BAKERY, GROCERY

—AND—

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

We keep constantly on hand,

BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, ETC.,

FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

We shall also keep a supply of

DELHI FLOUR,

J. M. SWIFT & CO'S BEST WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, BUCKWWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c., &c.

At wholesale and retail. A general stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

constantly on hand, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house in this city. Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce generally.

Goods delivered to any part of the city without extra charge.

RINSEY & SEABOLT.

Ann Arbhr, Jan. 1, 1875. 1514tf

A CARD

TO THE

Citizens of Ann Arbor

AND THE

STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I would respectfully announce that my stock of

FINE WOOLENS FOR

WINTER WEAR

is now complete, and will be constantly replenished with

THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Gentlemen wishing Comfort in Dress, combined with

ELEGANCE AND STYLE,

will be fully satisfied by giving us a trial, and are invited to favor us with a call.

H. HINTERMISTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
209 JEFFRON AVENUE,
between Bates and Randolph Sts.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

C. E. Pond's

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 Book-keeping, 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 Book-keeping is greatly facilitated by the use of a new Chart entitled "Book-keeping 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

NOTICE.

An adjourned annual meeting of the members of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at the Court House, in this city on Wednesday, February 24, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of amending the Charter of said company.

Dated Ann Arbor, Jan, 13, 1875.
N. SHELDON, Secy.

EARLY SPRING GOODS!

C. H. Millen & Son

Are now opening a fresh stock of New Spring Goods, in Prints, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Linen Shirt-Fronts, Napkins, Table Damask, Towels, and Crashes.

200 PIECES HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

Choice new Patterns at 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, and 35 cents. Ladies will find these goods unusually cheap and attractive.

TWENTY-FIVE DOZEN LADIES' SILK TIES

new spring Styles and Colors, Rushings, Linen Collars and Cuffs. We have just received 25 pieces more of our popular

"COLLINGWOOD BLACK ALPACAS"

Pure Mohairs and Brilliantines. Having sold these goods to a large extent during the past year, we are confident in saying they are the BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST PERFECT GOODS IMPORTED.

C. H. MILLEN & SON'S

CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

JUST OPENED!

AT

MACK & SCHMID'S

you can find the most popular brands of

Alpacas, Mohairs, & Brilliantines

to select from at greatly reduced prices. They also received a large supply of the best makes of

BLEACHED & BROWN COTTONS,

which they are selling by the piece or yard as cheap or cheaper than they sold in Detroit or elsewhere.

1875. 1875.

WINES & WORDEN

are now receiving their

DRY GOODS

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS

—FOR—

THE WINTER TRADE

Ann Arbor, January, 1875. 1493tf.

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.*

NOTICE!

All persons indebted to the late Ann Arbor Trading Association are notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, and thereby save costs. Settlements will be made at the late place of business, 18 South Main street.

GEO. SUTTON, Assignee.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 10, 1875.

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

RAILROADS.

CANADA SOUTHERN

Railway Line.

The route opened for through travel.

DECEMBER 7, 1874.

Until further notice, trains will leave Detroit from Depot, foot of Third St., at the following hours, Sundays excepted:

8:05 A. M., for Toledo, arriving at Toledo 10.15 A. M.

11:30 A. M., for Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 9:05 P. M.

1:00 P. M., for Toledo, arriving at 3:10 P. M.

5:00 P. M., for Fayette, arriving at 8:50 P. M.

8:23 P. M., (daily) for Buffalo and Toledo, arriving at Toledo at 10:38, Buffalo at 6:40 A. M. This train has sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

Trains arrive at Detroit at 6:40 A. M., from Buffalo, 9:35 A. M., from Toledo, 10:30 P. M., from Fayette, 4:35 P. M., from Toledo, 10:02 P. M., from Toledo and Buffalo, daily.

Through tickets to all parts of the East, West and South, may be obtained at the Company's Depot ticket office, and at office corner Jefferson avenue and Second streets, office corner Atwater and Randolph streets, and at Michigan Exchange Hotel.

B. McCHAN,
General Passenger Agent, Buffalo.
W. SNYDER,
General Superintendent, St. Thomas.

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. Four trains North and four South daily except Sunday.

TIME CARD OF DECEMBER 14th, 1875

GOING NORTH.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Wayne, leave	9 00	2 00	6 03	11 10
				A. M.
Holly,	10 45	3 17	7 45	12 50
Flint,	11 28	4 00	8 24	4 58
East Saginaw,	12 45	5 05	9 50	6 25
Saginaw City,	12 52	5 12	9 57	
Bay City,	1 20	5 45	10 15	7 25
				P. M.
Reed City,	5 30	—	—	12 25
Baldwin City,	6 20	—	—	1 15
Ludington,	8 00	—	—	2 55
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Wayne, leave	8 90	11 30	3 00	6 03
		P. M.		
Monroe,	9 25	12 30	3 55	7 20
Toledo, arr.	10 30	—	5 00	9 05

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

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & INDIANA RAILROAD.

GOING WEST. —1875— GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp.	STATIONS.	Exp.	Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Detroit, dep...	7:00	3:30			
Ypsilanti....	9:15	5:45	Bankers......	4:00	2:15
Saline.......	10:00	6:21	Hillsdale....	4:18	2:25
Bridgewater..	10:27	6:42	Manchester..	7:07	4:07
Manchester.	10:57	7:05	Bridgewater	7:40	4:27
	P. M.		Saline.......	8:10	4:45
Hillsdale......	1:30	9:04	Ypsilanti....	9:00	5:15
Bankers......	1:45	9:15	Detroit......	10:30	6:30

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

CLOTHING!

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HATS AND CAPS

TRUNKS &c.,

AT COST

For the next Thirty Days at

MABLEY & CO'S.

33 South Main St.

MARTIN'S BLOCK,

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN,

GEORGE BULL,
1508 Manager.

FIRE! FIRE!!

For Insurance against Fire, go to the old agency of

C. H. MILLEN,

No. 4 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Agent for the

HOME INSURANCE CO. of New York,
Capital and Surplus nearly $5,000,000,

CONTINENTAL FIRE INS. CO., N. Y.,
Capital and Surplus $2,500,000,

ORIENT, of Hartford, Connecticut,
Capital and Surplus $700,000.

GIRARD, of Philadelphia,
Capital and Surplus $800,000.

C. H. MILLEN, Agent.
1509m3

MORE NEW TEAS AND COFFEES!

LOWER PRICES! LOWER PRICES!

Don't fail to visit the CASH GROCERY HOUSE of of Edward Duffy, during the next thirty days, and examine his

TEAS AND COFFEES

of the latest importations, which will be sold

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Sugars, Syrups, and Spices, together with a full line of General Groceries, very low for CASH. Cheap bargains for the next Thirty Days in

BOOTS & SHOES

India Rubber and wool lined Goods, together with a full line of Gentlemen's Furnishing and Hosiery Goods. Please call and examine goods and prices, and I will ensure Satisfaction.

It pays for everybody to trade at the

CASH GROCERY HOUSE

—OF—

EDWARD DUFFY.

Maynard Block, Cor. Main and Ann St.,
1511 Ann Arbor, Mich

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Tripp, Ailes & Price, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All liabilities of the company, will be settled at their old place of business; and all who owe them, either by note or account, are requested to call and make immediate settlement.

CHAS. TRIPP,
ROBERT K. AILES,
ROBERT J. PRICE.

Dated Ann Arbor, Feb. 1, 1875. 1516w6

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The first train passed through the Hoosac tunnel on the 9th inst....Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed by fire in Buffalo on Tuesday last.

A Philadelphia car driver named Benedict was seen to pay no attention to his team, and a collision with another car resulted. It was than ascertained that the man was frozen stiff, was still in a standing posture, with one hand grasping the lines and the other upon the brake. The thermometer indicated but six degrees below zero.

Congressman Samuel Hooper, of the Fourth Massachusetts District, whose death is announced, was one of the wealthiest men in New England, having been largely engaged in manufactures.

The Pacific Mail Directors have approved the action of Rufus Hatch in ordering the institution of suit against those parties alleged to have received subsidy money. About thirty persons will be involved.

THE WEST.

San Francisco has just been enjoying one of her periodical earthquake shocks....The Indiana Legislature is going to regulate baggage-smashing and smashers....Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contained on the 10th inst. 3,556,005 bushels of wheat, 1,542,676 bushels of corn, 537,143 bushels of oats, 12,364 bushels of rye, and 284,937 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,933,125 bushels, against 6,138,840 bushels at the same period last year.

Attorney-General Williams, in behalf of the government, has instituted suit against the Burlington and Missouri River railroad for more than a million acres of land. Patents for these lands—upon which the company has already paid $200,000 in taxes—were, it is claimed, wrongfully issued by Mr. Delano, while Secretary of the Interior....Chicago's death roll for January reached the respectable figure of 568.

THE SOUTH.

The Congressional committee has concluded its investigation at New Orleans and returned to Washington....Mardi Gras was celebrated in Louisville, Memphis, Little Rock and many other Southern cities. In New Orleans the day was passed over in silence.

WASHINGTON.

The United States Senate has slaughtered three railroad subsidy bills—the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis narrow gauge line, the proposed Dakota and Montana route, and the contemplated road from Lake Erie to the Missouri, on the forty-first parallel....The House has refused to extend the Wheeler & Wilson patent....The system of prepaying postage on newspapers does not bring in so large returns to the department as were expected. There was a serious miscalculation both of the amount of postage annually uncollected and of the printed matter transmitted....The Committee of Ways and Means have prepared a draft of a Tariff and Tax bill. The 10 per cent. taken from the duties under the second act of June, 1872, will be restored; the articles thus to be affected are manufactured cotton, wools, iron and steel, paper, books, India-rubber gutta-percha, leather, etc. Tea and coffee are to remain free of duty. Sugar and molasses must bear an additional duty of 25 per cent. and tobacco an increase of 4 cents per pound. The committee also decided that matches should be relieved from tax, and that the tax on spirits should be increased 15 cents a gallon, operating upon all now on hand, but that 30 cents should be imposed upon all spirits manufactured after the passage of the bill, and the stamp on bank checks to cease at the end of this year.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals has favorably reported the bill to aid in the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Washington to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago....It seems to be definitely decided that there is to be an extra session of the Senate to consider the Hawaiian Reciprocity treaty.

The new Tariff bill has been reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee. Under its provisions the 10 per cent. taken from the duties under the act of June, 2 1872, is restored; the articles thus to be affected are manufactured cotton, wools, iron and steel, paper, books, India-rubber, gutta-percha, leather, etc. Tea and coffee are to remain free of duty. Sugar and molasses must bear an additional duty of 25 per cent., and tobacco an increase of 4 cents per pound. Matches are relieved from tax, and the tax on spirits is increased 15 cents a gallon, operating upon all now on hand, but 30 cents is imposed on all spirits manufactured after the passage of the bill. The stamp on bank checks to cease at the end of this year....Gen. John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, has been appointed Governor of Wyoming, vice Campbell, appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State.

The Senate has concluded to admit Colorado to the sisterhood of States.

It is now ascertained that the President's message upon Arkansas was prepared without any general consultation with, or knowledge of, his Cabinet, or of any of the members of it....Congress has refused to investigate Mullett....Senator Logan is confined to his home with illness....The investigations ordered by the present Congress have cost $500,000....The House Committee on Appropriations has agreed to recommend an appropriation of $500,000 to defray the expenses attending the displays of the several departments of the government at the Centennial Exposition....Congressman Beck, of Kentucky, had his wrist broken by a fall on the ice the other day.

The Secretary of War has issued orders for the enrollment of all the inhabitants of the grasshopper-afflicted districts, in order that each may receive his share of the $150,000 relief fund voted by Congress.

The House has passed the bill introduced by Mr. Gunckel, of Ohio, for the equalization of bounties. It provides that there shall be paid to every non-commissioned soldier, musician, artificer, wagoner, and private soldier, including those borne upon the rolls as slaves, who served in the military service of the United States, and were honorably discharged, $8.33⅓ per month for the time of service between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865. In case of death the payment is to be made to the widow or minor children, but in the payment of such bounty any former bounty is to be deducted. Substitutes are not included in the benefits of the bill, nor are those discharged from service on their own application. When the amount of bounty under the bill is less than $100 the person entitled to receive it has the option to receive in lieu thereof a warrant, not assignable, for 160 acres of land, the patent, however, to be issued without requiring proof of either residence or settlement....Rufus Hatch, President of the Pacific Mail Company, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee the other day and read a lengthy paper relative to the subsidy corruption. He repudiated Irwin and his conduct most emphatically, and sought to create the impression that the company had been victimized by him and Stockwell to a large amount.

POLITICAL.

The breach in the Louisiana Legislature is as wide as ever. The Democratic members, in caucus, agreed upon a compromise by which they were to receive a majority in the House, provided they would recognize and support Kellogg as the legal Executive, but public feeling was so strong against the proposition that it was dropped....Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Hartford, Senator-elect from Connecticut, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Buckingham....Hon. Campbell, of Wyoming, has been appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State.

The joint Republican Congressional caucus committee appointed some time ago to devise legislation for the Southern States has completed its work. The following are the points of the measure agreed upon:

First—The re-enactment of the fourth section of the Ku-Klux act, which allows the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, and gives him full power to use the army to suppress disorder and maintain peace.

Second—The appointment of Deputy United States Marshals and supervisors of elections, with full power to conduct elections, count the ballots, supervise the returns, and arrest persons who attempt to intimidate voters, or to unlawfully interfere with the conduct of the elections.

Third—Requiring the ballots to be counted by the election officers on the night following the day of election, at the place of election, before the officers appointed. Severe penalties are provided for the violation of this provision.

Fourth—To provide for a full and fair registration of legal voters, and to make it unlawful for any of the reconstructed States to impose excessive poll taxes or require the payment of such taxes as qualifications for voting at any Congressional election.

Fifth—Declaring the exhibition or use of deadly weapons on days of registration or election, for the purpose of intimidation or violence, a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

The Florida Legislature, after a protracted contest, has elected C. W. Jones, Democrat, of Escambia county, United States Senator.

Jones, the new Senator from Florida, is an Irishman, a lawyer of average ability, and is 45 years old.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

Twenty-seventh Day.—Tilton was still on the stand, under the cross-examination of Mr. Evarts. The witness was unusually cross himself, and lost his balance at times. He admitted that the scandal was first published through him. Judge Neilson informed the jury that he had received a note informing him that persons in the rear of the jury-box were in the habit of intentionally discussing the testimony in the hearing of jurors. He warned all such persons that, if they repeated the offense, they would be severely and summarily dealt with.

Twenty-eighth Day.—The cross-examination of Tilton was continued by Mr. Evarts. The latter read a letter which was written by the witness explaining the Winsted (Conn.) affair. He said the lady was a protege of his wife's. She was staying at the same hotel, but there being no fire in her room and a stove in his, she had come into his room to share the heat, and sat by the fire, reading to him, while he lay on the bed. He was questioned closely regarding his relations with Victoria Woodhull. He said he never visited her house more than a dozen times, and spent but one night under her roof. The witness stated that among his personal acquaintances was Bishop Gilbert Haven, who was a frequent visitor at his house previous to the commencement of this trouble.

Twenty-ninth Day.—The court-room was densely packed, notwithstanding the terrible condition of the weather. The cross-questioning of Tilton by Evarts was continued, but no fresh developments were made. Counsel occupied most of the time in reading Tilton's "True Story," and calling upon the author to verify each of its allegations. It was a very dull day, the proceedings being wholly unintelligible to the audience for the most part, and not very interesting, although important as indicating defense's theory concerning Tilton's conduct in the tripartite covenant and the composition of the Bowen letter, which probably will be that he was trying to keep the scandal open for a purpose.

Thirtieth Day.—When the court opened at 11 o'clock, it was found that all of defendant's counsel and one juror were absent, being then on the ferry-boat which got blockaded in the ice while crossing the East river, and the court adjourned to 2 p.m. On the reassembling of the court all the parties were present; but as there was danger of their being unable to return to New York, in the present condition of navigation, Mr. Evarts moved to adjourn to Monday, which was concurred in. Just as defendant, as usual, stood still at a particular place, to permit his wife to pass by his side, Mr. Beach came up behind. Defendant took a notion to survey the gallery, as he often does, and on turning around he was face to face with the counsel. With a genial smile the Plymouth pastor seized the learned counsel's hand and warmly shook it. A brief interchange of civilities took place, and as he was passing into his place, Mr. Beach placed his hands on Beecher's hips, in a playful and friendly way.

Thirty-first Day.—The first cross-examination of Tilton was closed without anything new or sensational being brought out. The letter of resignation which Beecher wrote, but did not publish, was read. Tilton's testimony in his redirect examination was an endeavor to reconcile the fact of his wife's fall with his theory of her purity. She would have obeyed Beecher if he bade her throw herself under his chariot wheels. Tilton stated that Beecher's lack of courage made him unwittingly the author of his own exposure.

GENERAL.

The Roman Catholic Bishoprics of Boston, Milwaukee, and Santa Fe have been raised to the dignity of Archbishoprics....A. H. Whiting, the missing Pacific Mail witness who was wanted so badly, has been found in the wilds of Canada....The National Board of Underwriters is falling to pieces.

Minister Washburne indignantly denies the charge that he placed Fremont's Memphis and El Paso bonds on the Paris market.

The sale of Pacific Mail property in San Francisco at a ruinous sacrifice to representatives of the Central Pacific railroad is commonly understood to be part of a mutually profitable arrangement between the two companies for exclusive control of the Asiatic carrying trade by way of America.

A cable telegram to the New York *Freeman's Journal* announces that the Rev. James A. Healy, of Boston, has been made a Catholic Bishop of Portland, Me.; the Very Rev. Thomas Galberry, the Augustinian Bishop of Hartford; J. J. Kain, of Harper's Ferry, Bishop of Wheeling; the Rev. Krautbauer, of Milwaukee, Bishop of Green Bay; the Rev. Hurley, of Peoria, Bishop of a see created for that city; the Rev. John Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska; and Abbott Seidenbush, the Benedictine Vicar Apostolic for a part of Minnesota; also, that the Pope has confirmed the promotion of Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and Santa Fe as Archpiscopal sees.

FOREIGN.

The reports from Spain are conflicting and utterly unreliable. One day we hear that the Carlists have been badly whipped, another that they are victorious, and so on. It seems evident that the army of King Alfonso has not been achieving the victories claimed in the Madrid telegrams, and it is more than probable that it has met with a great disaster. The Carlist committee in London claims a great victory, and puts the Spanish loss at 7,000 men killed and wounded. Madrid dispatches admit a "slight" reverse to the advance guard of the left wing.

The Kahn of Khiva has paid the last installment of his war indemnity to Russia....Bismarck will not resign....China is threatened with a civil war.

Germany has prohibited the importation of the American potato....The bill for the creation of a Senate has been defeated in the French Assembly....Seventy thousand men are wanted, and must be forthcoming, for the Spanish army. The government proposes to send 15,000 of them to Cuba, and the remainder will be used against Carlos.

The Irish home rule members propose to withdraw in a body from Parliament unless a resolution to repeal the act of union is adopted.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine, on his arrival at Santander to assume an important command in the Spanish royal army, was hissed by the French residents, who had obtained permission to serenade him. The police were obliged to protect him from violence and insult when he departed for Madrid....M. Achille Fould, the eminent French statesman and financier, formerly Minister under Napoleon III., died in Paris on the 18th....That troublesome bone of contention, the Manitoba amnesty question, has at last been removed from Canadian politics by the passage of a bill pardoning all engaged in the affair but Riel, Lepine and O'Donoghue.

The Archbishop of Dublin has written a pastoral letter condemning the mission of the Chicago revivalists, Moody and Sankey....Major Leach, of the Irish International Rifle Team, has written a letter, stating that the annual match for the "all Ireland" or Leach Challenge Shield, which has been heretofore open to Irish clubs only, is now open to Americans also, but to no other nationality....The British Foreign Department has instructed its representatives at Madrid to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain. All the other European powers will probably do likewise shortly.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.—*Senate*—The Senate, after a brief session, during which nothing of importance transpired, adjourned as a token of respect to the memory of the late Senator Buckingham.

House—The Indian Appropriation bill, omitting the Choctaw claim, was passed....The Hennepin Canal bill was the regular order, but its friends consented to let it be passed over....An effort was made to call up for action the resolution expelling Cannon, the Utah Delegate, for polygamy. Smith said that if the House refused to take up the matter now and act upon it the committee would not consider it their duty to again call it up. Only twenty-two members voted to consider the resolution, so it is practically dead.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.—*Senate*—No business of importance was transacted.

House—The Postoffice Appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole; the total amount recommended is less than the estimates therefor by $1,538,173. Various amendments were offered and the committee rose and the House took a recess till 7 o'clock, the evening session to be for debate.

Thursday, Feb. 11.—*Senate*—McCreery introduced a bill directing the Secretary of War to detail competent medical officers of the army to investigate the report of cholera now raging on the borders of Mexico, and give due notice of the spread of the disease. The bill also provides an appropriation of $5,000 to defray the expenses of such investigation....The bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was taken up and discussed, and Sargent had submitted an amendment to provide for the election of a delegate from the District, when the Senate adjourned.

House—There was a long and exciting debate on the amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill proposing to restore the franking privilege. The amendment was stricken out and the bill passed....A bill restricting the hours of labor of the Washington street-car conductors and drivers to ten was passed....The House went into committee of the whole on the Tariff bill, but without action adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 12.—*Senate*—The report of the engineer in regard to the cost of extending the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Pittsburgh was ordered printed....The credentials of Burnside, Senator-elect from Rhode Island, were read and placed on file....Clayton moved to take up the President's Arkansas message, but, Edmunds objecting, he withdrew his motion.

House—The House devoted a large portion of the day, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Revenue bill.

Saturday, Feb. 13.—*Senate*—The bill for the future government of the District of Columbia occupied nearly the entire time of the Senate without reaching a vote....Eaton, of Connecticut (successor to W. A. Buckingham), was sworn in and took his seat....Bills were introduced for the establishment of a mint at Chicago and at St. Louis....A joint resolution was introduced for the admission free of duty of the diamond necklace presented to Minnie Sherman Fitch by the Khedive of Egypt.

House—The bill making compensation for supplies taken by Union soldiers during the Morgan raid was defeated....The Pension and Military Academy Appropriation bills and the bill for the equalization of bounties were passed. The provisions of the latter are printed in another column....Lawrence, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to pay the war claims allowed by the Commissioners of Claims.

Monday, Feb. 15.—*Senate*—Anthony was chosen as presiding officer during a temporary absence of Vice-President Wilson....Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Civil Rights bill as it came from the House, without amendment, and gave notice that he would move to take it up at the earliest possible moment....After some desultory arguments on the question of Pinchback's admission to a seat in the Senate from Louisiana, the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts.

House—The hour for meeting hereafter was fixed at 11 a.m....A committee was appointed to attend the funeral of Hon. Samuel Hooper, and the House adjourned.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Many of the manufacturers in Grand Rapids have been obliged to discharge workmen on account of the scarcity of water, and others are running on half-time. This, with the extreme cold weather, has caused much suffering.

Die Wachter, the organ of the Dutch Reform Church, published at Holland City, in the Dutch language, has been sold to parties at Grand Rapids, where it will be published hereafter.

PERSONAL.

Sojourner Truth, who has been very sick at her home at Battle Creek, is reported better.

Prof. Harrington, of Ann Arbor, is preparing a book which will contain tables for the true analysis of medicinal plants and preparations for them.

Judge Christiancy has tendered his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court, to take effect on the 27th day of February.

LEGAL.

The trial of Dr. W. N. Keeler, of Concordl, for adultery, charged to have been committed with Mrs. Mary Kinney, ended at Jackson, after ten days' time had been consumed, by the jury disagreeing.

The Superintendent of the County Poor at the last session of the Circuit Court brought suit against John P. Smith, of Burlington, Lapeer county, to compel him to support his mother, who is eighty-five years old, and who has been an inmate of the county poor-house for nearly two years. The jury gave judgment, and the court ordered Mr. Smith to pay five dollars per week for her support.

CASUALTIES.

A few days ago, Sumner Colby, of Tyrone, Livingston county, on his way home, while coming through the woods, was instantly killed by a tree falling on him. He was crushed to a jelly.

McCormick's Hotel at Nashville was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. The loss is $5,000, fully covered by insurance.

A terrible warning is given to old bachelors in the case of Cash Hippen, an old bachelor of Ludington, who froze to death in bed one night last week.

John Waltz, an employe of Hoyt's planing mill at East Saginaw, was instantly killed a few days ago by the bursting of an emery wheel. Deceased leaves a wife and child.

DEATHS.

Three children in the family of E. H. Brown, of Albion, died of diphtheria in one week, and the mother is in a critical condition from the same disease.

Miss Martha Roberts, the largest woman in the State, died recently at her home near Nashville, Barry county, aged 22 years and weighing 400 pounds.

A little child 15 months old, the daughter of John Brookman, of Battle Creek, was scalded to death a few days ago by the overturning of a teapot of boiling water on her head and face.

CRIME.

An old man was found dead in bed at the Grand River Hotel at Jackson a few days ago. An inquest showed that his name was William Graham, a traveling tinsmith. He was without friends and in destitute circumstances, and is supposed to have taken poison.

RAILROADS.

The Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad Company held its annual election at Jackson a few days ago, resulting in the election of the following officers: President, P. B. Loomis; Vice-President, E. O. Grosvenor; Secretary, Eugene Pringle; Treasurer, B. S. Chapin; Executive Committee, P. B. Loomis, E. A. Grosvenor, E. A. Webster.

STATE FINANCES.

In accordance with the recommendation of Gov. Bagley, a bill has passed both houses of the Legislature authorizing the Board of Fund Commissioners, after reserving a sufficient sum of money for the current expenses of the State government, to devote the surplus to the purchase of the bonds or other liabilities of the State. If it is discovered by the bids to be received, that the premium demanded for the liquidation of the bonds is two high, the Fund Commissioners are instructed to invest the Treasury surplus in United States bonds, and retain the same until such time as the proceeds can be advantageously used in extinguishing the State debt. The interest-bearing debt of the State of Michigan is as follows:

Sault Ste. Marie canal loan 6's, due 1878	$ 61,000
Renewed loan 6's, due 1878	105,000
Two-million loan 6's, due 1878	333,000
Two-million loan 6's, due 1883	690,000
War bounty loan 7's, due 1890	866,000

By the terms of the State Constitution it is expressly provided that all receipts from specific taxes, except those derived from mining companies, are to be devoted to the extinguishment of the State debt. The revenue from specific taxes is over $500,000 a year, and the increase is upward of $5,000 per annum. A calculation shows that the receipts from this source will pay the annual interest on and extinguish the bonded debt of the State by the year 1883, and leave a surplus of $528,670.81. The bonded debt of the State has been diminished as follows:

In 1871	$ 33,735.71
In 1872	169,000.00
In 1873	454,157.14
In 1874	144,000.00
Total	$800,892.85

There is now $97,087.53 to the credit of the sinking fund, which could be devoted to the purchase of the unmatured bonds of the State, and the further sum of $466,828.40 not needed for the current expenses of the State government, which could be used for the same purpose if it were found advantageous or desirable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

David Thurston, who was sent to the Penitentiary from Genesee county for twenty-five years, was pardoned a few days ago, after having served seventeen years. He was pardoned on account of good conduct and faithful care of the sick last summer.

The fruit prospect is not very encouraging. Spring Lake reports: "The peach buds are all killed, and fears are entertained that many trees are injured." Grand Haven: "The peach buds in this vicinity are all destroyed, and it is probable that many trees are injured." Grand Rapids: "Grape-vines not laid down. Peach and sweet cherry trees in this vicinity are all killed."

A. Kincaid, a hat, cap and fur dealer of Battle Creek, made an assignment to Charles E. Thomas, recently, for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are $7,100.

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Hillsdale county was held at the court-house at Hillsdale, last week, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Albert Kenyon, of Adams, President; J. W. Falley, of Hillsdale, Secretary; and S. A. Whittaker of Adams, Sidney Green of Pitsford, H. K. Abbott of Reading, William McDougal of Litchfield, and Asa G. Edwards of Hillsdale, Directors.

A young lady from Minnesota, who has been living with her relatives at Eagle, Clinton county, for some time past, jumped from her window a few nights ago, having nothing but her dress, skirt and stockings to protect her from the cold, and went to the house of an uncle four miles away. In the morning she made two attempts to kill herself by cutting her throat. The cause of her insanity is unknown.

STATE PIONEER SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President—Oliver C. Comstock, Marshall.

Vice Presidents—Henry A. Goodyear, Barry; Albert Miller, Bay; Charles Dickey, Calhoun; Wm. Besley, Clinton; H. A. Shaw, Eaton; E. H. Thomson, Genesee; E. O. Grosvenor, Hillsdale; Minos McRobert, Ingham; Louis Lovell, Ionia; David Johnsons, Jackson; Henry Little, Kalamazoo; E. J. Hulbert, Houghton; Orson H. Look, Kent; F. A. Dewey, Lenawee; James Terrill, Lapeer; H. H. Harmon, Livingston; R. P. Eldridge, Macomb; Jacob Houghton, Marquette; Gouverneur Morris, Monroe; H. H. Holt, Muskegon; A. C. Baldwin, Oakland; Charles A. Hull, Saginaw; B. O. Williams, Shiawassee; Wm. H. Cross, St. Joseph; Mrs. B. C. Farrand, St. Clair; Townsend North, Tuscola; E. D. Lay, Washtenaw, and Jonathan Shearer, Wayne.

Secretary—Harriet A. Tenney, Lansing.

Corresponding Secretary—E. Longyear, Lansing.

Treasurer—O. M. Barnes, Mason.

Executive Committee—O. C. Comstock, ex officio; Witter J. Baxter, Jonesville; Levi Bishop, Detroit.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Name.	Present Residence.	Date of coming into the State.
Albert Miller	Bay City	1830
Witter J. Baxter	Jonesville	1831
Oliver C. Comstock	Marshall	1836
D. Johnson	Jackson	1838
H. H. Bingham	Jackson	1838
Randolph Strickland	St. Johns	1844
John N. Ingersoll	Corunna	1837
Ephraim Longyear	Lansing	1843
W. W. Mitchell	Ionia	1836
Erastus S. Ingersoll	Delta	1825
E. Lakin Brown	Schoolcraft	1831
David Scott	De Witt	1825
Henry P. Cheney	Lansing	1838
Smith Tooker	Lansing	1834
Levi Bishop	Detroit	1835
Charles Dickey	Marshall	1836
Horace Angell	Lansing	1835
Warren Hopkins	Lansing	1839
M. V. Wood	Albion	1833
Harriet A. Tenney	Lansing	1840
John C. Holmes	Detroit	1835
Alvin N. Hart	Lansing	1831
Orson H. Look	Lowell	1834
Henry H. Holt	Muskegon	1852
I. P. Christiancy	Lansing	1830
Gouv'r Morris	Monroe	1840
John J. Bagley	Detroit	1840
A. C. Baldwin	Pontiac	1837
Josiah Turner	Owosso	1840
Theodore Romeyn	Detroit	1836
Dwight May	Kalamazoo	1834
Louis S. Lovell	Ionia	1841
E. S. Eggleston	Grand Rapids	1837
C. A. Stacy	Tecumseh	1836
Mrs. Sophia Jenny	Flint	1823
Wm. Besley	St. Johns	1843
Jannette M. Besley	St. Johns	1843
C. M. Croswell	Adrian	1837
Geo. W. Winslow	Kalamazoo	1835
Nathan M. Thomas	Schoolcraft	1830
Erastus Hussey	Battle Creek	1824
T. M. Cooley	Ann Arbor	1843
A. L. Millard	Adrian	1836
Clemen E. Weaver	Adrian	1835
Wm. Weaver	Adrian	1835
O. M. Barnes	Mason	1837
H. H. Smith	Jackson	1835
R. B. Hall	Coldwater	1837
C. A. Lamb	Ypsilanti	1829
Henry Little	Kalamazoo	1831
Ruth Little	Kalamazoo	1831
Joseph Fisk	Allegan	1834
Betsey Fisk	Allegan	1834
Wm. S. Calkins	Lansing	1836
Lyman D. Norris	Grand Rapids	1828
H. M. Cheever	Detroit	1840
John Todd	Owosso	1819
Caroline Hawley	Kalamazoo	1825
Charles A. Leill	Bridgeport	1831
Wm. R. McCormick	Bay City	1832
Lemuel H. Fetcher	Saginaw City	1840
N. A. Balch	Kalamazoo	1837
Sherman Hawley	Kalamazoo	1825
Jonathan Shearer	Plymouth	1836
Curtis Emerson	East Saginaw	1836
B. O. Williams	Owosso	1815
Courtland Hill	Bengal	1837
Lucinda Hill	Bengal	1834
Joseph Wood	St. Johns	1834
J. D. Wright	Flint	1835
E. W. Perry	Tuscola	1836
C. C. Darling	Lansing	1832
Lilly Cook	Bridgeport	1839
Peter Desnoyer	Detroit	
A. R. L. Covert	Leslie	1837
Murdock Frazer	Saginaw	1836
Joseph Guilhott	Saginaw	1836
C. D. Burr	Lansing	1837
Jeremiah T. Miller	Bay City	1836
John McDowell	Bay City	1840
Moses Bartow	Westphalia	1832
D. Darwin Hughes	Grand Rapids	1840
B. F. Graves	Battle Creek	1843
Hiram B. Fargo	Greenville	
Alex. Cameron	Kalamazoo	1834
C. W. Grant	East Saginaw	1838
James M. Parsons	Marshall	1834
H. Jipson	Blissfield	1838
Alpheus Felch	Ann Arbor	1833
Samuel T. Douglas	Grosse Isle	1837
H. A. Shaw	Eaton Rapids	1842
H. G. Wells	Kalamazoo	1833
P. B. Loomis	Jackson	1842
E. O. Grosvenor	Jonesville	1840
D. S. Pratt	Hillsdale	1845
Addison P. Cook	Brooklyn	1838
S. L. Morris	Grand Haven	1837
R. W. Boynton	Grand Haven	1845
E. J. Hulbert	Houghton	1829
Francis N. Bagley	Detroit	1835
Alex P. Copley	Decatur	1833
E. H. Thomson	Flint	1832
Peter White	Marquette	1844
Lewis C. Risdon	Ann Arbor	1829
Rice A. Beal	Ann Arbor	1833
Harvey Bartow	Portland	1825
E. B. Pond	Ann Arbor	1835
Hampton Rich	Ionia	1837
C. T. Mitchell	Hillsdale	1838
G. W. Lee	Ypsilanti	1836
Chauncey Joslin	Ypsilanti	1837
A. C. McGraw	Detroit	1830
James Burns	Detroit	1834
John K. Boies	Hudson	1845
James Patrick	Rollin	1841
Jacob Houghton	Michigamme	1842
Ebenezer Gould	Owosso	1837
Jacob H. Little	Bay City	1849
E. D. Lay	Ypsilanti	1833
Wm. L. Webber	East Saginaw	1836
Wm. H. Chapman	Lansing	1848
Whitney Jones	Lansing	1839
T. W. Westcott	Lansing	1849
Danforth Keyes	Clinton	1836
S. W. Patterson	Ypsilanti	1836
J. D. Pierce	Ypsilanti	1831
H. A. Goodyear	Hastings	1838
E. L. Briggs	Grand Rapids	1834
Dyckes McLachlin	Petersburg	1849
A. K. Clark	Saline	1837
Wm. H. Cross	Centerville	1826
Minos McRoberts	Mason	1837
Nathaniel I. Daniels	Wacousta	1830
Wm. Cook	Homer	1831
John Houston	Marshall	1833
H. A. Hawley	Mason	1834
James I. David	Ecorse	1842
Francis A. Dewey	Cambridge	1829
Townsend North	Vassar	1836
Cyrus Hewitt	Lansing	1835
Enos Northrup	Vevay	1830
Jonas M. Williams	Williamston	1839
James W. King	Lansing	1833
A. H. Harrison	Lansing	1825
Henry Bishop	Kalamazoo	1836
Wm. Bair	Schoolcraft	1829
Amos D. Allen	Kalamazoo	1837
George Sutton	Northfield	1830
H. B. Shank	Lansing	1848
P. H. Budlong	Marshall	1834
Charles H. Dewey	Cambridge	1829
Charles A. Chapin	Ann Arbor	1833
Allen Campbell	Groveland	1847
J. S. Curtis	East Saginaw	1820
James Craig	Detroit	1820
Alfred A. Dwight	Detroit	1833
Frank S. Packard	Sturgis	1840
Myron Harris	Tallmadge	1839
Samuel S. Walker	St. Johns	1853
Edwin Jerome	Detroit	1828

THE LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Feb. 15.—*Senate*—The only business transacted was the introduction of two bills by Grousel, one in relation to a stenographer for the Recorder's Court of Detroit, the other regarding an amendment to the police government of the city of Detroit.

House—No business was done in the House, owing to the absence of a considerable number of the members by railroad detentions.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE.

The general money market is quiet, although grain and provision dealers are moderate borrowers. The general market is rather easier and tendency of rates lower. Interest rates 8@10 per cent. Government bonds firm at 113⅞@116 for 5-20's of '62, 119½@119¾ for 5-20's of '65, 116¾@115 for 10-40's, and 119½@119⅝ for currency 6's. Latest gold quotations—New York, 114⅝; Chicago, 114⅜@114⅝.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts. 1875.	Receipts. 1874.	Shipments. 1875.	Shipments. 1874.
Flour, brls	36,353	68,997	29,350	62,077
Wheat, bu	283,410	534,326	244,453	349,621
Corn, bu	180,161	383,595	244,216	29,454
Oats, bu	69,788	192,270	63,618	27,648
Rye, bu	2,870	32,811	600	13,135
Barley, bu	14,260	96,620	21,118	84,544
Dressed hogs	6,851	20,571	9,258	25,021
Live hogs, No.	119,915	81,900	33,787	39,291
Cattle, No	13,266	11,800	8,849	8,858

During the first half of the week under review the grain market, one and all, but more especially the leading cereals, wheat and corn, were in a very unsatisfactory condition for sellers and holders. The advices from other points—New York and Liverpool—were of a discouraging tenor, and calculated to destroy the confidence of speculators in the maintenance of prices and to increase the desire to realize, there being an urgent desire to sell both for immediate and future delivery. Under the heavy offerings a general weakness prevailed, and a severe decline in prices was sustained. The stocks in store were larger than could be handled to advantage, and notwithstanding the low prices there was no margin for shipments to New York. Numerous selling orders were received from the interior, and there were but few buyers, aside from the local "short" interest, who were taking advantage of the decline to provide for their contracts. Spring wheat declined 1⅞@1⅜c, selling down to 83¾c for cash. Corn declined from 63⅞c to 61⅝c; oats from 52⅝c to 52c, and barley from $1.14@1.20 to $1.06@1.16. During the last half of the week there was a general reaction, the heavy sales early restoring confidence in a measure, and the lower prices induced a large number of buying orders, while local shorts were buying freely. A considerable portion of the decline was recovered, and the outlook at the close was more favorable. The receipts and shipments for the week show but little increase in the stock in store. Flour is quiet, with something of a scarcity of good to choice fancy grades.

The following were the current quotations at the opening and at the close of the week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 wheat, cash	85⅛	84½@84⅝
No. 2, seller March	87	85½
No. 2, seller April	88¾	86¾
No. 2 corn, cash	63¾	63½
No. 2 corn, seller March	64¼	63¾
No. 2 corn, seller May	71¾	70⅝
No. 2 oats, cash	52½@52⅝	52¼@52⅝
No. 2 oats, seller March	52½	52⅝
No. 2 oats, seller May	56⅞	56¾
No. 2 rye, cash	96@98	98 @98½
No. 2 barley, cash	1.14@1.20	1.06@1.16
No. 2 barley, seller March	1.17	1.06
No. 3 barley, cash	1.05@1.08	1.00@1.05

PROVISION MARKET.

The movement was only moderately active, speculators not trading so freely as during the preceding week; still a fair aggregate of business was transacted, mainly in the way of transferring trades, however, from this to next month's delivery. Liberal shipments were reported, and more numerous orders were received from the East and from Europe. Prices were irregular, and, on the whole, range a trifle more in buyers' favor. Mess pork closed at $18.35@18.37½, and seller March at $18.40@18.42½. Cash lard closed at $13.52½@13.55; seller March active at $13.40@18.42½. Meats of all kinds firm, closing at 10¼@11c for sweet-pickled hams; 9¼@9⅜c for green hams; 6¾c for shoulders; 9⅝c for short ribs, and 9⅞c for long clear.

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market was rather quiet and prices were easier all round. Shipping steers quotable at $4.50@6.10 for fair to choice; extra, $6.25@6.75; stockers, $2.75@4.00; butchers' cattle slow at $2.50@4.75 for fair to choice cows and fair fleshy steers. The hog market was unsettled, ruling easier at the opening but subsequently became firmer, and closed steady at $6.25@6.85 for poor to choice Yorkers, and $6.60@7.30 for poor to choice heavy grades; extra, $7.40@7.50. Sheep were firm and in demand at $4.00@6.50; poor to extra generally at $5.00@6.00.

DRESSED HOGS, SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

Dressed hogs opened firm at $7.50@8.00; ruled easier, declining to $7.40@7.90, but again advanced to and closed at $7.75 for light, and $8.10@8.12½ for choice heavy. Seeds were generally quiet, closing at $2.60@2.65 for poor to very choice timothy; $6.00@6.60 for clover; $1.90@2.00 for flax; 80@85c for Hungarian, and 90@95c for millet. Highwines were excited and prices higher, owing to the additional tax, closing at $1.07 bid—$1.10 asked.

PRODUCE.

The lighter receipts of all kinds of produce, consequent upon the storm, have caused a general firmer feeling. Butter was strong, but not quotably higher. Good to choice roll 20@22c; common, 15@18c; packed, 18@30c for common to choice. Beeswax steady at 25@28c for fair to choice yellow. Sweet cider firm at $7.50 per cask of 45 gallons. Cheese was quiet but firm at 16@17c for prime, and 14@15½c for fair to good factory. Cranberries sold at $9.00@11.00 for good to choice cultivated. Dried fruits were firm, holders generally asking higher prices than sellers were willing to pay. Quotations range at 8¼@8⅝c for Michigan, and 7¾@8¼c for Ohio apples; 8½@9c for halves peaches, and 10@10½c for blackberries. Dried peas were firm at $1.85@1.95 for sound green, and $1.60@1.65 for marrowfat. Eggs were in fair local and moderate shipping demand at 26@28c for fresh to strictly fresh, and slow for pickled at 10@20c. Feathers were quiet but steady at 45c for prime live geese, and 5c for chicken. Green apples were quiet at $1.00@3.00 for poor to choice. Game was firm and in demand at $2.00@2.25 for prairie chickens; $1.50@1.75 for quail, and $1.25@1.50 for rabbits. Hides steady and in fair demand at 7½c for green frozen; 8@8½c for heavy, and 9c for light green salted, and 15c for calf. Hops were very quiet and dull at 20@25c for fair, and 33@40c for good to choice new. Honey was dull at 22@24c for comb and 10@14c for strained. Hay opened active, but closed dull; No. 1 timothy, $17.50@18.00; No. 1 prairie, $12.00@13.00; prime, $13.00@14.00. Nuts dull; shellbark hickory, $2.00; large, $1.00. Potatoes were very quiet, there being only a light demand, wholly from the local trade; Peachblows, 95c@$1.00 for Eastern, and 85@90c for Western; Early Rose, 75@80c; mixed, 70@80c. Poultry in good demand and steady; turkeys, 12@13½c for fair to fancy; chickens, 11@12½c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 6@9c per lb. Vegetables were in fair demand at $3.25@3.75 for red onions; $4.00@4.50 for yellow; 40@75c for turnips; 60@70c for parsnips; $1.25 per brl for beets; 75c per bu for rutabaga turnips; spinach, $3.00@3.50 per brl. Veal was firm and in demand at 6@10c for poor to choice.

LUMBER, COOPERAGE AND WOOD.

The yard trade in lumber was again quiet, but dealers are firm and prices remain steady at $10.50@11.50 for common boards, joists and scantling, and $12.00@13.00 for fencing; lard tierces scarce and wanted at $1.75; pork barrels $1.15; other cooperage quiet. Wood was in fair demand, and firm at former prices.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves	9¼@ 14
Hogs—Dressed	8½@ 9
Cotton	15 @ 16
Flour—Superfine Western	3.75 @ 4.25
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1.05 @ 1.07
No. 1 Spring	1.14 @ 1.19
Corn	81 @ 83
Oats	69 @ 72
Rye	92 @ 96
Pork—New Mess	19.00 @19.50
Lard—Steam	13 @ 14
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1.05 @ 1.06
Corn—No. 2 New	62 @ 63
Oats—No. 2	55 @ 57
Rye—No. 2	1.01 @ 1.03
Pork—Mess	18.50 @19.00
Lard	13 @ 14
Hogs	6.50 @ 7.25
Cattle	4.75 @ 5.75
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	90 @ 91
No. 2	85 @ 86
Corn—No. 2	64 @ 65
Oats—No. 2	51 @ 52
Rye	1.05 @ 1.10
Barley—No. 2	1.08 @ 1.11
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat—Red	1.08 @ 1.10
Corn—New	68 @ 70
Oats	59 @ 63
Rye	1.07 @ 1.09
Pork—Mess	19.00 @
Lard	13 @ 14
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—No. 1	1.12 @ 1.15
Amber	1.07 @ 1.09
Corn—New	65 @ 67
Oats	55 @ 57
DETROIT.	
Wheat—Extra	1.10 @ 1.11
Amber	1.07 @ 1.08
Corn	66 @ 68
Oats	55 @ 57
CLEVELAND.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1.10 @ 1.12
No. 2 Red	1.04 @ 1.06
Corn	68 @ 72
Oats	59 @ 61

Dan Rice a Bankrupt.—In the United States District Court at Pittsburgh, last week, Dan Rice, the well-known clown, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He gave a list of creditors, with liabilities ranging from $5 to $20,000, making a total of about $100,000. Dan placed his assets at $75, which covers a suit of clothing, exempt under the law. Rice is a resident of Girard, Pa., and is evidently preparing for the next summer campaign.

The best thing about carpets is that you buy them by the yard and wear them out only by the foot.

A Grand Hunt.

A company of gentlemen are organizing in this country and England, under the leadership of Col. William McCarty, of Texas, for the purpose of making a hunting and scientific excursion. They will go to the Lake Superior region, and thence by rail to Dallas, Texas, where they will take wagons and guides and go through the far West, up the Pacific coast, and return by way of the lakes. The expedition will be absent about five months, and will visit the best hunting and fishing grounds in the Western country, where they expect to have fine sport. Mr. Wakeman Holberton, the well-known fish and game painter, will accompany the expedition as artist.

Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters.—Business men, worn by care and sedentary habits, often suffer from constipation of the bowels, until the evil consequences of such a condition are realized in extreme debility, nervousness and prostration of the vital energies of the system. And it may be safely asserted that a majority of the female sex are little better than invalids, from the same cause; but by using Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, this natural aperient and tonic brings back the vigor and buoyancy of sound health and long life. No chronic disease, sores, ulcers, skin eruptions, glandulous swellings, discharges from the ear, sore eyes, sores or cancers in the mouth will ever appear if the blood is pure. To secure this take Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters. It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-Giving Principle, increasing the power of digestion, and exciting the absorbents into healthy action, whereby all impurities of the system are carried off.

The New York Legislature is doing a good thing in making pawnbrokers pay a license of $1,000.

Poisoned to Death.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc.; but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor, in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The *blood itself* being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs spoken of, cannot escape becoming affected sooner or later, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, female weakness, and many other forms of chronic disease, are among the necessary results. As a remedy for all these manifestations of disease, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with small daily doses of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets are positively unequaled. By them the liver and stomach are changed to an active and healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew. Sold by all first-class druggists and dealers in medicine.

Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic!—Wilhoft's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless Chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shaking agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

Just Cause for Being Alarmed!—When a cough *has been running for a long time*, and you begin to feel a pain setting in upon your Lungs, attended with tightness across the chest, it is high time that you should awaken to the danger of your disease, which is fast running into fatal Consumption. Now, before it is too late, use Allen's Lung Balsam, which will cure the disease, and all will be well with you. For sale by all medicine dealers.

We noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to consumption.

If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction policy" at the close as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the use of the Cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

Electricity is Life.—All nervous disorders, chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood, aches and pains, nervous and general debility, etc., quickly cured after drugs fail by wearing Volta Electro Belts and Bands. Valuable book free, by Volta Belt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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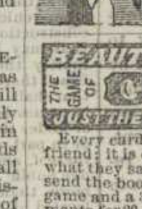
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