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.

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[Twelve lines or less considered a square.]

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1 square..	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50	$2 75	$4 00	$6 00	$9 00
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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 stre'ts.

WINES & WORDEN, 20 South Main street, Ann Arbor, Mich., wholesale and reta l 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.

VOLUME XXX. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875. NUMBER 1519.

A HARD WINTER.

Hail! monarch of the leafless crown
Rare seen save with a gloomy frown,
With ice for sceptre, robes of snow,
Thy throne—the stream's arrested flow—
Stern tyrant! whom the nast'ning sun
Doth loathe to serve, by vapors dun
Begirt, a melancholy train,
O'er nature holding saddest reign.
Lo! of thy rigor birds make plaint,
And all things 'neath thy burden faint.
Nor cheered are they by message cold,
In answer by thy north wind told,
The envy of thy grevious sway,
When thou wouldst drive all hope away
From nature, yearning to restore
To earth the bliss it knew before,
When summer ruled with empire mild,
And autumn, still a ruddy child,
Lay cradled 'mong the greenery
Of whispering grove and laden tree.
The brook that prattled to the air
Of golden harvests, scenes as fair
As poet rapt in fancy's maze
Could scarce enshrine in mortal lays,
Now rude and angry hurls along
The hearers of his summer song—
The branch and leaf that once repaid
His music with their tender shade,
And catching zephyr's honey'd tone,
To his sweet tuning joined their own.
Or bound, perchance, in durance slow,
Full fain he wakes and moaning low,
Fit dirge he makes o'er freedom lost,
In joy of which he wanton tossed
The falling blossoms on his wave,
For water-nymphs to catch and save.
Now stript of his green bravery,
In piteous plight the weary tree
Is blown upon by mocking winds,
Whom changed now he sighing finds
From those gay playmates welcomed erst
In glee by his young leaves when first
They wove their merry breeze-taught dance,
And broke their feathered ledgers' trance,
What time the eastern wave did gleam
'Neath fore-feet of the golden team.
Not busy now with tender care,
For coming brood the birds prepare
Their airy cradle, rocked unseen
By Dryad hands behind the screen
Of leafy curtains, where no eye
Of mischief curious may pry.
The thrush that erst with welling voice
Made all the tangled brake rejoice
In echoes of his mellowed strain,
To mope in silence now is fain;
Nor ever pipes from straining throat
The varied wonders of his note.
So bleak the scene, so sad the day,
Too harsh, O winter, is thy sway!
—*Chambers' Journal.*

A LIVING STATUE.

In the height of the Exhibition season of 1862 there was a great deal of unpleasantness, mystery, and suspicion generated in the Industrial Palace by a constant succession of petty robberies, which took place nearly every night at the best stalls. Articles of value were stolen from drawers and boxes; money left by stall-keepers often went, unless very securely stowed away; but the depredators did not venture on taking any bulky articles, or on breaking open any receptacle which would require great force. They knew their risks, that was evident; and that the thefts were committed by some person or persons connected with the Exhibition was also beyond a doubt. Watches had been set, traps had been laid over and over again, but all in vain. When too much had been done in the way of planting watchmen, no robberies took place at all; and when articles had been purposely left, apparently forgotten, but in reality fixed by the minutest wires to bells which sounded at the slightest touch, they were left untouched. The thief, if only one, always stole, too, from places in the shade, so that he could command a view of the more open spaces, while he himself was unseen.

One morning, as the Sergeant of Police was going his early round before the building was opened for the day, he came upon an exhibitor and his staff of assistants, who were grouped around a box which was open before them, and at which they were looking with apparent interest.

"Good morning, Mr. Baselton," said the officer; "a very fine day we are likely to have."

"Fine day, sir! And a very fine night we have had, too, I suppose," retorted the exhibitor, in a tone far less pleasant than that in which he had been addressed. "Here's a pretty affair! Seven' pounds' worth of Scotch pebbles set in silver brooches, ear-rings, and so forth—the whole of them clean gone."

The Sergeant, with expressions of regret, said he would see the officer who had been on duty. Mr. Baselton professed to have lost all confidence in the police, and asserted that if *he* were to watch, the thief would certainly be discovered the very first night.

"I wish you would try, then," said the Sergeant, "I would obtain permission to watch with you, and if you can suggest anything fresh, I will gladly support you."

Although, when he made this last assertion, Mr. Baselton probably meant nothing at all, yet, after a little talk with the officer, the desire of finding the thief, and his belief in his own superior acuteness, were strong enough to make him volunteer to watch; and it was agreed that the Sergeant should join him just as the Palace was closing at night, when they would be on the look-out directly, for it was impossible to say at what time of the night the robberies were committed.

Strict silence was enjoined on either side, and observed by the Sergeant entirely, and by Mr. Baselton pretty well, as he only mentioned his plan to Mr. Chattenoux at the French stall just by, and to his neighbors, Mr. Hynks and Mr. Carrables. Mr. Carrables, by the way, was not there that morning; so Baselton told Mr. Glisser, Mr. Carrables' foreman, instead, who in a becomingly sympathizing tone, wished him success.

The evening came, the spies met, and hung about the passages of the vast building until deepest twilight, and until Baselton was pretty nearly tired of being on his feet.

"Now," said the Sergeant, unconsciously dropping his voice as he spoke, "we will take up our quarters. If we can only get there unperceived, I have arranged what I think you will find a pretty good corner."

"All right," returned the exhibitor, in the same guarded tone; and they stole noiselessly on, passing, once or twice, a Constable; but the presence of the Sergeant, of course, prevented any questioning. Some large boxes, left, apparently by accident, at the angle of a stall, were, in reality, so placed that they formed an almost perfect screen; and, without any reason to suppose that they had been noticed, they slipped in and sat down.

Presently the moon rose; and, as it climbed higher, and its light grew stronger, the building became visible throughout with a light which was most unearthly and ghostly in its character. This impressed itself very much upon Baselton.

"I had no idea, Sergeant," he whispered to the officer, "that the place was such a strange, cemetery-ish sort of spot as it is. I must own, I should not like to be on duty here all night. However, I have brought some little refreshments with me, so let us make ourselves comfortable. In silence they ate and drank; and in silence, save for the chiming of the clock, or the occasional tread of a policeman, the hours crept on. The policemen passed within a couple of yards of the watchers repeatedly, but whether they knew of their presence or not, Baselton could not judge. The length and weariness of the hours grew at last intolerable to him, and, seeing that the Sergeant was as cool and wide-awake as when they first entered their lair, he whispered, "I feel terribly drowsy, Sergeant; I always do about this time. Five minutes' nap will make me as fresh as a daisy. Rouse me up if you hear anything before that time."

His companion smiled, and, in the same subdued tone, gave the promise.

Nothing did happen requiring Mr. Baselton's presence either before or after the expiration of five minutes, although the officer stealthily looked out a hundred times during the night. At last the darkness thinned away, and then, after a short gray twilight, dawn came, and the Sergeant shook Baselton by the shoulder.

"Yes, yes; I am ready," stammered the exhibitor, then opened his eyes very wide indeed. "Why, it's daylight! I must have slept ——"

"Yes, of course you have," interrupted the other, "but let us go out quietly. I don't mind our men seeing us, of course; but others need know nothing of our watch."

"I think the less your men or anybody else know about the way we kept our watch the better," said Mr. Baselton, as they left the counter; "*in fact*, I shall regard it as a friendly thing if you say nothing about it."

The Sergeant smiled, but kept his own counsel; and it may be hinted that Baselton was a very liberal fellow, although somewhat hasty. It turned out that no pilfering had taken place that night, nor did any occur for two or three nights after, a fact which Mr. Glisser attributed to the influence of Mr. Baselton's vigilance. He took great interest in the exhibitor's plans, and paid him several compliments, which the latter received with but indifferent grace, having reasons that the other knew not of for thinking but modestly of this same vigilance.

One morning, a little while after the fruitless watch, Mr. Baselton was in a very bad temper, for he had sustained a fresh loss. He was leaning against a pillar, some short distance from his counter, thoughtfully biting the end of his pencil-case, when a man spoke to him. He looked round at the sound, and saw a Police Constable, whom he very much disliked for his apathy and unbusiness-like way, standing close by him. He growled out some hardly civil words, and turned from the man, but the latter was not to be daunted.

"I am afraid you have had a loss, sir," said the man, "and hope it is not very serious; but, at any rate, I should like a word or two with you."

"What for?" retorted Baselton. "I have lost a gold watch, and as I have not breathed a syllable about it to a soul, I don't see how you could know anything of it, unless some of your lively 'force' have——"

"You are too severe. Mr. Baselton," said the other, finding he stopped; "you are, indeed, sir. Now, sir, I have my opinion about these robberies, and I think I have found out the order the thief works in, and can pretty well guess in what quarter he will next try. I believe I can catch him."

"You!" exclaimed Baselton, with an emphasis which was anything but complimentary to the officer.

"Yes, sir," replied the man, firmly; "I can. You have a good deal of influence with the authorities, and, if you will ask, I shall be taken off regular duty and detailed for special service, and I can then catch him."

"Well, tell me your plans," said Baselton; "and, in return, I will tell you this; you know there are £50 offered on the quiet for the apprehension of the thief. Find him, and I will make it £100."

The Constable smiled, and, lowering his voice, spoke to the exhibitor in whispers. When he had finished, Baselton slapped his hand on the counter with a force that jarred every article around, and exclaimed: "You are right. Are *you* on duty?"

"No, sir," said the man.

"Then you shall be."

The application for the Constable's change of duty was doubtless made, for he disappeared from his accustomed patrol.

During the next day or two Baselton became loquacious on the subject, and, in conversation with Mr. Glisser, who took a very kindly interest in the matter, owned that he had changed his opinion about the manner of the robberies. He was convinced, he said, that, if the thief came by night, he would have been caught long before, but that everybody was on the wrong scent, and that the thefts were really committed in the bustle of closing for the evening, and then, not being found out till the morning, it was naturally supposed that the thief came in the night. Mr. Glisser was very much struck by this view, which he commended highly, and urged increased vigilance about the time spoken of.

While this was going on there had been no fresh depredations from the counters, and Constable Lowcliffe had been absent from duty, although no one seemed to have noticed it. When the visitors departed at the close of the day, all the interior of the building became depressing enough as the light faded away, and there were no places more spectral in their aspect than those where clustered most closely the white statues, which were plentifully sprinkled about. Nymphs, Venuses, Bacchuses, and Apollos, Grecian hunters, Scriptural and mythological figures, all looked equally ghostly in their dim white, when the twilight or night had fallen upon them. So, in the gray of the morning, all the statuary looked mystic and unearthly enough, as the stony figures looked down from their pedestals; but none looked more sepulchral than did a tall sheeted figure which occupied a pedestal slightly screened—come from which direction the visitors might—by two or three groups. This figure might have been taken in the distance, and in the dim light, for a Jewish priest, or a Druid, or anything of the kind; but, had any one come near enough to inspect, it would have been seen that the long robe was of linen, not stone, and that the face was less that of an ancient hero than a modern one. And, what was rather strange, this particular pedestal was empty all day, and only occupied at night.

Standing at this particular spot, any one could see in every direction for a considerable distance, and there was scarcely any hiding-place near; the Druid on his pedestal had no doubt reckoned on these facts having great weight with the marauder. Several nights had gone by, and no discovery made, yet Ned Lowcliffe crept silently to his selected station, and, assuming his disguise as the shrouded statue, patiently watched all through the darkness; so patiently that no one not near enough to touch him could have imagined that he differed from the effigies around.

It was yet comparatively early in his watch, on a certain night, and a young moon just threw sufficient light here and there to make everything more uncertain than usual, when Lowcliffe, finding himself a little cramped from standing so long in one position, prepared to make one of the guarded shifts he was forced to indulge in during the evening; but, just as he commenced carefully to draw one leg behind the other, he stopped, rolled his eyes eagerly round, and then remained so motionless he scarcely breathed. With step almost noiseless—but not quite so for such a listener's ears—a man glided round the angle of a counter close by, and, standing close by Lowcliffe, paused, stooped, looked along the floor in every direction, then sat upon an adjacent pedestal, and, leaning against the legs of a Hercules, listened. If the process of perspiration were not wholly a silent one, Lowcliff would have been betrayed, for the cold beads came upon his forehead, as he saw how near he was to a discovery. The man was sitting on the very next pedestal, a block which almost touched his own. There he waited quietly for a while, not very long, but long enough to assure himself that no patrol was coming that way; then he rose, and in a few steps was at the nearest counter, and had tried a key in the lock; one or two attempts failed, but at last a door opened, and his head and shoulders were lost to sight; he reappeared with a small box, which he placed on the ground before him, and then tried one or two keys. Again the lock yielded, the lid was thrown back, and a few articles were rapidly transferred to the man's pocket.

Some object, however, seemed unknown to him, and he held it up against the dim light, endeavoring to make out what it was. To his horror, one of the statues sprang from its pedestal toward him. It was instantaneous, but the flash was enough; the figure all in white moved, and leaped upon him; then, with a fearful yell, which rang from end to end of the building, the thief fell in a fit upon the floor. Alarmed by the scream, two or three officers were speedily at the spot, and turning on their lanterns, were nearly as much astonished in their turn to see a white-sheeted figure standing by the side of a man in convulsions.

When their momentary surprise had ceased upon their discovering who the sheeted figure was, they proceeded to unfasten the prostrate man's scarf and collar, sprinkled him with water, and lifted him from the ground; his struggles ceased, and a few long breaths announced that he was "coming to."

"I don't know him," said one of the Constables.

"I do, though!" exclaimed Lowcliffe "Well! of all the parties as I could have supposed, I never could have supposed him. Why it's that blessed Glisser,—from the stall next to old Baselton; a fellow that looks as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth."

"Where am I?—who are you?" said the miserable culprit.

"Oh, we're particular friends of yours," replied the officer.

"But I saw—I saw one of those things move," said the man, looking timidly round with a dreadful shudder. Lowcliffe had stripped off his white raiment by this time, and so did not shock the wretched Glisser's eyes.

"We will tell you all about that in the morning," said the Constable. "What you have got to do is to come along with us."

It was so—he had to "come along," and directly the exhibitors and their staff mustered in the building, the intelligence flew like wild-fire that Mr. Glisser was in custody for breaking into stalls at nights.

It was a shock to a large circle of his acquaintances and admirers, who could hardly believe it, and when, on his lodgings being searched, the bulk of all the articles missing from the counters was found, the thing seemed more incredible still. Mr. Baselton was especially astonished, because he had made quite a confidant of the young man, and had the mortification of remembering how he himself had revealed to Mr. Glisser the various plans for detecting the thief; and that, if it had not been for Lowcliffe insisting on the ruse of attributing the pilfering to the afternoon instead of the night, he probably would have put the young man on his guard against the scheme which had proved successful. He recovered his watch and other articles, paid his £100 cheerfully, and gained a reputation with the "force" for the extreme readiness with which he put his name down to their subscriptions for deserving objects.

Mr. Glisser's proved a very bad case, and he was lost to sight for some years after the date of the Exhibition of 1862. —*Chambers' Journal.*

Mountains of Silver.

The Virginia City *Enterprise* of the 7th had the following "big talk" about the Consolidated Virginia—("take it, or don't take it"): The Consolidated Virginia mine is beginning to give out some portion of the vast store of wealth lying in its lower levels. The company are now sending away bullion almost daily. Day before yesterday they sent to the Carson Mint forty bars, weighing 4,000 pounds and worth $130,000. The cleaning up of their mills began on the 1st inst., and was concluded yesterday. They do not all clean up on the same day, for the reason that it would overtask the capacity of their assay office. One mill cleaned up on the 1st, another on the 2d, a third on the 3d inst, and so on successively till yesterday, the 6th, when the work was completed without any blockade in the melting and assaying departments. To-morrow (Monday) the bullion for the month of January will all be in bars, and the value of the whole will be known to a cent. We hear it said there will be so near $1,000,000 that it will probably not be $5 over or under that sum. Although the present month contains but twenty-eight days, Mr. Mackey informs us that he expects to take out somewhere between $1,200,000 and $1,500,000. Next month they will probably take out $2,000,000, and after the 120 stamps of the two new mills have been added to the present crushing capacity, the bonanza will begin to declare itself—will begin to make its existence manifest. In a conversation with Mr. Mackey a day or two since in regard to the bonanza, he said that it was indisputably the greatest mass of silver ore ever discovered in any place in the world. "Ten years from now," said he, "people will all know and admit this. They cannot see it now, nor can it be shown in a short space of time; but when all our arrangements for working the Consolidated Virginia and California mines are completed, it will begin to be seen."

LAST week six vessels arrived at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, bringing 28,000 bags of coffee, containing 3,924,000 pounds, valued at $900,000.

COL. BILL KING.

His Answer to the Minnesota Legislature —An Extraordinary Communication.

To the Legislature of Minnesota:

GENTLEMEN, SENATORS, AND REPRESENTATIVES: It has been my good fortune to come into possession of a copy of certain joint resolutions relating to myself, which resolutions are said to have been passed by the House of Representatives on the 30th day of January last, and by the Senate on the 5th day of February, 1875. Aside from any bearing these resolutions may have upon myself, they are, as coming from your body, very extraordinary in character. They are, gentlemen, very extraordinary in so far as they correctly illustrate your lack of knowledge of the common proprieties and decencies of official position, your painful disregard of truth in your official action, and your false and hypocritical pretenses of virtuous regard for the honor of the State of Minnesota. In dealing with you and your joint resolution, therefore, I shall, gentlemen, speak of you as I know and understand you, paying no regard whatever to that official greatness you so pompously assume during the brief sixty days alloted you wherein to fit and complete yourself for that undying political fame and immortality which each of you no doubt supposes himself to have been born to. As for your joint resolutions, gentlemen, in which you so indecently assume the falsehood that I have accepted money as a consideration for my services in aiding the passage of a subsidy bill in the interests of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company they are interpreted in other and more common language, Legislative lies. They are lies in a double sense, inasmuch as they not only charge me in the broadest implication with having "accepted money for my services," etc., but in asserting, by the same broad implication, that I have refused to appear before the Committee of Ways and Means to testify as to my connection with and knowledge of the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy bill; for I now again assert, what I two years ago truthfully stated under oath, that I never accepted or received a dollar as a consideration for my services in aiding the passage of the bill, while I took great pleasure in appearing before the committee at the very opening of their investigation, and testifying fully as to all I knew concerning the matter. Therefore, it is, gentlemen of the Legislature, that I distinctly charge you with having spread upon the records of your respective houses flagrant, audacious falsehoods concerning myself—an act which, to use your own language, is calculated to "cast dishonor" upon the escutcheon of Minnesota unless you shall have the decency "to at once rectify your position" by expunging these disgraceful falsehoods from your journals.

Under what arrangement I did receive a large sum of money about the time of the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy bill is a matter which I do not propose to disclose to the world, except in my own good time, nor until the evidence, which I am unable to reach now, can be secured, to the end that the exact facts in the case can be presented to the public, which will bring to me the fullest and most complete vindication against the falsehood which you have spread upon your respective journals. Until that time, which, I trust, will not be for distant, I have only to say that not one dollar of the money received by me, of which so much has been talked and written, was ever intended or applied to influence a vote upon the Pacific Mail subsidy, and no word or line of the evidence that has been taken during this long and most searching investigation even "points" to any such conclusion.

And so, conscious of my own rectitude in the matter, and pausing here to tender to that one Representative who was just enough toward me to refuse his assent to your lying declaration my grateful thanks, I pass on to some other points which I propose to present to your and the public's consideration. * * *

WILLIAM S. KING.

How He Got Even with Him.

In East Toledo there is a man whom the boys all regard as a crusty old bear, without one grain of sympathy in his composition, and who regards all the boys as so many pests. Its a sort of mutual feeling of dislike on general principles. Monday night one of the aforesaid boys was on his way home from town, and passed the dining-room window of his particular foe. A big, ugly-looking dog had followed him; his particular enemy had a dog that was if anything uglier and quite as large. The family were at supper, and the head of it sat in his shirt-sleeves and bare feet, doing vigorous justice to a plate of cold pork and beans. An idea seized the lad: He softly approached the door leading into the dining-room and opened it. His newly-found dog, after the manner of all dogs, plunged into the room without ceremony, and then the boy shut the door and ran for dear life. The brute inside went for the strange dog, and they commenced chewing each other's gullets with all the cordiality of old acquaintances. They knocked over chairs, upset the table on the old man, and nearly killed the baby. The frightened old fellow scrambled out from under the ruins of his supper, tore open the door, and ran down street in his bare feet through the snow and over the ice, flourishing a caseknife and shouting for help. His wife gathered the little ones, including the demoralized baby, under her arms, and fleeing to a bed-room for safety, intrenched herself in the middle of a bed. Finally the dog who belonged to the house whipped the stranger, the old man returned, and order was again restored.—*Toledo Commercial.*

Swift Retribution.

They tell this story in Boston: "A young man living at the Highlands became sufficiently intoxicated on Saturday night to send a message to Dr. Garceau, who resides on Highland street, requesting his attendance to set the broken leg of a man at the Norfolk House. The doctor had got as far as Elliot square, when he saw a man fall on the ice, and coming nearer he recognized him. The man attempted to rise, but could not. The doctor told him he was in haste, and could not wait upon him longer, as he was called to set a leg. Then the young man confessed that he had sent for the doctor as a joke, whereupon the doctor, rather ungraciously, assisted him to rise, when, to his own surprise and the intense suffering of the practical joker, it was found that in falling the latter had sustained a fracture of his left leg, both bones below the left knee being broken. And the doctor had an opportunity to set a broken leg after all."

ONE train came into Denver, eleven days from Kansas City, bringing six tons of mail matter—12,000 letters for Denver alone, and 40,000 letters for surrounding points; one ton of newspapers also forming an agreeable feature of freight.

The Toilers of Age.

Among those whom Gov. Tilden invited to attend the Bryant reception was A. T. Stewart, who replied by a polite note. He could not spare the time. In fact, Stewart has not been in Albany since he attended as a lobbyist, in order to prevent the Broadway railway. Stewart is 74, and being the owner of many millions, might indulge in an easy mode of life, but such is not his disposition. This leads me to observe that New York contains a remarkable group of laborious old men—toilers *con amore*—amateurs of work, whese zest of life would be lost without the daily task. In addition to Stewart, there is Moses Taylor, who is nearly of the same age. He is President of the City Bank, and is worth $5,000,000, but his application to business is of an unremitting character. Commodore Vanderbilt, at 80, may be found daily at his office. This is not in the Grand Union Depot (his place there being supplied by his son William), but is next to his residence in Fourth street, a quiet and retired spot suited to a calculator. The front room is occupied by a clerk, and in the rear office the Commodore receives special visitors, and goes through his daily duty. His library of railway reports is well read, and he has books of calculations upon transportation, and all the minutiæ of his realm, which are thoroughly studied. If he omitted this, he would soon sink into dotage. William B. Astor, who is more than 80, visits the land office every day, and keeps a clear view of his immense estate although its principal care is in the hands of his son, John Jacob. George Law and Daniel Drew are now 76, and yet attend to their usual engagements. Peter Cooper is 81, and yet calls himself a business man, and has a private office in the institution which he founded, where he carries on daily routine. Edward Mathews, 75, is eager for tenants to occupy his suites of offices near Wall street. Charles O'Conor, at 78, is still in legal practice, though he objects to going before a jury. These men work in obedience to the law of nature which makes industry essential to the greatest amount of happiness. I may add that all our millionaires (except a few who inherited wealth) are over 60.

Our oldest working pastor is four years younger than Bryant. I refer to Stephen H. Tyng, rector of St. George's Church, who is 75. He still retains his power to a remarkable degree, and is able to satisfy the tastes of a critical congregation. In his day of fullness Rector Tyng was a model of pulpit eloquence. He has now the mildness, but not the chill, of old age, but what he has lost in fire is gained in love. The next of our ministry in point of years is Vermilye, of the Reformed Dutch Church, who is Tyng's junior by only three years. To these is to be added the once brilliant Samuel H. Cox, who, though nearly 84, still occasionally appears in pulpit service.—*New York Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

"The Can-Can of Journalism."

Mr. J. H. McVicker, of McVicker's Theater, Chicago, is not only a good actor but a successful manager. As a card-writer he likewise excels—not in the beauty of his chirography, but in terse, caustic and satirical language and beautifully-rounded sentences. The following is a specimen of his style, being a rejoinder to the Chicago *Times'* hoax about the supposititious burning of a theater in that city:

With the "hoax" part of the "Burned Alive" article, I have nothing to do—it is with the attempt at justification I am dealing. The article itself may be looked upon as the "can-can" of journalism, which is permitted to exist from the fact that we Americans are so proud of the "freedom of the press" we would not "gag it by law," even from the utterance of falsehood and indecency. The press must have its way, and there is no corresponding vehicle, with equal speed, through which to cope with it. An equal sensation to the "Burned Alive" article, written and signed by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, attested by a "competent, practical" physician, and posted in fifty thousand places in the city during the night might read thus: "Every life in danger!" "Printers' ink impregnated with disease!" "Beware of the daily papers!" "The editor of the *Times* dead!" "He read his own paper and expired!" "Small-pox in every printed sheet!" "The *Times* architect attempts to save himself by jumping into the lake, but is drowned!" "One hundred reporters found among the dead!" "An attempt made to fumigate the *Times* office, but fails!" "A dreadful holocaust!" "Read no daily papers!" "Death will follow their touch!" These would be a fair sample of "head-lines," to be followed by twenty pages of legal-cap giving a description of the dreadful loss of life from "reading the papers," all vouched for by a "responsible" Judge and uttered by a "competent, practical" physician. Something of this kind might "touch home" to journalism could it be accomplished. Impress the public mind that there is danger in the touch of a newspaper—that the ink contains poison—and circulation would decrease rapidly. Such an assertion from a supposed responsible party would be believed by many and have its effect—just such an effect as the "Burned Alive" article was calculated to have on amusements.

I make no apology for asking you to give this room in your columns. It is not one-seventh the length and quite as interesting as the article to which it alludes, and with good "head-lines" will help the circulation of the *Times*.

J. H. MCVICKER.

The Most Remarkable of Casualties.

On Monday occurred in St. Louis county a casualty so singular in some of its features that no one would have believed beforehand that such a thing was possible. The subject was Mr. J. J. Kelly, nurseryman, who for the past twenty or twenty-five years has lived near Webster, on the Pacific railroad. Mr. Kelly is a large, heavy man, fifty-eight years of age. Yesterday he was riding in a light spring-wagon from Kirkwood to Webster, and to keep his feet warm had put a lot of hot bricks in the bottom of the wagon and covered them with straw. When about midway between Webster and Kirkwood the straw burst into a blaze and set fire to the wagon. Mr. Kelly's size and weight prevented him from getting out speedily, unless by the dangerous feat of jumping out, and he attempted to put out the flames without leaving the wagon, and in doing so his clothing caught fire. He then got out, and, singularly enough, instead of attending to putting the fire out on his own clothing, ran to the horse's head and seized the bridle to prevent his running away. He stood in that position, apparently dumfounded, until he was so burned that it is considered impossible for him to recover. One of his ears was actually burned off. A neighbor passing on the road found him in that situation, and, after extinguishing his burning clothing, conveyed him to his home near Webster. It is supposed by some that the flames did not originate from the hot bricks, but from a burning match with which Mr. Kelly had probably lighted his pipe.—*St. Louis Republican.*

MR. PETER BICKEL, of Milwaukee, not knowing a bank wherein he could safely deposit his money, deposited $278 in his coal bin. When he went for it he found some one had been there while he was away. The servant girl admitted that she did it with her little scuttle.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

THE Fruitport Iron and Lumber Company own 13,000 acres of land and have a capital of $750,000.

PATENTS were recently issued to citizens of this State as follows: Hoes, M. Johnson, Three Rivers; cultivators, M. Johnson, Three Rivers; car-couplings, J. Graham, Detroit; car-couplings, J. B. Winters, Attica; bootleg turning-machines, D. Bissel, Detroit.

PERSONAL.

THE stamp clerk at the Detroit Postoffice gives notice that it will be useless to ask him to lick any more stamps. He has been so imposed upon in this line that he feels like a lump of gum arabic, and frequently dreams that some one is boiling him down to be bottled.

A YOUNG MAN at Portland, nearly crazed at seeing his father helpless from drunkenness, thought he was about to die, and called frantically in the hotel for his affianced. She demurred at first, but by the advice of her mother tried to administer consolation to the grief-distracted youth. The Ionia *Sentinel* says: "The spectators thought Cupid was among 'em with store clothes on. All at once the mad lover calmed down and became as gentle as a dove. Then that good old mother, with happy face and fluttering handkerchief, crowded up and said glowingly, 'There, I told you it would do him good. It will do any man good to hug and be hugged.'"

EDWARD SASSEN, of Grand Rapids, has been called home to Holland to take possession of a fortune of 95,000 guilders left him by the death of his father.

CRIME.

WILLIAM LA FOUNTAIN, a resident of Lapeer county, eloped with a married woman named Bearman last week, and took the train for Flint. La Fountain is about 50 years of age and leaves a wife and six children.

IN a drunken row at St. Joseph a few days ago, two brothers named Lysants were shot by a traveling salesman, one in the leg, the other in the abdomen. The latter will probably die from his injuries.

CHRISTIAN LEANDER, a German living at Detroit, committed suicide a few days ago by shooting himself with a musket.

CASUALTIES.

THE residence of Thomas Thompson, of East Saginaw, was burned a few nights ago. Mr. Thompson, who is an old man, was rescued from the building with the greatest difficulty. The loss is estimated at $1,000, on which there was no insurance.

THE Sixth Ward School at Bay City was destroyed by fire last week. The loss amounts to $13,000; insured for $7,000.

THE residence of David Herrick, of Alpine, Kent county, was destroyed by fire last week; loss, $5,000.

A FIRE at Negaunee a few nights ago destroyed the residence of George Sheldon. But little was saved, and the total loss on the house and furniture is $1,000, on which there is an insurance of $6,500.

DEATHS.

MRS. AMY VANDEMARK, an old woman living at Niles, was frozen to death last week. Investigations, after death, revealed a most horrible story. She was lying in a bed in a rickety old shanty she had occupied for a number of years; the windows broken in, the door off its hinges and propped up, without a bit of fire in the house, or fuel with which to make a fire; no victuals of any description in the house, and the miserable woman had probably eaten nothing for a day or two. This is, perhaps, the worst case of destitution in Niles this winter.

RAILROADS.

DURING the late "cold snap," four passenger trains were snowed in between Grand Rapids and Sturgis, at one time, at four different points on the road. The drifts were three miles long and ten feet deep. The wind was so high that the snow drifted in as fast as it could be shoveled out, for three days. This has been the most severe storm ever experienced on the road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. F. WILLARD, of Ferrysburg, was last week paid $2,000 by Messrs. Kerby & Co., ship builders at Grand Haven, for three sticks of timber which he got out of the woods near that place.

IT is reported that a cock in a lumber camp on the Manistee river has fallen heir to $3,000,000.

THE pretty-waiter-girl-saloon-business is good at Grand Rapids, no less than five saloons of this class having been opened there in the past thirty days. Complaints have been made to the Mayor asking him to revoke their licenses.

A CHARITY BALL recently given at Detroit netted $1,200.80, which was turned over to the Relief and Aid Society.

THE State Reform Association is to meet at Lansing on the 3d of March.

THE Regents of the University held their regular meeting at Ann Arbor a few days ago. Among other transactions they petitioned the Legislature for $5,000 for water-works for the University; $10,000 for the Hospital, and $12,000 for outstanding debts. They also agreed to do the best possible thing for the proposed homeopathic school, provided the Legislature appropriates any money for it.

TEAMS are crossing Lake Erie from Michigan to

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1875.

IN THE SENATE (Lansing), on Tuesday, a joint resolution proposing an amendments to the Constitution increasing the salaries of circuit judges was rejected by a vote of 19 to 11. This action, if final, is to be regretted. No lawyer really competent to hold the office of circuit judge, and possessing energy enough to discharge the duties promptly, can afford to take the office at $1,500 a year. Hence the continual resignations, which will increase in frequency and number, unless the occupant has his fortune already made or is unsuccessful in his practice at the bar. The only remedy is an increase of salary to a fair figure. That failing, the circuits will be made smaller and smaller until we shall have a county court system, with from forty to fifty small judges, and such innumerable appeals that an additional supreme court will be necessary to review the decisions below.

The true policy is larger circuits, larger salaries, and larger judges. The salary should not be less than $2,500, and ought to be $3,000, and not more than fifteeen circuits should be permitted, at least for the next ten years. The present salary is nearly exhausted in traveling expenses and board bills, while the slow coaches who are content to starve upon it year after year (or not being slow coaches, to live off accumulations from practice, farming, or real estate transactions), make long and expensive terms for the people to pay for. If the average farmer, who is supposed to be the foe of liberal salaries, will charge himself with the produce consumed in his family, he will surely come to the conclusion that even a salary of $2,500 will soon be exhausted, and no margin left for a "wet day."

We shall probably be told that there are plenty of candidates for judicial honors at the present salary; and so there are for town constable, alderman, or even mayor. The question is not one of number but one of quality, legal attainments, judicial ability, and aptness and promptness—so that three or four court days need not be used in doing the work of a session of three hours. A judge with these qualities will be cheaper at $3,000 a year than one of the ordinary run at $1,500 or even at $1,000.

We hope that the Senate will reconsider its action, and that both Senate and House will agree upon such an amendment as will be just to both the judges and the people, as well as creditable to the State.

IN THE Senate (at Washington), on Wednesday, a bill was passed admitting two "rotten boroughs"—Colorado and New Mexico. Neither of these Territories proposed to be converted into States, has a population sufficient to entitle it to a single member of Congress, and yet each is to be given two Senators and the power to neutralize in the Senate the vote of New York, Ohio, or Pennsylvania. Besides, the population of New Mexico is of the half-breed and mongrel type, unfit to intelligently exercise the elective franchise. And neither State will be able to bear the burdens of a State government. But there are candidates for Senators in both, and the dominant party thinks it can secure four new Senators. It is to be hoped that the House will defeat the bill.

IN THE Legislature the Senate Committee on University and Normal School has reported favorably on bills to pay the outstanding $12,000 of interest bearing warrants of the University and the bill appropriating $5,000 for water supply. The House Committee favorably on the bill appropriating $10,000 for a hospital.

A bill has also been introduced in the House, appropriating $30,000 for a new Normal School building.

THE HOAR report, on fourth page, is really a *minority* and not a *majority* report. The majority report claims a fair election in 1874, concedes the election of a Conservative majority in the Legislature, and condemns the action of the Returning Board. The two last points were agreed to by every member of the committee.

THE New York *Times* predicts a flow of gold from London to this country. It is stated that with the present rate of exchange it can be shipped from London to New York at a profit of $400 on every $100,000 of coin, clear of freight and insurance. Advices are that on two days of last week $1,000,000 in gold coin was shipped from that city to New York.

A memorial has reached the Legislature asking that the penalty for the desecration of cemeteries be increased, and that the authorities of the University be required to keep a register of al bodies received, of whom received, the name of the deceased, and where and how procured. The subject presents "grave" difficulties.

AT WASHINGTON, on Wednesday, the House session was prolonged all night, the new enforcement bill being the bone of contention. The Radicals are near the end of their rope—March 4th—and are determined upon all the partisan legislation possible.

A BILL is pending in the House (Lansing) making the 30th day of May a legal holiday. It ought not to pass. Better take up some of the legal holidays now provided for. Compulsion in this direction has gone far enough.

THE *World* classes the new United States Senate, which is to meet in special session on Frinay next, March 5th: Radical Republicans, 36; moderate Republicans, 7; Democrats, 28; Liberal, 1; Independent, 1; vacancy, 1.

WEDNESDAY was the last day for introducing bills into the Legislature, and about 200 were thrown into the House and 75 in the Senate, among them two or three of local importance.

WITH to-day but five working days remain to the Forty-third Congress.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Success of Professor Watson's Party at Peking.

A correspondent of the Alta California was a member of Professor Watson's party who were sent by the United States Government to Peking, China, to observe the transit of Venus. The Alta received his letter, which was dated December 10th, by the last China mail. He writes as follows:

The eventful day has come and gone—the day we have been so long looking forward to. Venus has passed over the sun's face, and the world can know how far it is from the "ruler of the planetary system." In this distant city, unconnected by the telegraph and with but a weekly mail, we wonder how our brother-laborers have fared, and what has been their success. Have they seen as much as we have, or have they been less fortunate? How we envy those who have had a clear, uninterrupted view of the whole transit. But we have much to be thankful for, and although the Goddess of Beauty was somewhat coy and capricious, she removed the veil from her face often enough to let us admire her beauties. We have rendered a good record and a valuable one, and are satisfied.

OUR PREPARATIONS.

We arrived here September 16th, and with no delay selected a situation, built piers, erected houses, and put our instruments in position. Our first time observations were taken on September 30th, and from that date on we have had an unexpected succession of clear nights, having observed fifty times. Photographs of the sun were taken every week and daily for a few days preceding the transit. The inclination, direction and length of the axis of the photographic telescope were very frequently accurately determined. This telescope, be it understood, does not answer the common definition of that term—tube is altogether lacking, the rays from the object-glass passing through air protected, in our case, from distributing influences by a long structure of matting. The mirror through the object-glass to the photographic sensitive-plate, which is in the photographic focus, forty feet away, making upon it an image of the sun four inches in diameter. Observations of the magnetic dip, declination and intensity have also been made.

ARTIFICIAL TRANSIT.

A week before the transit occurred we observed an artificial transit, so as to accustom ourselves to the different appearances. The apparatus consisted of a glass slide, having upon it a small tin foil representation of Venus moved by clockwork over another glass plate covered with tinfoil except in the center, where there was a circumference of the proportionate size of the sun, which Venus intersected at the proper angle. The edges of both were sharp, the motion the same, and the appearance was as much as possible similar to the real affair. This was placed in front of the object glass, between it and the photographic house, and the mirror reflecting the sun threw it through the object glass and gave a uniform bright illumination over the imitation sun. This was observed from the pier of the photographic plate-holder, and the times were noted by the observer on his chronometer, while springs falling off the sliding plate at the times of the four contacts, gave by their snap notice to the observer stationed there, who also took the time from his chronometer. These two times being afterward compared together, the difference of the observed from the real times could be readily seen and the results attained showed very great accuracy.

THE PRECEDING DAY.

Tuesday morning the sun rose through a low haze, and the whole atmosphere was covered with white clouds which gradually formed thicker, until at ten o'clock the sun was all but hidden; and so it continned all day, only occasional flashes being visible. Everything had to be looked at carefully, nothing overlooked—the smallest thing might create confusion; and, in in reality, came near doing so, though most unexpectedly and most unavoidably. Tuesday night a light breeze sprang up and swept the sky clear and the stars shone out brightly. We observed time before midnight as usual, and went up again at four o'clock and observed till six—then leaving everything as it should be and seeing that all was right about the different instruments we walked homeward on

THE EVENTFUL MORNING.

And as we saw not a cloud in the sky, in the darkened gloom, we felt that we were to be well rewarded for our labors. But as the sun came nearer and nearer the horizon a few light, flakey clouds were visible, and he rose shining brightly, though through a slight haze, which contained for us we did not know what. We could do nothing, no use to borrow trouble—what was to be was to be—and we had done our duty in the preparations. A hasty breakfast was soon over and all hands on their way to the station. As we walked along we could see the clouds gather and gather, and as they rose higher and higher, our hodes went lower and lower. At 9 o'clock, a half hour before the transit began, the sun was a mere white blotch in the sky. The sound of preparation was everywhere audible. Everything went on as if it was all clear. The programme proposed would be carried out. Prof. J. C. Watson, Prof. C. A. Young and T. P. Woodward were to observe the fours contacts telescopically and carefully note their times and, in the intervals, to assist in the photographic house. Prof. Young had looked forward for years to using his spectroscope on the first contact, but the first light clouds made him abandon the idea. The photographers, W. V. Ranger, B. J. Conrad and E. Watson, were to make as many pictures as possible throughout the whole transit—two hundred if the day was clear and everything went well. Dr. Dudgeon and the Rev. Mr. Collins had kindly volunteered their assistance in the photographic operations, and our thanks are due to them for their almost invaluable service. Now we started the chronograph to record the times of taking the exposures—but some circuit failed to work, although all right only three hours before. A search failed to show the break. A skurry here and there. The break, though annoying, was not an important affair. Necessitates some one taking the time accurately in the photographic house. Five minutes before the time the sun showed himself a little. No time for words now. Every man at his post. The observers were peering anxiously through their telescopes, and the photographers in the dark room awaiting the signal to expose the first plate. The computed time came and passed, but not until a minute afterward was the

FIRST FAINT NOTCH

Seen in the outline of the sun; but this grew and gew until Venus made herself well apparent. In half an hour she was almost wholly entered on the sun's disc, and again was she carefully observed for the time when the first strip of light passed between her and the edge of the sun. There was a slight atmospheric disturbance at the time, the sun being viewed through haze, which rendered the observations difficult. Meanwhile the photographers were busily engaged exposing plates, one following the other at the short intervals of a minute and a half. Their joy at first seeing the impression of Venus was like that of Columbus when he discovered America. When they had photographed for a little over an hour the unwelcome cry of "clouds," came from the outside, and observations had to be suspended. Now, indeed, the case seemed hopeless—the clouds had formed so solidly that even the position of the sun was no longer discernible. We occupied ourselves in searching for the broken circuit, and finally found the break, which we discovered had been caused by a coolie carelessly wheeling a load of water over the wires which were laid on the ground. So the chronographs were all right again, and we were prepared for any emergency, though we had almost given up hope. About half-past one, an hour before the close, the

SUN UNEXPECTEDLY BROKE THROUGH

the clouds and shone more brightly than in the forenoon. You can warrant that we were not long at recommencing photographing and we kept on to the end, grinding plates out at a minute a quarter intervals. The seeing was much improved from the morning, and the observations were proportionately better. No "black drop," about which so much had been said, was visible at any time. The times of the last two contacts, when Venus just touches the outside edge of the sun, and when she finally leaves it, were found to be a minute earlier than the time computed. This, combined with the morning results, show that a wrong value was assumed for the sun's diameter. That used by the French made a difference of three minutes. We were aslo led to infer that the times of the external contacts depended upon the power of the telescope—the higher power seeing Venus sooner or later as the case may be—our results giving almost exactly proportional differences.

THE RESULTS.

We observed all four contacts telescopically—all by two, and two by three observers. We photographed for over two hours and have, after rejecting a number showing only clouds, about ninety plates showing Venus on the sun. Telescopically we are a success, photographically we are a partial one. The commencement and the close are all that can be observed through the telescope, while the middle is of the most importance in the photograph when the least distance between the centers of the two bodies can be measured, though these we have taken are very valuable. Taking everything into account, we should be well satisfied, but we cannot help wishing we had a been blessed with a clear day.

We are now, as it were, under marching orders, and are expecting instructions as to whether we go by land or water to Shanghai, where we will most likely stay a little while and complete working up our observations, and then make the best time for our homes.

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 Sautter to Gottlob Hang, 53 acres on section 12, Bridgewater. $2,500.

Wm. D. Avery to Sebastian Finkbeiner, 40 acres off section 19, Saline. $1,000.

Joseph D. Daws to Michael J. Noyes, a parcel of land, and water power, upon which is now erected a shoddy mill, in Bridgewater. $600.

Crowell Eddy to Edwin Eddy (quit claim), 120 acres on sections 25 and 36, township of Manchester. $500.

W. D. Mitchell to Geo. H. Mitchell (quit claim), interest in lands on section 26, Lima, being the lands owned and occupied by John Mitchell at the time of his decease. $100.

Hannah VanVleet to George H. Mitchell (quit claim), interest in land on section 28, Lima, being land owned and occupied by John Mitchell at the time of his decease. $2,000.

Calvin Z. Chipman to Mark A. Lowry, e. hf. of e. hf. ot nw. qu. and w. hf. of sw. qu. of ne. qu. of section 25, and se. qu. of sw. qu. of section 24, Sylvan. $8,000.

David Baldman to David Smith, lot 348, Norris & Cross' addition to city of Ypsilanti. $2,800.

David Scott to Maria Scott, lot 212, Hunter's addition to city of Ypsilanti. $300.

Homer A. Flint to Chas. F. Conrad (quit claim), lands on section 36, Webster. $1.

Albert B. Draper to David W. Potter (quit claim), 30 acres on section 2, Augusta. $1.

Eugene Healy to Peter Casey, lot 6 in Jas. H. Brown's addition to city of Ann Arbor. $510.

William Clark to William McAndrew, lot and store on South side of Congress street, city of Ypsilanti. $5,000.

Henry Davidson to Jacob Lutz, 26 1-2 acres on section 15, Saline. $1,272.

Thos. L. Spafard to John F. Spafard, 45 62-100 acres on section 7, Manchester. $1,900.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—An attempt was made by some miscreant to fire the Buchoz Block on Detroit street, Friday night. A number of empty kerosene oil barrels had been stored by Oesterlin & Co. in the rear of their grocery store. One had been filled with straw and then set on fire, which, after burning a short time, died out. Although officers have been looking for the one who thus attempted to destroy a whole business block, he will probably never be captured, as they have no clue to work upon.

MARRIED.

At the M. E. Church in this city, Sunday evening, Feb. 21, by Rev. W. H. Shier, GEORGE E. SANFORD, of York, and Miss MARY M. ROYALL, of this city.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 17th, inst., by Rev. C. E. B. Armstrong, JOHN I. LOVETT, of Chicago, and Miss MARIAN A. MERRILL, of Webster, Mich.

In Salem, Feb. 18th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. Gelston, ERNEST E. RENWICK and Miss MYRA HAMILTON, both of Salem.

DIED.

In Ann Arbor, Feb. 11th, of paralysis, ANNA MARIA SCHAFFER, aged 69 years 11 months and 18 days.

In this city, Feb. 22d, EDWARD GILBERT TEN BROOK, son of Prof. A. Ten Brook, aged 31 years.

In the Township of Saline, on Wednesday, February 17, 1875, Mrs. Ann Davidson, wife of Henry Davidson, aged seventy-six years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, WASHTENAW COUNTY, ANN ARBOR, MICH., FEB. 23, 1875.

To the Electors of the County of Washtenaw:

You are hereby notified that at the Election to be held on the first Monday of April, in the State of Michigan, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

Two Justices of the Supreme Court: one in place of Benjamin F. Graves, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1875, and one to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Isaac P. Christiancy; Also, two Regents of the University in place of Thomas D. Gilbert and Hiram A. Burt, whose terms of office will expire December 31, 1875; Also a Circuit Judge for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, to which your county is attached, in place of Alexander D. Crane, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1875; Also a County Superintendent of Common Schools, in place of George S. Wheeler, whose term of office will expire April 30, 1875.

MICHAEL FLEMING, Sheriff.

Commissioners Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Catharine Pidd, 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 residence of Edward Drake, in the township of Lodi, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of May, and on Saturday, the twenty-first day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated February 23, A. D. 1875. 1519

GEORGE MIER, JAMES CLOUGH. } Commissioners.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.

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

Also other buildings, lots, and property.

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

Ann Arbor, April 23, 1873. E. W. MORGAN. 1423tf

The Peoples' Drugstore.

OLD STAND OF

R. W. Ellis & Co.

PURE

DRUGS and LIQUORS

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

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

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

PRICES LOW.

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

No 2 MAIN ST., ANN ARBOR.

HALE & TREMAIN.

FABRIC ROOFING.

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

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

ROOFING PAINT!

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

It is fire and water proof!

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

☞ No Coal Tar is used in either.

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

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HUTCHINS ROOFING CO.,

P. O. Box 222,

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Residence 43 South Thayer Street. 1478 tf

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

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.

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.
1516 w4 C. S. GREGORY, Dexter.

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 famili hotels, &c., and

AT VERY REASONABLE RATES.

J. Wm. HANGSTERFER.

1518m1

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

To the People of Ann Arbor and Vicinity!

The Great Cheap Sale of the Bankrupt Stock of the late Farmers' Store will continue only

ABOUT TEN DAYS LONGER!

To make quick work and a clean sweep within that time we are making new reductions from prices which were before

Only 1-4 to 1-2 the value of the Goods.

When this sale is over you will probably

NEVER HAVE ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE SUCH BARGAINS!

There are large assortments of

WINTER, SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Poplins, Merinos, Cashmeres, Empress Cloths, Fancy Alpacas, Sateens, Mohairs, &c.,

SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, &C

☞ The best value in Black Alpacas on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

☞ A Job Lot of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.

☞ A line of Table Linins and Bleached and Brown Cattons at a great sacrifice to the manufacturers.

☞ Discriminating purchasers will perceive the advantages offered above and will consult their own interests by buying promptly and freely.

WM. McPHERSON & SONS.

18 South Main St., Ann Arbor.

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.

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 FULL LINE

—OF—

Sewing Machine Needles

AT

WINES & WORDEN'S.

1501tf

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 $3.0 to $4.50 per day, according to the location of the rooms occupied. JOHN B. DRAKE.

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made and executed by William Rayer and Mina Rayer, his wife, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Philip Bach, of the same place, dated the nineteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1871, at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M., in liber 42 of mortgages, on page 687, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice an installment of interest amounting to one hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-five cents, with another installment of one hundred and ten dollars to become due on the nineteenth day of April next, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same; and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said sums 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 aution to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF MAY NEXT, 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 of holding the Circuit Court for said county of Washtenaw), the premises described in said mortgage, to satisfy said amounts, with interest, costs, and expenses allowed by law, which premises are: "All that certain tract or parcel of land described as follows, to wit: commencing twenty-two feet east of the northwest corner of lot number four (4), block one south of range five east, on Huron street in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, thence east twenty-two feet on Huron street, thence south one hundred feet, thence west twenty-two feet, thence north one hundred feet to the place of beginning; also, the right and privilege of using at any and all times an alley eight feet wide at the south end of this lot; also, the east half of the east brick and stone wall of the building and store, from the top to bottom, situated on the northwest corner of said lot number four, said building being the same which was erected and is now used and occupied as a store by Luman R. Slawson; also, the ground upon which said east half of said wall now stands."

Dated, February 25th, 1875.

PHILIP BACH, Mortgagee.

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. 1875, 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 o e 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 Alpheus 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

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw ss. In the matter of the estate of Ann Mary Gross, Catherine Kader, Caroline Kader, Emma S. Kader and Godfrey H. Kader, minors. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1875, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Rosina Haug, in the township of Bridgewater, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale,) the following described real estate, to wit: It being the undivided five-sevenths thereof, viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter; running west one hundred and sixty rods on the quarter section line of section twelve; thence north thirty-five rods; thence east one hundred and sixty rods parallel with said quarter line; thence south thirty-five rods to the place of beginning; and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the east half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter; and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter; and six acres from the north end of the east half of the southeast quarter of section twelve; and the west half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirteen, in town four south, range four east, containing one hundred and thirty-six acres, more or less.

Dated February 9th, A. D. 1875.

JOHN G. GROSS, Guardian.

1517

Estate of George Sutton, 2d.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George Sutton, 2d, incompetent.

Sedgwick Dean, Guardian of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his fifth account as such Guardian.

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

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

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, to me directed and delivered, I have on this 20th day of January, A D. 1875, levied upon all the right, title and interest of James H. Hicks and Hiram P. Ludden, in and to the following described real estate situated in the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, to wit: The equal, undivided one-half part of all that certain piece, or parcel of land, situated in the village of Dexter, in the county of Washtenaw and State aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on A. street, at the corner of lots four and five, in block one, and running thence on the line of said lots four and five, sixty-seven feet; thence parallel with A. street, thirty-two feet; thence parallel with the line of lots four and five, twenty-eight feet; thence in a straight line across lots five and six, to a point on A. street, on lot six, seventy nine feet from the corner of lots five and six; thence from such point along the line of A street to the place of beginning, which above described property I shall expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day. Dated, January 20th, 1875.

M. FLEMING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, 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.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of exection issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, to me directed and delivered, I have on this sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1875, levied upon all the right, title and interest of Cornelius B. Henion, Henry M. Henion, and S. Newell Henion in and to the following described real estate situated in the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, to wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the township of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Being a part of section number thirty-two, in township number two south of range six east, commencing at the quarter stake in north line of said section thirty-two, running thence west along said north line, nine chains and sixty-one and one-fourth links, thence south nine degrees and thirty minutes east one chain and fifty links, thence east parallel with section line eleven chains and forty-nine links to the Saline Plank Road, thence north thirteen degrees, east one chain and fifty-six links to the north line of section, one chain and ninety-nine links to the place of beginning. Which above described property I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day.

Dated Feb. 17th, 1875.

1518 M. FLEMING, Sheriff.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Richard Flannery, 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 store of Edward Duffy, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of May, and on Thursday, the nineteenth day of August next at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

EDWARD DUFFY, PETER TUITE. } Com.

Dated February 20, A. D. 1875. 1519

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 Merchant H. Goodrich 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 8½ 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 the office of 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, at the date of this notice, the sum of 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 north of Huron street, in range number four 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 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, 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 Saturday, 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 number four, in block number three north, in range six east, that lies east of Detroit street: Beginning on the east side of Detroit street where it crosses the south side of North street; thence east along North street ninety-nine links; thence south parallel to the east side of said lot four, two chains; thence west parallel to North street seventy-two and three-fourths links; thence south fifty-five degrees west one chain and thirty-four and one-half links to Detroit street; thence north-east along the east side of Detroit street one chain and fifty-one links to the place of beginning.

Ann Arbor, Mich January 28, 1875.

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

Z. P. KING, Att'y for Mortgagees. 1511

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 John Hartman and Cathrin Hartman, of Saline, Washtenaw county, Michigan, to John Lowry, Jr., of the same place, which mortgage is dated the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1868, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw county, on the third day of April, A D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, in liber 39 of mortgages, on page 90, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said John Lowry, Jr., to Mary E. Foster by deed of assignment, dated March thirteenth, 1869, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on said thirteenth (13) day of March, at 5 P. M. of said day, in liber two of assignments of mortgages on page 134, and there being claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same at the date of this notice the sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars and seventeen cents ($5,715.17), and there being also claimed as becoming due hereafter on said mortgage and note the sum of thirty six hundred dollars ($3,600) and interest, also an attorney's fee of fifty dollars as provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county of Washtenaw) I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy said amount, with interest, costs and expenses allowed by law, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land situated in the township of Saline, Washtenaw county and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of section nineteen (19), and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section nineteen (19), and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section nineteen (19), and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eighteen (18), township four (4) south of range five (5) east; also ten (10) acres of land off the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen (13) in town 4, south range four east, bounded as follows: 10 acres off from the south side of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen (13), town four south range four east, being thirty rods north and south, and eighty rods east and west, all of said description containing two hundred and ninety (290) acres of land, more or less.

Dated December 31, 1874.

MARY E. FOSTER, Assignee of Mortgage.

D. CRAMER, Att'y for Assignee, 1511

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 51 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 annually held, in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan,) the premises contained in said 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 hundred 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 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. 1515

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 3½ o'clock P. M., of said day, in Liber 41 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-five 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 the 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

Estate of Daniel G. Chamberlain.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1875, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of David G. Chamberlain, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the ninth day of August next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Saturday, the eighth day of May, and on Saturday the seventh day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated Ann Arbor, February 9, A. D. 1875.

NOAH W. CHEEVER, Judge of Probate.

1517

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1875.

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.

—The Common Council will meet on Monday evening next.

—The Democratic County Convention will be held this morning at the Court House.

—One week from next Monday the trial of criminal cases will commence in the Circuit Court.

—"The Destinies of the Republic" was the subject of Victoria Woodhull's lecture at Ypsilanti Wednesday evening.

—The robes worn by Bishop Gillespie at his consecration were presented by the ladies of St. Andrew's Church of this city.

—Monday evening being the regular monthly meeting of Company B, they will meet at their armory for inspection and drill.

—The annual masquerade ball, given by the Turn Verein of this city at the armory of Company B Monday evening, was well attended.

—A large number of the colored people of this city had a "high old time" in Saline Tuesday evening at a dance held in Burkhardt's Hall

—The pulpit of the Presbyterian Church was occupied Sunday by Rev. George Duffield. In the evening he delivered a lecture to young men.

—The case of The People vs. James Lony for enticing away and marrying a minor, has been discontinued by the Prosecuting Attorney.

—Rev. J. S. Large, of Grand Rapids, who will occupy the pulpit of the Episcopal Church during Lent, preached his first sermon Sunday morning.

—About twenty young people celebrated Washington's birthday with a sleigh ride to the residence of Mr. Ed. L. Boyden in Webster, in the evening.

—Elsewhere will be found an article from Prof. Watson's Transit of Venus Party, which will be all the more interesting, as it is the first account received.

—Friday, a United States Deputy Marshall, from Detroit, was in the city, serving writs on members of the Ann Arbor Trading Association, in the interest of Eastern parties.

—Dr. Cocker preached a powerful sermon at the M. E. Church Sunday evening, on the vicissitudes of life and the terrors to the sinner and hope to the Christian in death.

—Owing to a leak in the purifying apparatus at the gas works, 45,000 feet of gas escaped, which accounts for the city being left nearly in darkness so suddenly on Tuesday night.

—Workmen succeeded in discovering the leak in the gas pipe on the corner of Huron and Second streets, Saturday afternoon. They found the ground frozen to the depth of four feet.

—George F. Lutz was before Justice McMahon Saturday on a charge of keeping a saloon the 17th inst, without a license. He plead guilty and was let off by paying the costs of the suit.

—Seventeen dollars and fifty cents is what it will cost for sending and keeping Hiram K. Cotant at the county jail for fifteen days, on a sentence yesterday by Justice Clark, for drunkenness.

—Joseph McNamee, one of the enterprising individuals who has driven a thrifty business in robbing grave-yards, has come to grief by being convicted in the Circuit Court at Flint on Wednesday.

—Coleman Townsend, a tramp from Canada, who was charged with vagrancy, *plead guilty* befor Justice McMahon yesterday, and was given 30 minutes to get outside of the corporation.

—Company B, about 60 in number, headed by Gwinner's band, paraded some of the principal streets Monday. They made a very fine appearance, and were vociferously cheered along their line of march.

—For some time there has been a scarcity of water at the depot, and on an inspection of the supply pipe Wednesday, where it crosses the river, there was found to be a leak at one of the joints near the shore.

—On account of the inclemency of the weather, Monday evening the entertainment, which was to be given in McMahon's Hall by the Boy's Amateur Dramatic Club, was postponed until to-morrow evening.

—During the early part of last week, David Potter, who resides in the township of Augusta, lost a span of horses and a yoke of oxen, by giving them Paris green for condition powders. By their death he is out about $325.

—William Cooper, in attempting to start an empty freight car with a crobar in the freight house, Friday, slipped on the ice, and in falling, struck his face against the bumper, and received a severe cut over the left eye.

—A number of the vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church witnessed the consecration of Bishop Gillespie at Grand Rapids Wednesday. To-day a number of persons will be confirmed by him in Trinity Church, Marshall.

—George Gilbert and Benjamin Brown, two celebrated draught players, are engaged in a series of 100 games. Brown is the acknowledged champion of the city, and considerable interest is manifested in the game, especially by outsiders.

—George DeBaptiste, who was well known to many of our citizens as the leading caterist of Detroit, and who acted in such capacity at different times in this city, died at his residence in Detroit Monday morning with cancer of the stomach.

—Peter O'Brien, a resident of the township of Augusta, for threatening to kill his wife and family with an ax, is now languishing in jail on a sentence of six months, being unable to give $1,000 bonds for his good behavior for that length of time.

—Two gentlemen passing by the Opera House block, and a young man standing in front of it Monday evening, were considerably startled at a large quantity of snow which fell from the mansard roof and struck the side walk just in front of them.

—The committee appointed by the members of the Presbyterian society, to supply their pulpit, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. S. W Duffield, have reported in favor of Rev. Dr. Brown, of St. Paul, Minn., and it is probale that he will be the "coming man."

—A horse attached to a cutter containing two little children, became frightened on Liberty street, at a banner carried in one of the processions Monday, and came very near running away. As it was, the cutter was overturned and the children thrown out, but neither were injured.

—A meeting of the Washtenaw County Fire Insurance Company was held in the Court House Wednesday. B. W. Waite was elected President and Newton Sheldon, Secretary. The principal business transacted was the adoption of an amended charter, after which the meeting adjourned.

—James Welch, a pauper from the County House, was before Justice McMahon Saturday for being drunk on Main street the evening before. Officer Gidley, who made the arrest, stated to the Court the circumstances of the case, when the accused was sent to the Detroit Work House for six months.

—A man by the name of Whittemore attempted suicide at the lock-up in Ypsilanti Friday. Emetics being administered, his life was saved, and the next morning he was ready for a free ride to inspect the Detroit Work House, he having been sentenced 65 days by Justice Crane for indulging in strong drink to excess.

—That fat sheep exhibited on the streets Thursday of last week by J. W. Nanary, of Superior, was purchased by Henry Matthews, the Huron Street butcher, at 7 cents per lb., live weight. It has been slaughtered and is now on exhibition at Mr. Matthews' market, opposite the post postoffice, and attracts considerable attention.

—H. C. Dow, a resident of Kansas, and a brother of J. B. Dow of this city, is now here soliciting contributions in behalf of the sufferers in Kansas, many of whom he represents to be in a very destitute condition. As the object is a worthy one, it is to hoped that Mr. Dow will meet with that success which the cause deserves.

—One of our subscribers who gets his paper at this office, sent his son after it two weeks ago, who after perusing it a few moments came to a local in which his name was mentioned in connection with a fight. The young man before delivering the paper to his parental sire, cut the notice out, well knowing that there would be trouble in camp unless he took this precaution.

—The case of The People vs. Henry Wells, charged with assault and battery upon one Sweet, was heard Thursday of last week by Justice McMahon. Eight witnesses were examined, and the jury after being out a short time, rendered a verdict against the defendant, who was fined two dollars and costs, amounting to $28.44. The case has been appealed to the Circuit Court.

—On Friday evening last, a number of sleigh riding parties went to Whitmore Lake to attend a dance at the Lake House, and dancing was kept up until an early hour the next morning. A number of tipovers and one runaway occurred on their return, Saturday morning. One cutter was badly wrecked, and others more or less damaged. Fortunately the occupants escaped injury.

—There is to be an Old Folks' Concert at the Opera House next Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the new Congregational Church. The singers, twenty-five in number, including students and citizens, will be dressed in the costume of olden times. Sacred pieces, medly songs, and instrumental music will make up the programme. Tickets for the concert may be had at the book stores.

The Republican County Convention, held in this city Monday, re-nominated George S. Wheeler, of Salem, for County Superintendent of Schools. R. A. Beal, L. W. Briggs, Clinton Spencer, G. S. Wheeler, J. Webster Childs, Andrew Campbell were elected delegates to the State Convention; and E. P. Allen, A. J. Sawyer, J. T. Honey, M. J. Noyes, Peter Cook, and W. H. Dell, delegates to the Judicial Convention.

—A. K. Hale, of the firm of Hale & Tremain, who has been sick for several weeks finding improvement almost impossible while remaining in this city, left for his old home in Adams, New York, Tuesday evening, accompanied by his wife and father, where he will remain until health is restored. In order that the business of the store will not suffer, the services of John T. Fuller, a well known and practical pharmacist, have been secured to take charge of the prescription department.

—Saturday the 13th inst., a student presented a postoffice money order at the Ann Arbor postoffice, amounting to $20, and coming from Marine City, Mich. This same order, although daily presented for collection for one week, could not be cashed on account of lack of the Marine City postmaster's advice. If this is the way Uncle Sam's postoffices transact business, students will do well to advise their friends that it will be safer and more convenient to receive their money by means of a draft.

—The residents of Whitemore Lake and vicinity, with a large number of ladies and gentlemen from this city, celebrated Washington's birth day with a grand ball in the evening at the Clifton House. Lumbard's Band furnished music for the occasion, and during the "Fireman's Dance," Mr. Lumbard sang the call in a masterly manner. Mr. Delos F. Smith, the proprietor of the house, had made ample arrangements for a large attendance, and every thing was done by him to make it pleasant for his guests, who numbered over two hundred.

—A cadaverous looking individual called at a bakery on Main street, Friday, and after devouring a quantity of oysters, crackers, pie, cake, and cheese, informed the clerk that he had no money, but expected some in the afternoon, when he would call in and settle. As he was preparing to leave the proprietor came in, and learning how matters stood, immediately locked the door, and notified the would be "dead beat" that unless he squared up, and mighty quick too, he would call one of the police. Seeing that he meant business, he pulled out five dollars and settled the account.

—Three medical students were arrested Saturday night for disorderly conduct in attempting to break up a social on Thompson street. They were taken to jail, where they remained until Monday, when they were released by the Chief of Police, on giving security for their appearance Tuesday afternoon before Justice McMahon. At the appointed hour they put in an appearance, accompanied by an attorney, who made a proposition to pay the costs and dismiss the suit, which was accepted by the Court, and after a short address by his Honor, they filed out of the Court room in mournful procession, and at the foot of the stairs received the congratulations of their friends.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Almost daily during the winter our merchants and business men have received calls from persons of both sexes, soliciting aid in some form. Last Friday afternoon a woman called at a grocery store on Main street, and as she entered the door one of the proprietors, whose name we will call Clark, thought to himself "there comes another beggar," and made up his mind to give her a cold shoulder. She approached the said proprietor, who at the time was making himself quite "busy" examining something about the store, taking a paper from her pocket, asked him if he "felt liberal to-day," and received a short, gruff reply "not a bit," he continued his "examination." "Well, then, I will try and see what I can do with George." and proceeded to the opposite side of the store, and commenced to make purchases. Clark, thinking to keep an eye on the movements, discovered that the woman was a regular customer, proprietress of a large boarding house, that she had come to make an order, and before leaving had purchased a wagon load of supplies. He says hereafter he will be more cautious with supposed beggars.

RUNAWAY.—While a number of colored people were returning from Saline Wednesday morning, in a livery conveyance belonging to Robison and Baxter, they met with a very narrow escape as they were crossing the track of the Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad. The pin holding the tongue in position, was either jolted out or had been removed by some evil disposed person before they left the hotel in Saline. They had gone but a short distance when the tongue came town, striking the horses heels, and in their fright the carriage was tipped over. None of the occupants were injured excepting Miss Blackmore, who received a sprained ankle. They returnedto this city on the evening train.

"James Webber, you are charged with the larceny of one beer keg and a chisel, valued at two dollars, the property of Charles Holliday," remarked Justice McMahon Saturday. "What do you plead to the complaint, guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty." A jury was impanneled by officer Gidley, who had worked up the case, and the attorneys, witnesses and jurymen were kept waiting sometime for the complainant, who had stepped out on a little business. As he did not return to testify, W. H. Hamilton, who appeared for the people in the absence of the Prosecuting Attorney, discontinued the suit, and the prisoner was again a free man, but the county was *out* to the tune of nearly ten dollars.

University Items.

About two hundred students went down to Ypsilanti Wednesday evening, to pay their respects to Vic Woodhull.

—The University campus being flooded with water, Mr. Carrington, engineer at the Laboratory, filled a number of cisterns Wednesday by means of cyphons.

—Prof. Cheever, for the first time since his return from Colorado, appeared before the Medical class Tuesday, and delivered an interesting lecture on Colorado.

A chapter of the Tau Delta Tau Secret Society was organized Saturday evening. The fraternity has at present about fifteen members in the different departments of the University.

—On Wednesday evening, March 12th, the musical organizations of the University, the "Sodality" and the Glee Club, will give a concert in University Hall for the purpose of raising funds towards purchasing a piano for the hall.

—A large audience was present Monday morning in the law lecture room, to hear the address of Judge Cooley to the Law students. Arrangements have been made by the class to have the lecture published in pamphlet form.

—Union services will be held at the M. E. Church on next Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Students' Christian Association. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Coan, a missionary from Persia.

—Yesterday being set apart as the day of prayer for colleges, the Literary department of the University was closed. At nine o'clock exercises were held in the college chapel, and at three o'clock Dr. Cocker delivered a discourse.

Delos Fall, a member of the senior class of the University, has been appointed principal of Flint High School, *vice* Volney M. Spalding, or the class of '73, resigned. Mr. Fall intends to return at the close of the year and graduate with his class.

—Prof. Frothingham has not resigned his professorship in the Medical department, as was published in the Detroit papers. He has only tendered his resignation as Demonstrator of Anatomy, on account of the responsibility necessarily connected with the position.

The students of the Medical Department appointed a commitee Monday morning to draw up a petition to the proposed committee of inspection from the Legislature expressive of the views of the students, and asking that such a law be passed as will better furnish the University with material for the desecting room.

—A large audience assembled at University Hall Sunday afternoon to listen to the able discourse by Prof. Adams on "The Influence of Religion in the Rise and Fall of Nations." He expatiated upon the history of Greece and Rome, maintaining that their progress was commensurate to their religious fervor, and their decline, to its cessation. Next Sunday he will show that the same is true of modern nations.

Bishop Gillespie's Letter of Acceptance.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, }
Ash Wednesday, Feb. 10, 75. }

To the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Western Michigan:

DEAR BRETHREN—I received last evening from the presiding Bishop, official notice that a majority of the Bishops of the Church have given their consent to my consecration as Bishop of the Diocese of Western Michigan.

Being thus entitled to give my decision, I hereby communicate, as the Representative of the Diocese, my acceptance of the Episcopate.

The time which has elapsed since I received official notice through the Committee of the Convention has been with me a season of anxious thought, careful conference with those in whose judgment I have confidence, and of fervent prayer.

I have endeavored to view the matter from every standpoint, and especially to regard the interests of the Diocese over which I have been called to preside.

Only in the faith that the Clergy and Laity in convention assembled have been governed by the Holy Spirit in their action, and that called by God I may promote His glory in serving His Church, can I bring myself to accept this fearful charge.

I bring to the stewardship to which I have been called, a sincere desire to co-operate with my brethren of the Clergy and Laity, in building up the Church to whose service for my remaining time on earth I consecrate myself anew.

Trusting to "come unto you in the fullness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ," I hope by cheerful toil wherever God's work demands it, by wise and gentle counsel, by sympathy in all trials and difficulties, by a holy walk and conversation, at least to lay foundations upon which those who come after me may build in greater beauty and strength.

Coming to the Diocese with the kindest feeling towards all, I doubt not that I shall be received in the same spirit. Turning from the retired life of a pastor, only by experience slowly acquired can I learn to discharge the new duties that will devolve upon me.

Through you I ask the prayers of the Diocese that God may be with me in all that I have need to call upon Him for, and especially as I am approaching that solemn transaction to which I can only look forward "in weakness, in fear, and with much trembling."

Commending you personally and the Diocese you represent to God's favor and blessing.

I am yours very sincerely,
GEO. D. GILLESPIE.

RESIGNATION AS PASTOR.

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 9th, 1875.

The Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor:

GENTLEMEN: Having this day received from the presiding Bishop information that consent has been given to my consecration as Bishop of Western Michigan, I now formally resign the charge of St. Andrew's Church.

To close a rectorship of unusual length would, under any circumstances, be painful, but the pleasant relations that have ever existed between myself and the parish, render this step one that greatly tries my feelings.

I have to acknowledge the uniform respect which has been shown to me by yourselves and your predecessors, and am devoutly thankful that in all the events of parochial life our intercourse has been marked by courtesy and conciliation. Under God's blessing the parish has advanced to a position of greater strength and stability.

I trust that your future may be bright and prosperous, and that whenever it may be my happiness to come among you I shall find the same united flock, under able and zealous ministerial care.

The communications previously made to you informally have so far opened the way for my present action, that I may name the first Sunday in Lent, Feb. 14, as the date of my resignation.

I remain yours very sincerely,
GEO. D. GILLESPIE.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VESTRY.

The following are the resolutions passed by the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, on the resignation of Dr. Gillespie:

Resolved, That the resignation of our beloved rector be accepted with a sincere reciprocation of the kind sentiments with which he has presented it, and that we desire to place on record our official testimony to his exalted private worth, his untiring devotion to duty, his noble charity, and Christian forbearance as uniformily exhibited in all the years of his long rectorate among us.

Resolved, Further, that while we can but regret the loss that we, as a parish, must sustain, yet we cannot withhold this expression of our great gratification that he leaves us only because he has been "called up higher," and that in a more important and extended field, his eminent qualifications will enable him more effectually to serve the church he loves, and adorn the Christian profession. We pray that the God of all grace may ever be with him.

Resolved, That the Vestry St. Andrew's Church attend the consecration of Dr. Gillespie at Grand Rapids on the 24th inst.

Meeting of the Common Council.

An adjourned meeting was held last Friday evening, for the purpose of considering the report of the Water Committee and other business. Present full board.

A communication was received from G. W. Sharpless, agent at the M. C. R. R. depot, asking that police authority be cenferred on Chester Cooper, night watchman at the depot.

On motion of Ald. Wood, C. H. Cooper was appointed special policeman.

On motion of Ald. Rhodes, bill of S. H. Douglass for money loaned the city to meet overdraft on General Fund, amounting to $2,376, was allowed, and warrants ordered drawn for the amount.

A communication was received from H. D. Bennett, Sec'y of Board of Regents of the University, asking permission to use the streets for the purpose of laying pipes, &c., for supplying the University with water. On motion of Ald. Walker, the communication was laid on the table till next meeting.

On motion the report of the committee on Water-Works Resolutions, submitted at the meeting of Feb. 12th, was accepted and the committee discharged.

Ald. Cate submitted draft of an ordinance as a substitute for the report of the committee, and moved its acceptance.

A recess was taken for communication on resolutions of Ald. Cate.

Upon reassembling motions were made to postpone consideration of the resolutions to next meeting and to have them printed and distributed. Both motions were declared lost.

The question recurring on the acceptance of Ald. Cate's resolution, the motion was lost by a vote of 9 to 3.

City Attorney submitted amendments to ordinance presented by committee at the meeting of the 12th, and addressed the Council in favor of the ordinance and the proposed amendments.

Ald. Porter also presented amendments to the ordinance which were refrered to the City Attorney.

Leave being granted, Messrs. R. S. Smith, R. A. Beal, Chas. Tripp and J. Q. A. Sessions addressed the meeting on the water question.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday evening, Feb. 23.

ANOTHER ADJOURNED MEETING.

Council met Tuesday evening pursuant to adjournment.

City Attorney submitted legislative bill, proposing amendments to charter.

The water ordinance was taken up and proposed amendments acted on. The amended ordinance, as it now stands, is as follows:

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 nine 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 term 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 Common Council of said city; on condition that such company shall not be required to extend its mains beyond the 48,000 feet aforesaid, for the purpose of supplying water for any of the last mentioned purposes, except upon the guarantee hereinafter mentioned; 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, and that a street main be laid on Spring street, from Miller Avenue to Hiscock 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, within said one year from the date of such contract, to invest in the proper construction of such water-works, including the cost of any real estate necessary for that purpose, and of the sixty fire hydrants aforesaid a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and thereafter 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 beyond the amount of all previous investment or investments 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 shall 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, location and manner of laying such mains, 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, quality of proposed works relatively considered, 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, 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, and taxes, 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, 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, all taxes 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, and rendering report, and making exhibit 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 October, in each and every year during said term or terms, from and after the completion of such works, by obligation of said city, payable on the first day of February next, after the date of such adjustment, 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 at any time after the expiration of ten years from the completion of such works, deem it desirable to own and operate such works, it shall have the right upon twelve months 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, reserved or reinvested profits of such company, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same were made or realized, respectively.

Personal.

Hon. L. G. Mason, of Muskegon, was in town last Friday.

Selleck Wood left Wednesday for an extended trip through the Western States, on business pertaining to the fruit trade.

A. W. Ames and Jas. O'Brien, of the express office were at Flint Tuesday, as witnesses in the McNamee body-snatching trial.

Chas. G. Cropsey, of Chicago, and brother of G. W. Cropsey of this city, was in town during the past week, visiting relatives and old friends.

Jas. P. Boyd, of this city, and of the Medical class, left Wednesday for the Brooklyn Medical College, where he will continue his studies.

Prosecuting Attorney Holly, of Wayne county, was in the city Tuesday, in the interest of a client of his, who has a case in the Circuit Court.

Dr. E. Watson returned from the transit of Venus party at Pekin, Wednesday night. He informs us that the Professor will not return until November.

Mr. J. A. Scott and wife and Hon. H. W. Rogers and wife arrived at Jacksonville, Fa., Friday, the 17th inst., where they will remain about two weeks before going up the river St. Johns.

One of the largest audience ever convened at the Methodist Church was present last Sunday evening to witness the marriage of a member of the Senior Medical class, Mr. George E. Sanford, and Miss Mary Royall. After the preliminaries of the evening service were concluded, as the choir sang an appropriate anthem, the bride and groom, decked in their nuptial garbs, marched up the aisle to the altar, and were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. W. H. Shier. Our wish is that their inexperienced barque may ever escape the shoals and quicksands of connubial life, and

May mutual joys their mutual trust combine,
And love and love-born confidence be theirs.

New York Hotels.

New York is the city of magnificent hotels. But few people know or understand, however, the qualities necessary to the management of a first-class hotel in New York. Great tact, rare judgment, fine nerve, and what the Rev. Robert Collyer calls "true grit," all must be displayed in the successful management. Sometimes all these fail, but perhaps the most notable instance of immediate and permanent success is found in the steady and increasing popularity of the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, New York. Combined with its management, to a great degree, the Grand Central owes its fine success to the liberal plan of adjusting its rates according to the location of the room occupied. This, with a bill of fare hardly equaled by any hotel table in New York, six meals per diem, is secured at the rate of from $3 to $4 per day, according to choice in selecting the floor desired.

The Circuit Court.

The February term of the Circuit Court commenced Tuesday, and the week has been devoted to hearing motions, &c. The following cases have been disposed of:

Thos. D. Hawley vs. John A. Pfeifle and Frederick Kirn. Motion for new trial overruled and final judgment entered for plaintiff, $1,025 08.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Co. vs. Sterling A. Millard. Motion for new trial overruled and final judgment entered for plaintiff for $667 77.

Sibley G. Taylor vs Jas. Hunter. Motion for new trial overruled and final judgment entered for plaintiff for $411 08.

James S. Reynolds vs Phœnix Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Case removed to Circuit Court of the U. S.

James S. Reynolds vs. Globe Insurance Co. of Chicago, Illinois. Case removed to Circuit Court of the U. S.

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

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.

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 HAMBUGH 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 purchasing.*
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.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Day Exp.		Jackson Exp.	Eve'g Ex.	Pac'c Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit, leave,	7 00	10 20		3 30	5 40	10 00
Wayne,	7 56	11 06		4 24	6 40	10 47
Ypsilanti,	8 31	11 31		5 02	7 10	11 12
Ann Arbor,	8 55	11 49		5 32	7 45	11 30
		P. M.				A. M.
Dexter,	9 22			6 02	8 10	
Chelsea,	9 40			6 19	8 30	
Grass Lake,	10 07			6 46	9 00	
Jackson,	10 43	1 15		7 15	9 35	12 55
	P. M.				A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	2 05	3 45			12 30	3 15
Chicago arrive,	8 05	9 00			7 00	8 30

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Exp.	Jackson Express.	Atlantic Express.	Night Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Chicago, leave,	5 00	8 30		5 15	9 00
		P. M.			A. M.
Kalamazoo,	10 50	1 23		10 30	2 35
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	
Jackson,	2 10	4 00	7 10	12 55	4 55
Grass Lake,	2 46	—	7 39	—	5 23
Chelsea,	3 10	—	8 07	—	5 50
Dexter,	3 25	—	8 25	—	6 08
Ann Arbor,	3 55	5 08	8 55	2 22	6 28
Ypsilanti,	4 20	5 25	9 15	2 42	6 48
Wayne,	4 51	5 43	9 43	3 02	7 11
Detroit, arrive,	5 45	6 30	10 30	3 50	8 00

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

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 20	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	Bankers......	4:00	2:15
Ypsilanti....	9:15	5:45	Hillsdale....	4:18	2:25
Saline.......	10:00	6:21	Manchester..	7:07	4:07
Bridgewater..	10:27	6:42	Bridgewater	7:40	4:27
Manchester.	10:57	7:05	Saline.......	8:10	4:45
	P. M.				
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

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

D. B. MELLOTT and wife, living near McConnellsburg, Pa., left their three children locked up in the house one day last week, and on their return from a visit their house was found to be consumed by fire, likewise their children three.... The straw-goods house of Vise & Co., of New York, has suspended. Their indebtedness is placed at about $1,000,000.

THE New York Grand Opera-House is to be transformed into a hotel.

JESSE POMEROY, the Boston boy murderer, has been sentenced to be hung.

THE WEST.

NEAR Helena, Lake county, Col., recently, the vigilantes went to the house of one Gibbs, and, on his refuseng to deliver himself to them to be hung, they set fire to the house, in which were Gibbs, two women and several children. Gibbs leaped out through the flames, with a revolver, and shot three of the party dead, and wounded a fourth, when the rest took to their heels and fled. Gibbs had recently been acquitted on a charge of murder, and the vigilantes proposed to take a summary appeal from the decision which set him at liberty.... The Committee on Appropriations has been unusually liberal this year with the Northwest. The amounts appropriated for the improvement of the harbors on Lakes Michigan and Superior are certainly as liberal as could be wished for. By a judicious expenditure of the amounts voted, there need be no trouble about keeping all the harbors in good condition during the coming navigation season.... A careful examination of the peach-buds in the Michigan fruit regions proves that they are not all killed, and a light crop of fruit may be expected.

CHICAGO packers thus far during the present season have handled 1,527,105 hogs, against 1,483,338 last season, and 1,236,378 the season before last.... Dr. James De Koven, of Racine College, Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Illinois, has signified his acceptance of the dignity of the episcopate conferred upon him by the action of the late special convention.

BILL KING, of Pacific Mail notoriety, has written a long letter to the Minnesota Legislature, in response to a resolution requesting him to explain his connection with the scandal or resign as a member-elect of the next Congress. The virtuous William denies the right of the Legislature to inquire into his private affairs, to undertake to censure or to demand his resignation. He puts in *italics* a denunciation as "a Legislative lie" of the assumption that he had done anything wrong. He adds that under what arrangement he received a large sum of money about the time of the passage of the subsidy bill is a matter which he doesn't propose to disclose to the world except in his own good time.

A MAN is reported to have returned to Yankton, Dakota, recently, from the Black Hills with $2,000 in gold dust. The returned miner says there are about 600 people mining in the hills.

THE folly, if not criminality, of leaving young children alone in the absence of parents has again been demonstrated. At Veedersburg, Ind., recently, Henry Eister and his wife went out of town on an errand, leaving their three children, two girls and a boy, aged respectively nine, five, and two years, alone in the house, when the house took fire from some cause unknown, and the inmates perished. Mr. and Mrs. Eister lost one child this winter by suffocation. The last sad affair completes the destruction of their little family.... Four years ago the mutilated trunk of a human being, minus head and limbs, was found floating in the river at Chicago, which naturally led to the belief that a foul murder had been committed. The affair has ever since remained a mystery until a few days ago, when a young man voluntarily went before the police authorities and accused his own father of the horrible deed. The murderer met his victim on the street, decoyed him into his house, murdered him, dissected the corpse, packed it into a barrel, and conveyed it in a wheelbarrow to the bank of the river and dumped it in the waters, where portions of it were subsequently discovered.... Bankruptcy proceedings have been commenced at Des Moines, Iowa, against B. F. Allen, the suspended banker.

AS A result of the railroad war, one of the roads from Cincinnati to St. Louis has reduced the fare to $1. To defeat scalpers, passengers are required to pay full price for tickets, and then, on reaching their destination, the conductor pays back all but $1.

A GANG of resurrectionists was recently broken up by the Chicago police, and one of the party arrested. In their possession were found a number of barrels, containing five cadavers in good condition. One of the miscreants who escaped received two bullet wounds, and is probably fatally injured.... Wahl Brothers' extensive glue factory, in the southern portion of Chicago, was destroyed by fire on Monday last. Total loss about $400,000; insurance, $86,500.

THE SOUTH.

FOUR negroes were recently killed in a fight with a Sheriff's posse in St. James parish, La.... A New Orleans telegram of Feb. 17 gives the particulars of an exciting episode in the Louisiana House of Representatives. Ward, a colored member, became enraged at not being recognized by the Speaker. The Sergeant-at-Arms having been ordered to seat him, Ward declared he would kill him. *He attempted to do so, and* placed his hands in his breeches pockets in a *threatening manner.* Capt. Lawler, of the Metropolitan Police, seized Ward, and took from his pocket a revolver at full cock, which he probably intended to fire at the Sergeant-at-Arms without taking it out of his pocket.

WASHINGTON.

THE House Committee on Indian Affairs recommend strongly against the bill to organize a territorial form of government in the Indian Territory.... The Senate Judiciary Committee have given the so-called press gag-law a certificate of good moral character.

ON the afternoon of the 17th inst. an unknown man, about 40 years of age, jumped from the second outside gallery of the dome of the Capitol, and struck head first on the roof of the main building, 150 feet below. Of course he was instantly killed.... Harrison, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Elections, has reported to the House a joint resolution requiring the President and Vice-President to be elected by a direct vote of the people. This measure corresponds to the move of Mr. Morton in the Senate.

BILL KING is to be indicted for perjury, a special bill looking to that end having passed Congress.... Tom Scott's Southern Pacific Railroad bill has been shelved for the present.... The national convention of Mexican war veterans met in Washington last week, Gen. J. W. Denver presiding. Sixteen States, two Territories, and the District of Columbia, were represented.

POLITICAL.

THE Connecticut Democrats have nominated all the present State officers for re-election.

THE long Senatorial contest in West Virginia has been brought to an end by the election of Allen T. Caperton, of Monroe county, to succeed Boreman. The new Senator was the colleague of R. M. T. Hunter in the Confederate Senate at Richmond. He is a lawyer.

THE protracted Senatorial contest in the Minnesota Legislature has been brought to a close by the election of S. J. R. McMillan. The Senator-elect is the present Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. He is described as a man of unimpeachable integrity, of very moderate abilities, and a Republican in politics, though, having been for many years on the benches of the District and Supreme Courts, his participation in political affairs has been limited to casting his vote at the polls. His age is about 50. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church.... There are faint whisperings abroad of a new party movement, apropos to which we find the following telegram from Washington to the Western Associated Press: "There have gathered here during the week a number of leading Liberals from New York and other States. Their consultations with Senators Fenton and Schurz are observable. The conferences do not appear to be confined exclusively to themselves, but to include quite a number of prominent gentlemen, who, though not having sympathized with the Cincinnati movement, seem to be fully in accord with the opinions there announced, which they suppose to be tending to independent action by the people."

THE House Committee on Elections has decided against the claim of Pinchback to a seat in that body, the seat being awarded to George A. Sheridan. The contest between Sypher (Rep.) and Lawrence (Dem.) has also been decided in favor of Lawrence.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.—The re-direct examination of Tilton by the counsel for the prosecution was continued. His testimony related principally to the "true story," the preparation of which was instigated by Judge Morris. "My object in showing the 'true story' to a select party," said the witness, "was to obtain from them the judgment which I thought the public would give it. My object in its preparation was this: Mrs. Woodhull's publication was proving disastrous to my family, and silence could be no longer safely maintained. I intended to put forth a true statement in order that the people who thought there was some foundation for her story might say, 'well, here we have the true statement, which explains everything.'" The witness showed this story to perhaps twenty or twenty-five persons, including Mr. Beecher and Dr. Storrs. At the conclusion of Tilton's testimony an old employe of the Tilton household, Catherine Cary, was brought on the witness stand, and created a sensation by her evidence. She testified that she had seen Mrs. Tilton on several occasions sitting on Beecher's knee. This act was, perhaps, harmless in itself, but according to Mrs. Cary it was supplemented by frequent visits by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton's private apartments.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—The day was one of the dullest since the trial began, being chiefly given over to dry legal arguments, and scarcely marked by noteworthy incident. Tilton was still on the witness stand. The only new testimony of importance offered was a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, dated July 4, 1871, in which she prayed that he might not "need the further discipline of being misled by a good woman as I have been by a good man." The proceedings were brought to a sudden and dramatic termination at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. One of the jurors was seized with an epileptic fit and was obliged to retire from the court-room, whereupon Judge Neilson ordered an adjournment.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY—The sick juror having recovered so far as to be able to resume his seat, the trial proceeded as usual. The examination of Tilton was brought to a close, and four additional witnesses sworn during the day, namely: George A. Bell, a deacon in Plymouth Church; Joseph Richards, a brother of Mrs. Tilton; Jeremiah P. Robinson, Moulton's business partner; and William Marston Braisher. The latter testified to frequently seeing Beecher on the stoop of the Tilton mansion, once or twice very early in the morning. Robinson testified to Beecher's avowal of love for Moulton. Bell's evidence related to certain interviews and meetings between the Plymouth deacons concerning the scandal before its publication. But by far the most important testimony was contributed by the brother of Mrs. Tilton, who stated most reluctantly that he had seen his sister and Mr. Beecher in a situation which aroused in him the most painful suspicions.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.—Mrs. Francis D. Moulton was put upon the stand and gave some very important evidence for the prosecution. The witness testified that Beecher and Mrs. Tilton both confessed their "sin" to her. Beecher taking the blame of it on himself, and Elizabeth as generously blaming herself for the whole business; that Beecher told her it "was of no use for him to live any longer, and that he would take his life;" that he confessed to her his great love for Mrs. Tilton; that Mrs. T. told her if the matter became public "she would sacrifice her husband and her children rather than Mr. Beecher;" that Mrs. T. told her that she could not live with Theodore, because he was continually reminding her of the "sin" she had committed. The cross-examination of the witness by the defense failed to break her evidence.

GENERAL.

THE National Grange closed its sessions at Charleston, S. C., on the 16th inst. The next meeting will be held in Chicago.

AS A natural result of the rivalry that has existed for some years between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central corporations, the latter company has inaugurated a fight against the Baltimore road by refusing to check baggage or carry freight consigned by the latter railway, through to New York, over that portion of the road between Philadelphia and New York city operated in the interest of the former. President Garrett has published a letter stating that his company will take "such measures in reference to passenger rates and otherwise as will vindicate its ability to maintain its rights," and orders have been given by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for an immense reduction of passenger rates between Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the leading Western cities, viz: Between Chicago and Baltimore and Washington, from $19 to $10. Between Cincinnati and Baltimore and Washington, from $16 to $10. Between St. Louis and Baltimore and Washington, $23 to $15. Between Louisville and Baltimore and Washington, from $20 to $12. Between Pittsburgh and Baltimore and Washington, from $8.50 to $6. A similar reduction has also been made between Philadelphia and Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and Pittsburgh.

THE Governor of West Virginia has refused to veto the bill removing the State capital from Charleston to Wheeling, and on the adjournment of the Legislature the executive office will be removed to the latter place.

THE bill which recently passed the lower house of Congress for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river by the Eads system of jetties appropriates $8,000,000, to be paid from time to time, as the work is done. Only $500,000 is appropriated for the start, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue 30-year optional bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, to cover the amount. Eads is to secure a channel 30 feet deep and 500 wide. Two millions of the sum to be paid for the work is to be retained for ten years, and then, if the channel is as at first constructed, it will be paid over to him. The bill also provides that if Eads should die before the expiration of the work, it is to be carried on by his heirs or assignees. The measure was advocated as a means of solving the great problem in the West of cheap transportation.

FOREIGN.

THE Japanese government has called in all the straggling currency of the country, and in May next will fill its place with treasury notes, of the charcter of the treasury notes of the United States government.... John Mitchell and Dr. Kenealy, the counsel for the Tichborne claimant, have both been elected to the British Parliament—the former from Tipperary without opposition, and the latter from Stoke-on-Trent by 2,000 majority.

THE electors of Tipperary (Ireland) have adopted a resolution declaring that in the event of John Mitchel's election being annulled they will again return him to Parliament. Mitchel, it is stated, has declared that he will never take the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria.... A Havana dispatch reports a battle between the patriots and Spaniards, in which the latter were routed with heavy loss.... A Berlin telegram reports the Emperor William and Gen. Von Moltke as both on the sick list.

ON Thursday last John Mitchel applied for admission to the British Parliament as representative from Tipperary. On motion of Mr. Disraeli, however, he was excluded, on the ground that he is a convicted felon, liable to arrest and transportation, and therefore ineligible to a seat in Parliament.... The Japanese government has appropriated $200,000 for expenses in connection with the Philadelphia Centennial.... The Pope has excommunicated a number of Prussian Bishops for acting under the German government.

TWO-THIRDS of the city of Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, has been destroyed by fire and about 700 families are without homes in consequence.... A frightful casualty recently occurred at Gottenburg, Sweden. A match factory crowded with operatives took fire and burned so rapidly that fifty people in the upper stories were either roasted alive or killed by jumping out through the windows.

IT is asserted that the indemnity to be paid by Spain to relatives of American victims of the Virginius affair has been fixed at $84,000.... The various states of the German empire are investigating the causes of emigration. To remove them, it is proposed to facilitate the acquirement of small estates, and to oppose the action of emigration agents paid by transatlantic governments.... John Mitchel has again announced himself as a candidate for Parliament from Tipperary.

A CABLE dispatch announces the death at Lincoln of Sir Charles Lyell, the celebrated geologist.... One of the principal measures contemplated by Germany to check emigration is the prohibition of the enlistment of emigrants on foreign account by the payment of premiums.

LOUISIANA.

Abstract of the Hoar Sub-Committee's Report—Representative Conservatives Offer a Compromise to the President, but He Refuses to Hear it.

REPORT OF THE HOAR COMMITTEE.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the majority of the Hoar sub-committee, as presented to the House of Representatives:

First—That there exists in the White Man's party a purpose to take possession, by force or fraud, of the State government, without regard to the question who may have numerical majority at any fair election.

Second—That, in the execution of this purpose, they will not hesitate to use any instrumentalities which they think designed to accomplish their end, whether the same be murder, fraud, civil war, or coercion of laborers by their employers.

Third—While there are many white men of moderate means who do not themselves use or approve of these unlawful means, such men desire the accomplishment of the same end, and are powerless under the leadership of their more influential associates.

Fourth—Three causes have made it easy for the white men to so unite: The fact that the administration party in Louisiana is made up almost altogether of negro votes, with a few white votes, largely from other States; the fact that there has been maladministration by Republican officials; the belief by a large number of the white people that they have been twice defrauded of the results of the successful elections.

Fifth—While these things are deplorable, the course of the white people themselves has tended to bring them about. The simple and peaceful remedies of obedience to law and decent treatment of opponents would, if they had pursued them, have proven effective long ago.

Sixth—While we believe Gov. Kellogg received a majority of votes in 1872, and while we believe there was violence and fraud in many of the parishes in 1874, the illegal order of Judge Durell, and the illegal conduct of the Returning Board in attempting to cure one wrong by another, have furnished substantial basis for complaint.

Seventh—There has been much dishonesty and corruption in Louisiana. For these the Republican officials under Warmoth's rule are largely responsible, although many of their opponents have been equally guilty.

Eighth—The effect of all this has been to put an end to the authority of law throughout a large portion of Louisiana, to deprive the negro of freedom and suffrage, and to destroy the safeguards provided by law to secure fairness in elections. This state of things overthrows republican government in Louisiana, and seriously menaces the whole country.

Ninth—A new election under national authority is desired by neither side.

Tenth—Congress should exercise its constitutional powers. We think William Pitt Kellogg was the choice of the majority of the voters in 1872, and should be recognized.

Eleventh—These remedies are but superficial. Efficient educational aid would have done much to prevent the evil, and may do much to effect the cure. The public sentiment of the rest of the country, without distinction of party, may do much to remove, as it has already unfortunately done much to aggravate, the evils of Louisiana. The people should be made to understand that the authority lodged in the national government to preserve a republican form of government and to protect the rights of all citizens will be kindly but fearlessly and steadily exercised, and that no party in the country will accept the alliance of men who are seeking powers by such methods as we have been compelled to describe. Unless this can be done, the overthrow of the free institutions of the whole United States will not long survive the destruction of those in the South.

The report is accompanied by a resolution recommending the recognition of Kellogg and the return of the five Conservative members of the Legislature.

The following are the conclusions of that portion of the report which relates to intimidation:

We cannot doubt that the effect of all these things was to prevent a full, free, and fair election, and to intimidate the colored voters and the white Republicans. The very formation of a white man's party was a menace of a terrible import to those who remember Colfax and Bousier. The press was filled with threats of violence. The agreement to discharge laborers, the suggestion that wild beasts are tamed by hunger, was evidence of the general spirit. The overthrow of the State Government by the White League on the 14th of September; the turning out of large numbers of parish officials in the county by compelling them to flee for their lives; the fearful lesson of Coushatta; the formation, arming, and drilling of the White League, the natural successors of the Knights of the White Camellia; those things in a community where there is no legal punishment for political murder must in the nature of things have filled with terror a people timid and gentle like the colored population of Louisiana, even if we had not taken abundant evidence as to special acts of violence and crime, and their effect on particular neighborhoods.

The report is signed by Messrs. Frye, Hoar and Wheeler. Foster and Phelps agree with their associates in many particulars, but disagree as to intimidation.

CONSERVATIVES INTERVIEW THE PRESIDENT.

Messrs. Zacharie, Burke, and Leonard, representing the Conservative party of Louisiana, had an interview with the President the other day. Mr. Burke proposed to read the statement to the President for exposition, but the President informed him that he could not be a party to any agreement, as his duty was to execute the law, and not enter into any negotiation or compromise, but he would be rejoiced if the opposing parties in Louisiana could come to some understanding by which the present contentions in the State could be settled. He spoke in the highest terms of Representative Wheeler in the character of a compromiser, and said some mistakes had been made, but if he had been Governor of Louisiana at the time of the September troubles, he would have turned the disturbers of the peace over to the courts instead of consulting with them. The President informed the Louisiana committee that he would consult with the other parties to the contest in Louisiana, and said no man would rejoice more than himself if an arrangement could be made by which conflicting views could be reconciled, and the peace and prosperity of Louisiana secured. The committee then called on Mr. Wheeler, who promptly rejected the proposed amendment to the compromise.

Extra Session of the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation:

WHEREAS, *Objects of interest to the United States* require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 5th day of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive: Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, having considered it to be my duty, do issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, on the seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT,

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.—*Senate*—The credentials of A. S. Paddock, the new Senator from Nebraska, were read and placed on file.... Ferry, of Michigan, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the House bill restricting the funding of customs duties.... The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and Sargent continued his argument.

House—A number of bills, mostly of a private character, were passed, and several new bills introduced.... Considerable time was devoted to the consideration of the bills to pay the awards of the Southern Claims Commission and for the reorganization of the Treasury Department.... The Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill was reported by Garfield.... The Speaker presented a letter from the Clerk in reference to the resignation of Purman, of Florida, and directed the name of Purman to be stricken from the roll of members.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.—*Senate*—Logan introduced a bill establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.... Sargent resumed the floor and concluded his speech on the admission of Pinchback. The Senate adjourned without definite action on the matter.

House—The Tariff bill was discussed in committee of the whole.... When the committee rose a bill was reported to establish certain telegraph lines in the several States and Territories as post roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph, and a debate upon this measure occupied the remainder of the session.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.—*Senate*—The session lasted nearly twenty-nine hours, the resolution to admit Pinchback being the pending question. It was finally laid upon the table by a vote of 39 to 22.... The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and some unimportant amendments were agreed to, after which the resolution fixing the hour for the meeting of the Senate at 11 a. m. was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

House—The bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river was passed.... The House then went into committee of the whole on the Revenue bill.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.—*Senate*—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of Angus Cameron, the new Senator from Wisconsin. Pratt presented the credentials of Joseph H. McDonald, the new Senator from Indiana, which were read and place on file.... Wright, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported back the House bill to provide for reorganization of the Treasury Department, and offered the following: *Resolved*, That a committee of five members of the Senate be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine and thoroughly investigate the several branches of the civil service, with a view to reorganization of the several departments thereof, the reduction of expenditures, and to promote the efficiency of such service, and to report thereon at the next session of Congress, by bill or otherwise.... Pending the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, the Senate adjourned.

House—Sawyer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, near Sioux City, Iowa. Passed.... The House went into committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill, which appropriates $27,701,909.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20.—*Senate*—The credentials of Andrew Johnson, the new Senator from Tennessee, were read and placed on file.... The joint resolution which passed the House last winter relating to civil service appointments was passed. It provides that in all cases under civil service examinations for a position under the government when a disabled United States soldier, his wife, or the widow of a deceased soldier dying of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty as such soldier, or his orphan child, shall pass such examination as the standard fixed by said rules, such person shall have precedence for the appointment to any existing vacancy, anything in the rules of the civil service to the contrary notwithstanding.... Alcorn introduced a bill for relief of the overflowed districts of the Mississippi river. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.... Messages were received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of Messrs. Rice, Hersey, Crocker and Hooper. Resolutions of respect to their memory were adopted, and, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

House—Crutchfield presented the petition of the National Grange for aid to the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company; and the resolutions of the South Carolina Legislature, to the same effect, were also presented. The petition and resolutions were referred.... Further legislative business was suspended, in order to give members an opportunity to deliver eulogies upon lately deceased Representatives.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.—*Senate*—Morton presented the memorial of citizens of Madison, Ind., in favor of improving the Ohio river according to the plans submitted by the engineer corps to the Secretary of War. Referred.... The Indian, Pension, and Military Appropriation bills were passed.... The Postoffice Appropriation bill was considered and amendments offered, one of which, providing for the free distribution of the *Congressional Record*, was adopted. Pending further discussion, the Senate adjourned.

House—The River and Harbor bill, appropriating $6,000,000, was passed.... A motion to set apart a day for the consideration of the Texas Pacific railroad bill was lost—the necessary two-thirds vote not having been secured. This is looked upon as the defeat of the bill for the present Congress.... Myers, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration. Agreed to. The bill makes it the duty of American Consuls at Chinese and Japanese ports, to ascertain whether immigrants have entered into contracts or agreements for services within the United States, for lewd and improper purposes, and in such cases to refuse the requisite permit.

A Parisian Confidence Man.

A gay Parisian, who has been famed for his luxurious apartments and turnout and general high airs, has just come to grief and been sent to jail. His name is Hyacinthe Auber. He was in jail once before, but was pardoned out by Napoleon III., to whose dynasty he vowed eternal devotion. Having a knowledge of all the inns and outs of Paris life, he has contributed in various ways to the necessities of life at Chiselhurst since Sept. 4. Upon the occasion of the eighteenth birthday of the Prince Imperial several deputations went from Paris. One of them was charged to obtain the Prince's acceptance of a sword enriched with diamonds, upon the hilt of which would be engraved such words as "Solferino," "Sevastopol," "Inkerman," and on the blade "Semper ubique fidelis." The order for the sword was given to M. Langlon. But as Hyacinthe Auber found it more convenient to keep the 150,000 francs which were to pay for the order in his own pocket, the sword was never finished; and so nice was his adroitness that it was only after he had swindled the jeweler out of 100,000 francs worth of parures that the latter handed him over to the police.

A Suit without Precedent.

In the Supreme Court of New York a case was tried last week which both counsel agreed was without precedent in legal records. Jennie Youngs, when about 23 years old, married Daniel S. Youngs, a man of 58. Mr. Youngs was the owner of real estate worth about $150,000, but a short time before his marriage he conveyed it to his two daughters, who are about the same age as his wife. She now brings suit against her husband and her two step-daughters to set aside the conveyance, charging that it was made to defraud her out of her inchoate right of dower. The husband put in no answer, but the daughters answer that their mother, in the quarter of a century that she lived with their father, aided him in gaining his wealth, and that he promised her he would settle this property on them; that the plaintiff will enjoy this property during their father's life, as they have given him a life lease, and that he has other property he means to settle on her. At the close of the plaintiff's testimony, the defendants asked an adjournment to enable them to decide whether they would offer testimony or rest on the law point.

WOMEN LOBBYISTS AT WASHINGTON.—It is now generally accepted and understood that no decent woman can frequent these lobbies and call out members of Congress without taint. The lobby in the rear of the Speaker's chair should be devoted to the use of members, instead of being now, with the Speaker's room, overrun with lobbyists, male and female. From the room originally devoted to the use of the Speaker, that functionary has been driven to one more remote, and now the apartment originally intended for the presiding officer may be found at all hours during the session crowded with painted women and corrupt men pressing their various schemes on Congressmen.—*The Capital.*

A MAN and his wife both eloped from Kearney City, Neb., on the same night a short time ago, each leaving a note for the other, saying they had gone for good: "Two souls with but a single thought," etc.

TO THE SUFFERING.—An old retired physician, who is candid enough to tell the truth about progress, has declared that the recent discovery by DR. WALKER, of California, of his herb remedy, VINEGAR BITTERS, is one of the most important in medicine. He has tested them thoroughly, in his own family, among his friends, and upon *himself*; and he is driven to the conclusion that they possess rare and unexcelled curative properties. He says of them; "They contain no dangerous *drug*. They never reduce the patient—never render one liable to take cold—never interfere with the every-day business of life—never make their continuous use a condition of cure, and are adapted to even the most delicate organization. They act as kindly on the tender infant, the delicate female, or infirm old age, as on the vigorous and athletic system; exercising healthful effects upon every blood-vessel—on the brain, nerves and lymphatics—on the Blood, Bile, Gastric Juice, etc., enriching impoverished fluids, and imparting vigor to mind and body." 24

THE INDUSTRIAL AGE, of Chicago, is the ablest paper now published in the interest of the Grange and other labor organizations. Its contents are fresh, entertaining, and original, and it grows more interesting every week. It is the only paper we know of, of first-class ability, devoted exclusively to the advocacy and advancement of those great issues of practical importance now gathered beneath the banner of Reform, and that certainly will destroy all old party organizations. Laboring men of all classes should give it a hearty support.—*Spring Lake (Mich.) Independent.*

THE fine of $5,000 imposed upon the sender of a scurrillous postal card in New York the other day ought to serve as a lesson the world over.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE.

The money market has been rather quiet throughout the week, although the indications at the close are more favorable, owing to the more mild weather. Interest rates unchanged, ruling at 8@10 per cent., with discounts to favorite customers. Government bonds steady and firmly held. U. S. 5-20's of '62, 116¾ @116¾; of '65, 119¼@119¾; 10-40's, 119¼@ 119¾, currency 6's, 118¾@119. Latest gold quotations—New York, 114⅞; Chicago, 114⅝@ 114⅞.

BREADSTUFFS.

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

Articles.	*Receipts.*		*Shipments.*	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls....	37,260	72,288	41,280	70,325
Wheat, bu.....	294,660	803,016	200,704	552,695
Corn, bu.....	234,190	180,380	199,384	31,882
Oats, bu.....	110,664	166,876	68,905	67,490
Rye, bu.....	5,942	24,195	2,850	18,556
Barley, bu.....	17,140	110,980	41,763	79,602
Dressed hogs..	10,917	13,955	8,153	15,729
Live hogs, No.	116,661	51,088	34,785	34,033
Cattle, No.....	14,007	14,170	10,076	9,298

The first two days of the week under review witnessed a continuance of the unsatisfactory, weak feeling prevalent for weeks past in the grain markets. The advices from New York and Liverpool were of an unsatisfactory tenor, while the offerings of property both for immediate and for future delivery were quite large. This was especially the case with the offerings of wheat and corn for future delivery, operators showing a lack of confidence and a general desire to sell even at lower prices. Numerous selling orders were received from the interior, while the stocks in store were large and increasing. Shorts did not manifest any special desire to provide for their contracts, anticipating a downward movement in values. The result of this pressure to sell was a decline of about ¼@¾c from the opening prices on both wheat and corn. Wednesday, however, the condition of affairs changed for the better, and since then the markets have ruled very firm, with a daily advance in values, until the decline previously noted was not only recovered but an additional advance of about 1¼@1¾c all round. The advices from New York and Liverpool were of a more favorable tenor; shorts showed a general desire to provide for their contracts, and holders manifested more confidence in the trade and less desire to force sales, and consequently a large decrease in the offerings. The bulk of the trading is on local speculative account—seller March and seller April being the favorite options. The oats market seems to be manipulated, and a "squeeze" this month is among the probabilities. Rye and barley rule quiet and steady.

The following were the current quotations at the opening and also at the close:

	Opening.	*Closing.*
No. 2 spring wheat, cash	83⅞	85⅛
No. 2, seller March....	84⅞	86⅛
No. 2, seller April.....	86⅛	87⅜
No. 2 corn, cash.....	62⅝	64
No. 2 corn, seller March..	63½	64⅝
No. 2 corn, seller May..	70¾	71¾
No. 2 oats, cash.....	52½@53½	53¼@54
No. 2 oats, seller March..	52½	53⅛
No. 2 oats, seller May	56¼@56½	56½
No. 2 rye, cash.....	98½	99¾@$1.00
No. 2 barley, cash.....	$1.07@1.15	$1.09@1.20
No. 2 barley, seller Mar..	1.05¼	1.09@1.10
No. 2 barley, seller April	1.03	1.07½

PROVISIONS.

The movement in this market has been rather light throughout the week, and prices have been easier. Mess pork was 13@25c per barrel lower. Lard was 10@15c per 100 pounds off, and meats were also lower. Mess pork closed at $18.10@18.12½; seller March, $18.15. Lard closed at $13.40 cash, and $13.40@13.42½ seller March.

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market was, steady, and a moderate business was reported at $4.50@6.00 for fair to choice shipping steers, $2.75@3.50 for poor to medium, and $4.00@4.75 for fair to choice butchers' cattle. Hogs were active, but closed easier under continued heavy receipts, closing at $6.25@6.80 for poor to choice Yorkers, and $6.60@7.30 for poor to choice heavy; extra $7.40. Sheep closed active at $4.00@6.00 for poor to choice grades.

DRESSED HOGS, SEEDS AND LIQUORS.

Dressed hogs ruled firmer early in the week, advancing from $7.60@7.90 for light and $7.90 to $8.20@8.25 for heavy, with some fancy at $8.30. Later, an easier feeling prevailed, and the market closed easier at $7.70@7.80 for light, and $8.00@8.15 for heavy; fancy $8.25. Seeds were in fair demand and closed steady at $2.35@2.65 for fair to choice timothy; $6.50 for clover; $2@2.25 for prime crushing to choice flaxseed; 85c for Hungarian; and 90@95c for millet. Highwines were steady at $1.04.

PRODUCE.

The stocks of butter are well reduced, and the market is firmer, with some shipping inquiry; fresh roll, 21@23c; packed, 15@25c for fair to good; and 24@26c for choice. Broom corn firm at 11@13c for good to extra. Beeswax firm at 25@28c per lb. Beans are in active demand, and wanted on local and shipping account; quotable at $1.75@2.00 for fair to choice. Cheese was fairly active and firm at 15@17½c for goods to prime factory, and 8@14c for poor common. Cider steady at $5.75@ 6.00 per brl for sweet. Dried peas in request at $1.90@2.00 for green, and $1.60@1.65 for marrowfat. Eggs were higher but less active, the higher prices naturally checking the consumption; fresh quotable at 32@36c; pickled, 23@25c for best; 10@15c for common. Feathers quiet. Game firm, with a good demand for stock killed in other States. Prairie chickens, $2.50@2.75; quail, $2.00@2.25; rabbits, $1.25@1.50. Hides were firm and in good demand at 7½@7¾c for green frozen, 8@8¾c for heavy, and 9@9¼c for light green salted. Hops were quiet at 33@40c for good to prime, 20@25c for fair. Honey quiet at 23@24c. Hay firmer and in better demand; No. 1 timothy, $17.50@18.00; No. 2, $15.50@16.50. Nuts were offered freely, and slow sales at former prices. Poultry in demand and firm all round, excepting geese, which were dull at 5@6c; 10@12½c; poor to choice chickens, 9@11c; ducks, 12½@13c, and geese 6@8c per pound.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes were firmer; good to choice lots, free from frost, quotable at 80c@$1.05. Vegetables were quiet and steady; sales at $3.25@3.75 for red onions; $4.00@4.50 for yellow; 40@80c for turnips; celery, 50@65c; parsnips, $1.75; Hubbard squash, 75c@1.00 per dozen. Veal in demand and firm at 5@10c for poor to choice.

COOPERAGE, WOOD AND LUMBER.

Packers' goods in the cooperage line met with a good demand early in the week, but closed easy and lower at $1.10 for pork barrels, and $1.45 for lard tierces. Other cooperage quiet and unchanged. Wood was firm, and a moderate demand was reported at former quotations—stocks fair. Lumber quiet, but firmly held.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	10½@	13½
HOGS—Dressed	9½@	9¾
COTTON	15 @	16¾
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00 @	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 07 @	1 10
No. 1 Spring	1 15 @	1 20
CORN	83 @	84
OATS	69 @	72
RYE	90 @	96
PORK—New Mess	19 00 @	19 50
LARD—Steam	13½@	14

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 05 @	1 06
CORN—No. 2 New	63 @	65
OATS—No. 2	56 @	57
RYE—No. 2	1 03 @	1 03
PORK—Mess	18 00 @	18 50
LARD	13 @	13½
HOGS	6 50 @	7 50
CATTLE	4 50 @	5 75

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	90 @	91
No. 2	86 @	87
CORN—No. 2	63 @	63½
OATS—No. 2	50 @	52
RYE	99 @	1 01
BARLEY—No. 2	1 12 @	1 15

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 07 @	1 10
CORN—New	65 @	67
OATS	59 @	63
RYE	1 10 @	1 12
PORK—Mess	18 75 @	19 25
LARD	13½@	14½

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 09 @	1 11
Amber	1 07 @	1 08
CORN—New	68 @	69
OATS	58 @	60

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 10 @	1 13
Amber	1 05 @	1 07
CORN	68 @	69
OATS	58 @	59

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 10 @	1 13
No. 2 Red	1 04 @	1 07
CORN	68 @