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.

ELIHU B. POND,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Terms, $2.00 a year, or $1.50 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	6 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
1 square..	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50	$2 50	$3 50	$5 00	$8 00
2 squares..	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 50	6 00	8 00	12 00
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1-5 column	3 50	4 00	4 50	6 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
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Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blanks, Bill-Heads and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing executed with promptness, and in the best possible style.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

L. E. McFARLAND, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, corner of Main and Huron streets (Jackson's old stand.) Great pains taken in all operations entrusted to my care. Prices to suit the times. All work warranted. Teeth extracted without pain. Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 6 p. m.; 7 to 8:30 p. m.

JAMES McMAHON, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in McMahon's Block, Ann street.

W. H. JACKSON, Dentist. Office corner of Main and Washington streets, over Bach & Abel's store, Ann Arbor, Mich. Anesthetics administered if required.

EUGENE K. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds for Pennsylvania. Consultation in the German or English language. Office, Hill's Opera-House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

E. CLARK, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Will loan money for others on real estate security. Office over No. 8 Huron street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WINES & WORDEN, 20 South Main street, Ann Arbor, Mich., wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets and Groceries.

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

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

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

J. FREDERICK SCHAEBERLE, teacher of the PIANO, VIOLIN AND GUITAR. Residence southeast corner Main and Liberty streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.

BEAUTIFUL

New Styles of Type

For all kinds of Fine Printing

At the Argus Job Rooms.

NOAH W. CHEEVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Probate Office, Ann Arbor, Mich.

EVERYBODY SAYS THAT

REVENAUGH

IS THE

Boss Photographer of Ann Arbor.

28 *East Huron Street, up-stairs.*

WINSLOW BROS.

32 East Huron Street,

DEALERS IN

PICTURE FRAMES, BRACKETS AND VIOLIN STRINGS.

1565

J. H. NICKELS,

Dealer in

FRESH & SALT MEATS,

Hams, Sausages, Lard, etc.,

STATE STREET, OPPOSITE NORTHWEST CORNER OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

Orders promptly filled. Farmers having meats to sell should give him a call. 1568-y1

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 deposit of moneys.

Married Women can deposit subject to their own drafts only.

Money to Loan on Approved Securities.

DIRECTORS—R. S. Smith, R. A. Beal, C. Mack, W. D. Harriman, W. Deubel, W. W. Wines, D. Hiscock.

OFFICERS:

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

W. A. LOVEJOY,

Tobacconist!

DEALS IN

FINE-CUT AND SMOKING

Tobaccos,

SNUFF, PIPES, &c.,

At No. 7 East Huron-st.,

Next to the Express Office,

ANN ARBOR, - - - MICHIGAN

EBERBACH & SON,

Druggists and Pharmacists,

12 South Main St.,

Keeps on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,

ARTISTS' & WAX FLOWER MATERIALS

Toilet Articles, Trusses, Etc.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

Special attention paid to the furnishing of Physicians, Chemists, Schools, etc., with Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Bohemian Chemical Glassware, Porcelain Ware, Pure Reagents, etc. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. 1546

The Michigan Argus.

VOLUME XXXI. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876. NUMBER 1591.

A POEM WITH A MORAL.

[The following lines were written by David Barker for the New York *Post* about twenty years ago, and are as admirable for their quaintness as for the important lesson they convey.]

THE LYON AND THE SKUNK—A DREAM.

I met a lion in my path,
(Twas on a dreary autumn night),
Who gave me the alternative
To either run or fight.

I dare not turn upon the track,
I dare not think to run away,
For fear the lion at my back
Would seize me as his prey.

So summoning a fearless ,
Though all my soul was full of fright,
I said unto the forest king,
"I will not run, but fight."

We fought, and as the fates decreed,
I conquered in the bloody fray;
For soon the lion at my feet
A lifeless carcass lay.

A little skunk was standing by
And noted what the lion spoke;
And when he saw the lion die,
The lion's track he took.

He used the lion's very speech,
And stretching to his utmost height,
He gave me the alternative
To either run or fight.

I saw he was prepared to fling
Vile odors from his bushy tail,
And knew those odors very soon
My nostrils would assail.

So summoning a humble air,
Though all my soul was free from fright,
I said unto the dirty brute,
"I'll run, but will not fight."

MORAL.

As years begin to cool my blood,
I'd rather all would doubt my spunk
Than for a moment undertake
To battle with a skunk.

WAITING FOR AN ANSWER.

My story? my life? Oh, it has been too uneventful, too simple in its incidents. I could tell you the sorrows of others, but my own—well, well! as you will. You shall hear. The wound has never healed, and if I put my hand above it, the place still throbs, even as it will beat and ache till kindly nature says to me, "Sleep, poor weary one, and rest." And then peacefully, trustingly, and with a simple hope of forgiveness, may I sleep that long sleep which they say so flippantly has no waking, but which has a waking, as every lesson which we learn in life persists in teaching us.

You will smile, perhaps, when I tell you that I was once what people called pretty—that this pale-hued face was once plump and rosy, these sad eyes bright, and this gray, scant hair golden-brown, long, and flowing. But why should I think you would smile? Do I not know that you must have seen the gay young plant putting out its tender leaves in spring, growing green and luxuriant of foliage in summer, ripe and ruddy in autumn, and gray, bent, and withered in age? And should I be pitied because I have but followed in the way of nature? Surely not. It is not for that I ask your sympathy, but for the blight that fell upon the young plant and seared and scratched it so that it seemed for months that it would die; but it lived, as I have lived to tell you this.

Do you know that wondrous feeling which comes in the early year, and that strange sense of keen delight, that elasticity of spirit, when, full of youth and hope, the very tears of joyous sensibility start to the eyes as you wander amidst the trees and flowers in spring? I remember how I felt, oh! so well, even though it is now forty years ago, and I was 20.

Jack and I were engaged. It was all such a simple homely, affair. We had known one another for years—the children of neighboring farmers. Jack—I still call him by the simple old pet name of those days—Jack had been away at a good school, and being bright and shrewd and clever he had won his way on, taking to engineering instead of his father's farm life, and now it had come to this that he had been staying at home for a month previous to going out to a good appointment in Melbourne.

That month in spring, how it passed! We had met again and again, and in his honest, manly way, he had asked me to be his wife.

"You know, Grace, that I have always loved you," he said; "and now I have hopes and prospects, it cannot be wrong to ask you for your promise."

We were walking by the river-side as he said this, and how well I can picture it all—the soft gliding water mirroring the trees on the opposite bank, the young, green buds just breaking from their cases, and, above all, the soft tender blue of the spring sky—the blue, he had told me, that was like my eyes.

"Do you want me to promise, Jack?" I said simply, as I looked up in his face.

"No, darling; I am satisfied," he cried, as his strong arms held me to his broad breast, and that was all. No oaths could have bound me more tightly to him. I felt that I was his wife when he should come to claim me.

We were late that evening, and entered the house shyly, for there had been so much to talk of and plan. In a month's time Jack was to sail for Melbourne; then he was to work very hard for three years, and come and fetch me to be his wife.

That month glided by, and the last day had come. It was, as I told you, spring-time—joyous spring-time, with the hawthorn's snowy blossoms, the apple-trees pink and the pear-trees pearly with their pyramids of flowers. Every meadow I passed was starred with golden butter-cups, and from every spray the birds trilled or jerked forth their merry songs of hope and love.

I could not feel sad, even though I was going to meet Jack for the last walk before he went away; but, as I said, mingled with the feelings of ecstasy there was a strange tearfulness of eye, and my breath would come at times with a sob.

He was by the stile, waiting for me—the stile down by the long mead, half-way between the two farms—and, as he took my hands in his, we neither of us spoke, but stood gazing away over woodlawn and meadow, all clad in their wondrous beauty, and listened to the birds. Now it was the soft tender coo of the stock-dove from the wood, now the jerked-out song of the linnets; then, soft and mellow, from the thick hedge-rows floated towards us the fluty notes of the blackbird, while on high trilled away the larks, singing one against the other to their mates, sitting in the tall grass of the golden meads.

We could not talk, our hearts were too full, for Jack was to be off at daybreak the next morning. But there was no need for words. We loved each other in the simple, nature-taught way that has been since the world began, and we knew that every joyous song around that thrilled upon our ears meant love, and even in our sorrow we were happy.

"Only three years, darling," Jack whispered to me, "and then ——"

The tears rose to my eyes as I tried to answer him, but I could not speak a word.

"And you will let me find a long letter when I get there?" he said tenderly.

"Yes, Jack, I promise," I said, and then it was time to return, for the hours had glided by, how we could not tell.

Jack spent the evening with us at home and then he left us hurriedly, for our farewells had been said in the wood, and it was one hearty kiss, given and taken before the old people, and then good-bye.

But I saw him pass soon after day-break and he saw me and waved his hand, for I had sat by the window all night, lest I might let him go by and I asleep.

And then time glided on sadly, but pleasantly as well. Mine was a busy life, for soon my father took to his bed, ill—a bed he never left again, for he gradually sank and died, leaving my poor mother in very indifferent circumstances.

It was a hard blow for us both, for he had been one of the kindest and truest of men, but while poor mother pined and waited, I had my hopeful days in view, and from time to time letters from dear Jack, all so true and honest and full of trust in the future that I felt as if I could not repine even when greater troubles fell upon me.

For at the end of two years I was standing by the bed-side where lay poor mother, sinking fast. She had no particular ailment, but had literally pined and wasted away. The bird had lost its mate of many years, and when at last she kissed me and said "good-by," it seemed to me to be in a quiet, rest-seeking spirit, and she spoke like one looking hopefully forward to the meeting with him who had gone before.

But she could think of me even then, and almost the last whispered words were:

"Only eleven months, Grace, and then he will be back to fetch you."

Poor mother! she would not have passed so peacefully away if she had known that which I withheld—namely, the news that came to me from our lawyer. For, through the failure of the enterprise in which my father's savings had been invested, and which brought us a little income of £60 a year, I was left penniless—so poor in fact, that the furniture of the cottage in the little town, to which we had moved when we left the farm, had to be sold to defray the funeral expenses.

It was very hard to bear, and for a month I was terribly depressed; but there was that great hopeful time, ever drawing near—the end of the three years, when Jack would come to fetch me to be his wife.

It was now for the first time that I remember feeling particular about my personal appearance, and I studied my glass to see if Jack would find me looking careworn and thin, and my glass told me truly—yes.

But I had to be up and doing, and before another month was over, through the kindness of people whom we had known, I was placed where I could work contentedly for the bread I must earn till Jack should come to fetch me away.

It was at a large West End dressmaker's, and it was hard work to get used to the hurry and excitement of the place, where there were twelve girls living in the house, and as many more came every day.

There were all kinds of petty pieces of tyranny to submit to at first, and I suppose some of the foolish girls were jealous of me and my looks, so much so that I found they nicknamed me "The Beauty." Poor girls! If they had only known how little store I set by my looks they would have behaved at first as they did later on.

The first thing that won them to me was when Mary Sanders was taken ill with a terrible fever. Mme. Grainger was for sending her away at once, on account of her business and the infection, but the doctor who was called in, a young, impetuous, but very clever man, told her that it would be at her peril if she did so, for Mary Sanders' life was in danger. So the poor girl was shut up in her bedroom without a soul to go near her except a hired nurse, and after the first night this woman staid away.

No one dared go near the poor girl then, so I timidly asked leave to nurse her, for I felt no fear of the infection, and it seemed so hard for her to be left there alone.

I obtained leave, and went up-stairs, staying with her till she recovered; and from that day there was always a kind look for me and a kiss from every girl in the place.

What was more, oddly enough, perhaps because I was so quiet and restrained, first one girl and then another came to make me the confidant of her love secrets and ask my advice.

I gave it, such as it was, though heart-sore myself, for Jack's letters to me had suddenly ceased. We had corresponded so regularly; but it had struck me that his last two letters had been formal and constrained; they were full of business matters too, and he had hinted at its being possible that he should not be able to keep time about the three years, in consequence of some contract.

I did not think this when I first read these letters, for then I had kissed and cried over them, but when no reply came to my last, I re-read them, and the coldness seemed apparent.

But I waited and waited, and then news came from the country. Jack's father, a widower, had died suddenly; and I said to myself, with throbbing heart, as I longed to be at his side to try and comfort him in his affliction, "Poor Jack, he will come home now."

But he did not come, neither did I get any reply to my last two letters. Another month and the three years would be up; and, as I sat over some work one spring morning by the open window, with a bunch of violets that one of the girls had brought me in a glass, the soft breeze that came floating over the chimney-pots and sooty roofs wafted to me the scent of the humble little blossoms, and my eyes became full of tears, for in an instant the busy work-room had passed away, and I was down home by the river-side listening to dear Jack, as he asked me to be his wife.

Only a month! only a month! my pulses seemed to beat; and as it happened we were all busy upon a large wedding order, and I was stitching away at the white satin skirt intended for the bride.

I tried so hard to bear it, but I could not; the rush of feelings was too great. Another month and he was to have fetched me to be his wife, and I had not had an answer to my last two fond and loving letters.

As I said, I tried hard to bear it, but I could not, and stifling a sob I hurried out of the workroom to reach my attic, throw myself upon my knees by the bed, and burying my face in my hands I sobbed as if my heart would break.

For a terrible thought would come now, fight against it as I would—"Jack had grown tired of waiting, and has married another."

I fought so hard with the disloyal thought, but it would come, and I was sobbing passionately, when I felt a soft arm steal round my neck, a tender cheek laid to mine, and I found my poor tear-dewed face drawn down upon the bosom of Mary Sanders, who had stolen out of the workroom, and come up to try and comfort me.

"Pray, pray, don't fret, my darling," she whispered. "Madame will be so cross. Those wedding things must be in by to-night, and they want you to help try them on."

I don't know how I got through that day and night, but I believe I did such duties as were expected from me mechanically, or as if I had been in a dream, and at night I lay wakeful and weary, with aching eyes and heart, thinking of that dreadful idea that was trying to force itself upon me.

I waited till the three years had expired, and then, with what anguish of heart no words can tell, I wrote to Jack again—my fourth letter—begging him, imploring him, to answer me, if but to tell me he was weary of his promise and wished to be set free; and then, making a superhuman effort over myself, I waited, waited, month by month, for an answer, though I knew that it must be at least six months before one could come.

I had given up expecting one in the interim, and I was too proud to send to his relatives—distant ones, whom I had never seen, and who had probably never heard of me. The thought had taken root now and grown to a feeling of certainty, but I waited for my answer.

Three months—six months—nine months passed away, and hope was dead within my heart. They said I had grown much older and more careworn. Madame said I worked too hard, and the sharp business woman became quite motherly in her attentions to me. But I would not take any change, for work was like balm to me; it blunted my thoughts; and, knowing that I was daily growing pale and thin, I still waited.

I knew the girls used to whisper together about me and think me strange, but no one knew my secret—not even Madame, who had more than once sought my confidence; and so twelve months passed away—four years since Jack had left me.

It was not to a day, but very nearly to the time when he had parted from me, and it was almost two years since I had heard from him. I was trying hard to grow patient and contented with my lot, for Mme. Grainger had gradually taken to me, and trusted me, making me more and more her right hand, when one glorious spring morning, as I was coming out of the breakfast-room to go up-stairs to work, she called me into her little snuggery, where she sat as a rule and attended to her customers' letters, for she had an extensive *clientele*, and carried on business in a large private mansion in Welbeck street.

"Grace, my dear," she said, taking me in her arms and kissing me, "it worries me to see you look so ill. Now, what do you say to a fortnight in the country?"

A fortnight in the country! and at her busiest time, with the London season coming on.

I thought of that, and then, as I glanced round at the flowers and inhaled their scents, the bright fields near Templemore Grange floated before my dimming eyes, a feeling of suffocation came upon me, and the room seemed to swing round. I believe that for the first time in my life I should have fainted, so painful were the memories evoked by her words, when a sharp knock and ring at the door echoed through the house, following instantly upon the dull fall of a letter and the sharp click of the letter box.

It was like an electric shock to me, and without a word I darted into the hall, panting with the excitement and my hand at my throat to tear away the stifling sensation.

But it was a letter. I could see it through the glass in the letter-box, and I seized it with trembling hands, inspired, as it were, by some strange power.

"Jack! dear Jack at last!" I gasped as I turned it over and saw it was a strange, blue, official-looking letter, formally directed to me.

Even that did not surprise me. It was from Jack, I knew, and I tore open the blue envelope.

Yes, I knew it! The inner envelope was covered with Australian post-marks, and, ignorant as I might be with its contents, I was raising it to my lips to cover it with passionate kisses when I saw it was open.

Then a mist came over my mental vision for a moment, but only to clear away as, half stupefied, I turned the missive over and over, held it straight for a moment, and then, with a sigh of misery and despair, I stood mute and as if turned to stone.

"Grace, my child! In mercy's name tell me——"

It was Madame, who passed her arm round me and looked horror-stricken at my white face and lips. The next moment I dimly remember she had caught the letter—his letter—my letter—from my hand, and read it aloud: "Mr. John Braywood, Markboro, R. County Melbourne," and then, in her excitement, the great official sentence-like brand upon it, "Dead!"

That was the beginning of my first and only illness, during which Madame tended me like a mother, even to giving up her business afterwards, and retiring to live with me here in this quiet street, where she died, and left me well-to-do, as you see. I have grown old since then, but I am not unhappy, great as was the trial, and it has led me into what I hope has been a useful life. And, besides, why should I sorrow, knowing as I do that which came to me years and years after—that Jack died with my name upon his lips—died true to her he loved? and I am but waiting till we shall meet again.—*Geo. Manville Fern in Cassell's Magazine.*

VIRGINIA CITY is proud of its athletes. Regnier, the French wrestler, went there, made a match for $500, and was easily thrown by a miner. Fred Bussey, a prize-fighter from Chicago, was whipped twice in bar-rooms while talking about a regular fight in a ring. John Paddock, a Boston pedestrian, was readily beaten in a walk of a hundred miles. The *Chronicle* says, also, that men should not come there expecting to win anything at poker.

THE French Chambers of Commerce are planning for a grand canal between Havre and Marseilles. One of the plans is for a ship canal ten feet deep, 100 feet wide, across the Isthmus of Guienne and Languedoc, shortening the sea route by 800 miles.

THIRTY-NINE PEOPLE DROWNED.

Terrible Fate of the Village of Rockdale, Iowa—The Town Swept Away by a Flood, and Every Inhabitant Drowned.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, July 6.—On the night of the Fourth the little hamlet of Rockdale, 3 miles southwest of the city was swept away as with the besom of destruction. Every building in the little town save the Catfish Mill was washed from its foundation and torn into a wreck that defies description. The dozen buildings—all that were located on the bottom lands of the Catfish save the mill—were carried off as if they were so many cockleshells, and whirled adown the surging and boiling current, crushing them into fragments.

Thirty-nine human beings were swept hurriedly from life into the great maelstrom of death. Men, women and children to that number, were drowned, and their stiff bodies—those of the thirty that have been rescued up to this hour—were ranged side by side along the shady side of the mill awaiting the last sad funeral rites. In one instance we saw an entire family of four all lying dead; in another every member of the family but one lay dead. The bodies of some were found in the debris of the crushed buildings near the scene of their death, while others, and the greater part of them all, were found along the banks from a few rods to a mile down the stream. Some were almost entirely hid from view by the floods of mud that had been swept along by the maddened waters, with perhaps a hand only exposed to sight, or a foot or a portion of the face, or perhaps only a small portion of their clothing. A large number of little children, boys and girls, ranging from 3 to 12 years old, were the victims of the dread avalanche, and altogether the scene was a most sickening one.

Through the day the people of the village had joined more or less in the festivities of the Centennial Fourth. In the evening the rain began to fall, and all took shelter in their homes or at the stores or saloons. At about half an hour after midnight the Catfish was discovered to have become so swollen that the streets were overflowing, and escape to the surrounding highlands cut off. Higher and higher rose the rushing waters, while the storm kept pitilessly on. Down rolled the surging water in great waves several feet high, and the smaller buildings were swept away. At about 1 o'clock a portion of the dam gave way. Now the stream had grown to 2,000 feet wide and fully twenty feet deep. As the buildings were swept into wrecks, the inmates were hurled into the surging torrent, their voices crying out for help amidst the roar of thunder and storm and crash, while lurid lightnings flashed every minute, lighting up the dreadful scene for an instant, and leaving it blacker than before.

THE DEAD.

Joseph Becker, Ellen, his wife, and two children; James Pearce, Emma, his wife, and two children; Peter Becker and five children, also his housekeeper and two children; Mrs. Carey and two children; John Klassen, wife, and five children; Peter Kapp, wife and four children; Mrs. Kingsley, Thomas Blenkiron, Oliver Blenkiron, William Bradbury, and Richard Burke—thirty-nine in all, of which thirty-two have been recovered.

Altogether, the scene was one to touch a heart of stone. Thousands of people have visited it during the day, and people are going and coming constantly. The neighbors, with kindly alacrity, opened their doors to such of the afflicted as remained, and afforded every comfort in their power. The bodies of the dead were washed by kind hands, and many of them taken into the dwellings near by. The members of the Board of Supervisors were early on the ground, working like Trojans to recover the dead and give care to the living.

LATER.

Thirty-one bodies of the drowned have been recovered. Further search will be continued until all are found. William Watters, William Coats, and the Board of County Supervisors, labored with untiring industry to aid the sufferers and to recover the dead.

KAISER WILHELM.

He Writes an Autograph Letter to the President.

Mr. Schlozer, the German Minister to the United States, on the 4th of July presented to President Grant an autograph letter of congratulation from the Emperor of Germany. Mr. Schlozer, in presenting the letter, stated that he was instructed by His Majesty to deliver upon the 4th day of July to the President, in person, an autograph letter of congratulation upon the occasion of the Centennial anniversary, and wished to add his personal good wishes for the United States. The President briefly replied, assuring him of his satisfaction in receiving this evidence of good feeling on the part of His Majesty; that his kind expressions for the United States were fully appreciated, and that the letter should be properly acknowledged. A translation of the letter is as follows:

William, by the Grace of God Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, etc., To the President of the United States of America—GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: It has been vouchsafed to you to celebrate the Centennial festival of the day upon which the great republic over which you preside entered the rank of independent nations. The purposes of its founders have, by a wise application of the teachings of the history of the foundation of nations, and with an insight into the distant future, been realized by a development without a parallel. To congratulate you and the American people upon this occasion affords me so much the greater pleasure, because since the treaty of friendship which my ancestor of glorious memory, King Frederic II., who now rests with God, concluded with the United States, undisturbed friendship has continually existed between Germany and America, and has been developed and strengthened by the ever-increasing importance of their mutual relations, and by an intercourse being more and more fruitful in every domain of commerce and science. That the welfare of the United States and the friendship of the two countries may continue to increase is my sincere desire and confident hope. Accept renewed assurance of my unqualified esteem.

BERLIN, June 9, 1876. WILLIAM.
(Countersigned) VON BISMARCK.

The Biggest Bear Story.

The Reno (Nev.) *Gazette* repeats it thus: "I've fought 'em standin' and runnin', but the toughest citizen I ever lit into was a black 'un. He was sittin, in the chapparal eatin' manzantia berries, when my dog smelt him and went home. I sneaked up and began agravatin' him by shootin' at his ears and feet. I then took around him, and with three shot cut off his tail. Old Blacky heerd me shootin', and turnin' around see his tail layin' there. He picked it up and looked at the trademark, and I see in a minute that war was comin'. I lit out for a tree, with only two cartridges left and him a comin'. Well, to make a long story short, I shot twice, hittin' him both times, and he begun to git hot, so he took up the tree after me, I knocked him down three times before my gun broke. He started on the fourth trip, and I didn't know what to do till I thought of my derringer which shot a four-ounce ball. I drew her out, and tied a string to the trigger, and as old Blacky came up with his mouth wide open, I dropped her in. He hadn't time to spit her out, and so he swallowed and I pulled the string. Off went the gun and so help me, I never see anything of bear or pistol since."

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

How Twenty-two Young Women were Burned to Death at Ayr, Scotland.

The Glasgow *News* give the following account of the recent burning of the mill at Ayr, Scotland, by which twenty-two young women perished:

"Within the third story of the second block of buildings from Fort street, the fatal spark was kindled. The operatives resumed work after breakfast as usual, and all went on smoothly till James Barr, a laborer in the worsted department, was alarmed by a "young lass" (as he describes her) exclaiming in a state of excitement that there was a fire in the room. The girl had been working at a wool-teaser, and soon it was perceived that the wool had taken fire, apparently from friction. Barr immediately called his neighbors who gathered in large numbers. Three extincteurs kept in the establishment for emergencies of this kind were produced, and an effort made to subdue the flames, but without effect. No sooner was water poured on one corner than the fire spread to another, defying the utmost efforts of all present to keep it within bounds. Some one at an early period called for a sheet with which to "smother" the fire; but with such alarming rapidity did it spread that any attempt in that direction would have been useless or worse than useless. In a few minutes those who had gathered round the spot where the fire originated were compelled to flee for their lives, leaving portions of their clothing and all they possessed in the mill behind. So far all was right, in respect that no damage resulted to life, but the sequel of the event which had just been inaugurated was disastrous and appalling. In the garret overhead of the room described, James Barr aged 50 years, and father of the man named above, was working with 25 young women under his charge, and there the great loss of life took place, James Barr, it is alleged, on hearing the screams in the flat beneath, and on being informed that there was a fire, made an endeavor to keep the cries of those who were apparently terror-stricken beneath from penetrating his own department and causing greater consternation than was necessary. He then ran downstairs, saw the imminent danger of the whole establishment, rushed up again and gave the alarm, but was too late to effect an escape for himself or others as the staircases were all "ablaze," and the smoke and fire were such as no one could pass through and live. A scene more easily imagined that described followed. The young women rushed to the windows and called for that aid which could not be afforded them. They gesticulated and screamed and sobbed in the presence of death, and implored those outside to save their lives. Meanwhile the fire spread rapidly, the buildings one by one were enveloped, the flames shot high in the air, and before long the spot where the helpless females had been vainly seeking for succor was reduced to ruins, and those who occupied it were lost beyond hope of recall. Several most painful incidents are reported in connection with this event. The old man Barr was, before the fire obliterated everything, seen at one of the windows waving his hands apparently calling for rescue, and a large number of the girls were holding by him in the last lingering hope of having their lives spared. One young woman, named Catherine McKinnon, jumped from the height of four stories and fell heavily on the ground beneath. She was taken up insensible, placed on a mattress, and removed to the Ayr Hospital. She was alive when the hospital was reached, but expired in a few minutes. The poor girl, who was 16 years of age, fell on her forehead. Her skull was fractured, her arm broken, and other injuries sustained, so that all the skill which could be brought to bear could not save her life. Another young girl, named Simpson, residing in High street, came to a window screaming. Her sister, who happened to be beneath at the moment, called out, "Jump out, or you'll be killed," and the little girl instantly leaped over. The sister endeavored to catch her, but as the height from which the leap was taken was very great both came into violent contact and were thrown down. The sister escaped unhurt, a fact which is marvelous, but the young girl was a good deal bruised, it is feared seriously so. Her hair was burned with the flame, which just before her leap was devouring all before it. Those who had found an exit from the works now made the best of their good fortune and ran from danger, while the unfortunate persons left behind were at the mercy of the devouring element. Mothers appeared on the scene in terror, asking for their daughters; brothers and sisters looked everywhere for their relatives, who, alas! could not be saved. It was impossible to say who were and who were not among the unfortunate victims till well on in the evening, when the fire had been subdued. Hoping against hope, parents expected that their children might return at the usual hour, and waited with eager anxiety their appearance."

Paid in His Own Coin.

A few evenings since a young couple called upon a clergyman at Oneida, Wis., and stated that they wished to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Before the ceremony commenced the young lady excused herself from the room, saying that she would return in a few moments. She handed the minister a note which he read soon after her departure. It was as follows: "Arthur—"You will wait for me in vain, for the longer you wait the further away I'll be. I shan't marry you to-night. You went back on me a year ago, and I'll get even with you now." The bridegroom took the hint, bade the clergyman good-by, and started for home.

SELKIRK'S Island, with the adjoining Santa Clara and Mass Fuera, are rented by the Chilian Government to a speculator from Valparaiso, who uses them for stock raising and sealing. Large quantities of fur seals are taken on the islands every season. The soil is extremely fertile, quinces and peaches grow wild, and the higher parts of the islands are covered thickly with very valuable timber.

NEWSPAPER TITLES.

An Interesting Chapter on Journalistic Nomenclature.

[From the Centennial Newspaper Exhibition.]

The publication's of all kinds described in the "American Newspaper Directory" for 1876 are represented by 7,626 titles. In many cases several editions are issued from the same establishment, under substantially the same name, and in the figures just stated such several editions are counted as but one. The *Journals* are the most numerous, there being 487. Next in favor stand the *Times*. These number 310. There are 302 *Heralds*. The *News* number 298. The total of the *Gazettes* is 276. The *Democrats* come next in point of numbers, 268. To offset the Democratic phalanx there are 211 *Republicans*. The *Advertisers* number 92, and are naturally most frequent in localities where the populace is the most enlightened and progressive. There are 122 *Advocates*. This name appears to be a favorite of the religious publications, and at least three-fifths of the total are borne by religious papers. There are 60 papers known as the *Argus*, and with this quantity of professed eye-power, it is amazing that the frauds heretofore existing for years were not sooner discovered. There are 58 *Bulletins*, which are undoubtedly perused with care by the 51 *Citizens* described in the "Directory." Of *Chronicles* there are 89, while 143 *Couriers* stand in expectancy, ready to depart with 34 *Dispatches*. There are 89 *Enterprises*, most of them being located in the West. There are 45 *Expresses*, 34 *Farmers*, and 20 *Globes*. One of the latter is the Flint *Globe* of Michigan, and another the Golden *Globe* of Colorado Territory. Just 133 papers keep on the safe side by being *Independents*, though 49 *Leaders* are ready to direct them. There are 34 *Ledgers*, 47 *Observers*, and 16 *Pilots*. One of the latter is the Storm Lake *Pilot* of Iowa, and another the Lone Rock *Pilot* of Wisconsin. Each of these is remarkably coincident in respect to the name of the place and the name of the paper. There are 59 *Posts*, 122 *Registers*, and 95 *Reviews*. The country enjoys the guardianship of 144 *Sentinels*, one of which is the Lone Tree *Sentinel* of Iowa. There are 76 *Standards*, 84 *Stars*, 50 *Suns*, and 93 *Tribunes*. Among the unusual or striking titles are the *Bistoury* (Elmira, N. Y.), *Jimplecute* (Jefferson, Tex.), *Luxapililan* (Fayette C. H., Ala.), the *Card Basket*—a society paper—of Washington, the Hope *Star of Hope* (Ark.), *Thistleton's Illustrated Jolly Giant* (San Francisco), *China Mail and Flying Dragon*, the *Elm Leaf* (East Hartford, Conn.), the *Eulenspiegel* (Owl's Mirror) of Chicago, *Jefferson Republican*, the *Southern Cross*—a Catholic paper—of Savannah, the *Egyptian Press* (Marion, Ill.), *Hoosier Patron and Lady Granger* (Indianapolis), *Hoosier State*, *Union Spy*—there is only one, *Condenser*, *Meschacebe*, *Wide Awake*—a literary paper, *Iron Home* (Ishpeming, Mich.), *Morgan's Watchtower* (Mt. Pleasant, Mich.), the *Ricochet* (Oxford, Miss.), *Blætter und Kladderadatsch*, the *Schnedderdengg*, *Freedman's Monitor and Workingman's Looking Glass* (Philadelphia), the *I. C. B. U. Journal* (also in Philadelphia), the *Four Counties* of Richmond, Texas, the *Ventilator and Golden Rule* (Mannington, W. Va.), *Eurhetorian Argosy* (Sackville, Ont.), *Stylus*, *Lady Elgin* (Elgin, Ill.), *Over the Country*, *Pajaronian*, *Aurora Brazileira*, *Neighbor's Home Mail*, *Psyche*, *Madisonensis*, and the *Alpine Chronicle* of Silver Mountain, Cal. To these may be added the *Toledo Blade*, *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, *Cape May Ocean Wave*, *Broad Ax of Freedom*, *Sentinel on the Border*, *Unterrified Democrat*, *Spirit Lake Beacon*, *Homer's Iliad*, *Horsehead's Journal*, *Painted Post Times*, *Roman Citizen*, and many others. Names popularly supposed to be frequent are in fact rare. It occasionally happens that the prominence attained by a single paper with a certain name brings the name so much before the people that it grows familiar to the public mind, though there may really be but few papers with the same designation. What the journalistic fancy of the Centennial year will devise in the way of newspaper titles is uncertain.

Responsibility for the Little Horn Massacre.

Gen. Terry, in his official report of the battle that resulted so disastrously to Gen. Custer and his brave comrades, attributes the blame for the disaster to Custer's rash gallantry, and his failure to carry out his part of the plan of operations. Gen. Terry says in his report:

While at the mouth of the Rosebud I submitted my plan to Gen. Gibbon and to Gen. Custer. They approved it heartily. It was that Custer with his whole regiment should move up the Rosebud till he should meet a trail which Reno had discovered a few days before, but that he should not follow it directly to the Little Big Horn, but that he should send scouts over it and keep his main force further to the south so as to prevent the Indians from slipping in between himself and the mountains. He was also to examine the head waters of Tullocka creek as he passed it and send me word of what he found there. A scout was furnished him for the purpose of crossing the country to me. We calculated it would take Gibbon's column until the 26th to reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn, and that the wide swoop which I had proposed Custer should make would require so much time that Gibbon would be able to co-operate with him in attacking any Indians that might be found on the stream. I asked Custer how long his marches would be. He said they would be at first about thirty miles a day. Measurements were made and calculations based on that rate of progress. I talked with him about his strength and at one time suggested that perhaps it would be better for me to take Gibbon's cavalry and go with him. To this suggestion he replied that he would prefer his own regiment alone as as much could be done with it as with two combined. He expressed the utmost confidence that he had all the force that he could need and I shared his confidence.

The plan adopted was the only one which promised to bring the infantry into action, and I desired to make sure of things by getting up every available man. I offered Custer the battery of Gattling guns, but he declined it, saying that it might embarrass him and that he was strong enough without it. The movements proposed by Gen. Gibbon's column were carried out to the letter, and had the attack been deferred until it came up I cannot doubt that we should have been successful. The Indians had evidently nerved themselves for a stand.

I learned from Capt. Benton that on the 22d the cavalry marched twelve miles; on the 23d, 35 miles, from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m.; on the 24th, forty-five miles, ten miles further; then, after resting, but without unsaddling, twenty-three miles to the battle-field. The proposed route was not taken, but as soon as the trail was struck it was followed. I cannot learn that my examination of Tulloca creek was made. I do not tell you this to cast any reflection upon Custer, for whatever errors he may have committed he has paid the penalty, and you cannot regret this loss more than I do, but I feel that our plan must have been successful had it been carried out, and I desire you to know the facts. In the action itself, so far as I can make out, Custer acted under a misapprehension. He thought, I am confident, that the Indians were running, and for fear they might get away he attacked them without getting all his men up and he divided his command so that they were beaten in detail.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Truant Madge.

The shadows lie sleeping on field and hill;
The cows came home an hour ago;
The bees are hived, and the nests are still;
Where can the child be lingering so?

Oh, where can the little laggard stay,
So swift of foot as she ever has been?
It is not so far, by the meadow way,
To the lane where the blackberry vines begin.

Her mother stands in the doorway there,
Shading her eyes from the setting sun,
And up and down, with an anxious air,
Looks for a trace of the truant one.

Has she wandered on where the swamp flowers blow
In the darkling wood and lost her way?
Has she slipped in the treacherous bog below
That hides under mosses green and gay?

Nay, timorous mother, spare your fears!
Your little maiden is safe the while,
No marsh bird screams in her startled ears;
Nor forest mazes her feet beguile.

She is only standing amid the rye,
There at the end of the clover plain,
And pulling a daisy star, to try
Whether her love loves back again;

And Will bends over the bars beside—
Two heads are better than one, forsooth!—
Leaning and looking, eager-eyed,
To see if daisy tells the truth!
—*Kate Putnam Osgoode.*

Around the Farm.

FARMERS should not be dependent on the market for the sale of products of their farms. Corn, potatoes, hay, oats, and vegetables can be condensed into other articles which will keep until they will sell.

WE are told from time to time that forests have a wonderful effect upon climate, increasing or decreasing rain falls, but the arguments offered pro and con are founded mainly upon theories. —*Moore's Rural.*

I HAVE found out one thing about potatoes that you perhaps don't know, that is, potatoes need thinning to insure a good, early, marketable crop. At the second hoeing you pull out all the tops except from one to four, taking the small and weakly ones, and you will see the benefit of it.—*Maine Farmer.*

UNLESS great care is used, butter is always of different colors before the first working (after salting). Some portions will have little or no salt, and be of a lighter color, and the dairywoman should work so as to mix these portions with that thoroughly salted, or she will have streaky rolls or tubs of butter. A very little care, when working the second time, will prevent this result.—*Practical Farmer.*

A FAST-WALKING tea, mthat would 'go over one-quarter more ground in a day, would, in a short time save enough to the farmer to pay the additional cost of such a team over a slow-walking one. Another advantage in fast-walking teams and improved implements is, one can get over the ground oftener, and thus keep the weeds under, when they would otherwise get the start and ruin the crop.

THE following recipe for a cement is one of the best for the farm and household: Take four parts gum arabic, three parts starch and one part sugar. Reduce to a fine powder and mix well. The powder should be kept in a well-corked bottle, and when required for use mix a little of the powder with water to every ounce of which ten drops of glycerine have been added.

APPLES ought to have as sweet an air in their winter home as any other kind of food. They take in, very readily, the musty odors of close, moist cellars, that are little better than vegetable pits; and the difference between a crisp, high-flavored apple, and one that is flabby and poor, is often simply the difference in the storage which they have had. This fruit needs gentle handling, a cool, dry room, just safely above the freezing point, and distance from all rank vegetables or unpleasant odors.

AN exchange, remarking on the chafing of the breasts of horses, says: "The common practice of using pads of sheep-skin under the collar is objectionable, especially in warm weather, because it accumulates heat and makes the breast tender. A better way is to take a piece of thick and smooth leather, cut it just the size of the collar, or a little wider, and let it lie flat on the neck and shoulders of the horse. This will lie still and smooth on the horse's neck, while the collar itself moves about, and so it will prevent chafing. In addition to this, let the breasts of working horses be washed off every night with clean water."

"THERE is a vast difference," says an exchange, "in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clear, sound grain, and kept on a clean grass run, give much finer-flavored eggs than hens that have access to stable and manure heaps, and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, the same as cows eating onions or cabbage, or drinking offensive water, impart a bad taste to the milk and butter. The richer the food the higher the color of the eggs. Wheat and corn give eggs the best color, while feeding on buckwheat makes them colorless, rendering them unfit for confectionery purposes."

About the House.

SOAK over night one cup of oatmeal in one cup of cold water and a little salt; in the morning, add one cup of sour milk, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of soda, and *fine* oatmeal enough to make them as stiff as fritters (wheat flour will do to thicken it, but oatmeal is better). This will make two cakes if you wish to bake it like "Johnny cake"—we like it that way.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Cultivator* says: For kitchen and pantry floors there is nothing better than a coat of hard paint; the cracks should be filled with putty before it is applied, and the paint allowed to dry at least two weeks before using. Then it is easily kept clean by washing (not scrubbing) with milk and water; soap should never be allowed to touch it. Red lead and yellow ocher I prefer for coloring; the former makes a hard paint that wears well.

FRENCH PANCAKES.—Half a pint of milk, two ounces of butter, two ounces of loaf sugar, two ounces of flour, two eggs. Put milk, butter and sugar into a saucepan to dissolve (not boil), beat eggs and flour together till quite smooth, then add the other ingredients and well mix. Divide this quantity and put it in four saucers to bake for twenty minutes; lay two pancakes on a dish, spread preserve over, and cover with the other two pancakes. Serve hot.

CHEESE PUDDING.—Grate three ounces of cheese, five ounces of bread, warm one ounce of butter in a quarter of a pint of milk, and mix with the above, then add two well-beaten eggs, a little salt, pepper, and mustard; mix all well together, and bake in a piedish for half an hour.

POTATO CHEESECAKES.—Four ounces, of mashed potatoes, butter, flour, and sugar, and two eggs; mix all together with a fork, and bake in tins lined with puff paste.

TO BRIGHTEN BLACK KIDS.—You can polish up old black kids nicely by putting them on your hands and rubbing the surface with black ink, using it more freely on the most faded spots. When dry, they will look quite bright and fresh.

EGGS WITH ANCHOVY SAUCE.—Boil some eggs hard, cut them in halves, take out the yolk and pound it in a mortar with a little anchovy paste; then replace this in the cup formed by the white of the egg, and garnish the dish with a little water-cress.

TO REMOVE INK FROM THE HANDS.—Rub them with vinegar and corn meal. If that does not answer, take half a teaspoon of oxalic acid in a basin of water and wash your hands. But rinse them well, or the poisonous acid makes them rough.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President—
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
For Vice President—
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Democratic State Convention.

We have appointed Wednesday, the 9th day of August next, at noon, as the time, and Whitney's Opera House, Detroit, as the place for holding a Democratic State Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers and Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

Each county will be entitled to four delegates to each Representative to which, under the last apportionment, it is entitled in the lower branch of the State Legislature: but each organized county will be entitled to at least two delegates. No county, except those of the Upper Peninsula, will be entitled to be represented by delegates not residents of such county.

DON M. DICKINSON, Chairman.

WM. B. MORAN,	MARK D. WILBER,
THOMAS D. HAWLEY,	JEROME EDDY,
ELIHU B. POND,	GEO. P. SANFORD,
W. B. T. SCHERMERHORN,	M. L. GAGE, JR.,
E. W. HOLLINGSWORTH,	A. M. CLARK,
E. B. DODGE,	R. F. SPRAGUE,
MARSHALL L. HOWELL,	G. H. VAN ETTEN,
E. O. BRIGGS,	A P. SWINEFORD,
GEO. S. COOPER,	PETER A. YOSS.

Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect twelve delegates to a State Convention to be held at Detroit on the 9th day of August; also twelve delegates to the Congressional District Convention; also for the appointment of a new County Committee; and also to consider a proposition to reapportion delegates to future Conventions among the several townships and wards.

The delegates from the towns and wards comprising the several Representative Districts will also be requested to appoint District Committees.

A cordial invitation is extended to Liberals, Conservatives, and all others, without regard to previous party affiliations, who are opposed to the extravagance and corruption of the Republican party, to participate in the primaries held to elect delegates.

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

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

By order of the Democratic County Committee.
CHAS. H. RICHMOND, Chairman.
E. B. POND, Secretary.
Dated, Ann Arbor, July 10, 1876.

THE Democracy of Detroit had a glorious ratification meeting last evening.

EX-SPEAKER BLAINE will bully the House no more. He is now called Mr. Senator.

JUDGE DAVIS has been the victim of a Republican slander. He doesn't support Hayes and Wheeler.

THE New York *World* speaks of Carl Schurz as "that stem-winding politician." Expressive, very.

THE main reliance of the Republicans: the sword and the purse. The sword to be used in the South, the purse to be emptied out over the North.

BRICK POMEROY refuuses to support Samuel J. Tilden for President: and we record his refusal with the greatest pleasure. It is evidence that Tilden is just the man.

COLORADO having adopted a constitution will be formally admitted as a State prior to, and in time to vote at, the November election. The vote in the Electoral College will therefore be 368, with 185 necessary to a choice.

WAS Postmaster-General Jewell removed (we forget, he resigned *by request*) for a refusal to despatch special agents to canvass Indiana and Ohio,—doing meantime no work but that of signing the pay-roll and drawing their little allowance?

BRISTOW shelters himself under his "privilege" and refuses to disclose "Cabinet secrets" involving the prosecution of the Whisky Ring suits. Perhaps the ex-Secretary takes a position legally correct, nevertheless the fact that there are "secrets" which will not bear disclosing is as damaging as would be a frank statement of the Cabinet intrigues to save Babcock, McKee, and others.

"UNITED we stand, divided we fall:" that is the maxim Gen. Terry forgot when he divided his forces and sent Custer up the Rosebud and across to the Little Big Horn, in pursuit of Sitting Bull and his warriors. And Custer seems to have forgotten the same maxim when he divided his regiment; but for which latter division Maj. Reno and his seven companies of his command may have reason to be thankful.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER has been elected Chairman of the Republican National Committee, which is'nt exactly satisfactory to the "original" Hayes men. A campaign under Zack Chandler, made on the funds and at the expense of the Interior Department, doesn't smack of party purity or administrative reform. "Mizzer" Chandler is'nt exactly a model reformer, "you know."

PRESIDENT GRANT is evidently a believer in that scripture which says "He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel:" and so he has appointed his son Fred to be First Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry, while older and better officers look for promotion in vain. It is not understood that the Fourth Cavalry is on duty in Montana, or if it is that Lieut. Fred will be ordered to join his regiment.

GOV. HAYES places himself on record in favor of a constitutional amendment, which, disguised as a bull against sectarian public schools, is designed to give Congress control of the educational systems and institutions of the States. It is fortunate that Grant will be out of office before such an amendment can be adopted: as we may escape the school or educational administration of a Boss Shepherd, a Tom Murphy, a Parson Newman, a Davenport, or some other willing partisan tool.

GOV. HAYES says in his letter of acceptance, "The resolutions are in accordance with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce:" this without reservation or explanation. The seventeenth resolution thus heartily and fully indorsed reads:

> 17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace.

Mr. Hayes is therefore an indorser of Grant and Grantism, and Grant and Grantism will be perpetuated in his administration if elected. And what is the outlook for reform in that direction?

IT HAS BEEN surmised or suggested that the origin of the popular ballad of "Yankee Doodle" may be traced to this old and simple stanza:

> "Lucy Locket lost her pocket,
> Kitty Fisher found it;
> Nothing in it, nothing in it,
> But the binding round it."

And that pocket book which Lucy lost and Kitty found, with "nothing in it, nothing in it," was evidently the model of the letter of acceptance of Gov. Hayes. It is as spiritless and mild-mannered a paper as could well be imagined, the product of a warm day, with a desire to avoid both the labor of thought and expression. Its virtues, like those of its author, are of the negative kind, and its omissions more remarkable than its expressions of opinion. It rides two or three of the inoffensive hobbies of the platform, and in addition the rider mounts one of his own,—the "one term" nag, a greater humbug than even "civil service reform," as construed by the Administration. After completing the document and attaching his signature, Gov. Hayes no doubt felt as did Bro. Beecher, "about so so, dear Elizabeth."

THAT SPICY Washington correspondent, Mary Clemmer Ames, writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* expressing her sorrow that Mrs. Hayes is a Methodist, not because of any antipathy to Methodists or Methodism, but solely for the reason that if her husband shall be elected President "that fact will be likely to impose upon this community for another four years or more the Rev. Mr. Newman, ostensibly of the Methodist Metropolitan Church--but who has been retained here, I don't know how many years, as a sort of Congressional and Court Chaplain." And then she proceeds to pronounce Parson Newman a "fraud," a "politician," a "bummer," a "voluptuary," a "pretender," an "egotist," a "hypocrite," and other pet names. Concluding, she says:

> "He is not a scholar; he is not a thinker. He is a fat, weeping prophet, who tells anecdotes and cries over them, and can make broad genre pictures of what he has seen. Superficial people take this for wonderful talent, and even Gen. Grant said: 'I never hear Dr. Newman but he gives me a new idea.' It was Schuyler Colfax who told this, and the lady to whom he repeated it replied: 'I knew that Gen. Grant was not overburdened with ideas of an intellectual kind, but I never imagined him so poor as that'"

Frankness is evidently one of the virtues Mary Clemmer Ames cultivates.

MR. F. HASSAUREK, one of the leading Germans of Cincinnati, and formerly a Republican, addressed a Democratic ratification meeting on Saturday evening last,—making a candid and able speech, fully indorsing the St. Louis platform and Tilden. Confessing a dislike to one clause in the platform, that demanding a repeal of the Resumption act of 1875, he insists, nevertheless, that "even with this clause it is better, clearer, and more decided for a return to sound money than the platform adopted at Cincinnati." The tariff plank he especially commends, as he does Samuel J. Tilden, and in words which will carry conviction to his fellow citizens who heard or read them. Concluding, he said: "I do not control any political element but what you see before you under this coat. I carry no man's vote in my pocket but my own. But that individual vote shall be cast in undying opposition to the paternal and interference theory of government, and consequently at the approaching election it shall be cast for individual liberty, unfettered industry, unshackled commerce, free trade, hard money, and Samuel J. Tilden." Peculiar significance attaches to this speech because the *Volksblatt*, of which Mr. Hassaurek was editor, supports Hayes and Wheeler. This support is attributed to the fact that the newspaper partner of Mr. Hassaurek is also the law partner of Mr. Hayes. Without Hassaurek the influence of the *Volksblatt* will count for little.

> "We should return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government, supplying by legislation, where needed, that which was formerly the established custom. They neither expected nor desired any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole services to the government and to the people."

Such is the language of Gov. Hayes in his letter accepting the Republican nomination for President. The letter was dated June 8. And on the same 8th day of June Secretary Chandler was made chairman of the National Republican Committee, and is expected to devote the next four months almost exclusively to "partisan service,"—and of course will not be expected to deduct from his salary for "lost time." The letter of Gov. Hayes was given to the public on the 10th day of June, and on the same 10th day of June Postmaster General Jewell was asked to resign, that his vacant place in the Cabinet might be given to a more wily politician, a man who is expected to do better "partisan service" in Indiana and Ohio than the aforesaid Postmaster-General Jewell. The president and his political advtisers either "read between the lines" of Gov. Hayes' letter, or they don't care what he says or means. We don't care much which and the reader can "choose his choice."

THE SCALP of Gen. Custer dangles at the belt of Sitting Bull, but the President goes him better and ornaments his wigwam with the scalps of Bristow, Jewell, Pratt, Dyer, Yaryan,—the first voluntarily (?) surrendered, the next two given him "by request," and the last two removed—after the Sitting Bull fashion. And still he is not satisfied.

OUR Republican friends are jubilant over the support Carl Schurz promises to give their ticket, and his decision is attributed to his dissatisfaction with the financial plank of the St. Louis platform and the nomination of Hendricks for Vice-President. Now to definitely settle the question that "pure cussedness" and not the action of the St. Louis Convention underlies the decision of Schurz, we quote the explicit declaration of the Lansing *Republican* that "he [Schurz] informed a Michigan delegate at Cincinnati that he should probably take the stump for Hayes and Wheeler."

THE Connecticut delegation in the Cincinnati Convention had the impudence to vote for Jewell for President on the first ballot, and after that refused to vote for Grantism—Conkling, or even for Morton. And now Jewell is no longer Postmaster-General, and Grant, Conkling, and Morton are each and all revenged. Boss Shepherd also rejoices that the "bob-tailed clam Yankee" has come to grief.

THE commmittee appointed by the St. Louis Convention to notify the candidates of their nomination, waited upon Gov. Tilden, on Tuesday, at his residence in New York, and discharged the duty, both by oral addresses and in a written communication. Gov. Tilden responded briefly, appr opriately, in a becoming manner, and in no doubtful language, and also promised a written reply at an early day.

ON Monday, by request of the President, Postmaster-General Jewell tendered his resignatio n, and on Tuesday the President nominated as his successor Judge Tyner, Second Assistant Postmaster-General. The change is not in the interest of civil service reform, but exclusively for political purposes.

AND JEWELL too will "never, never tell" what Cabinet officers said to him touching the removal or forced resignation of clerks in his department, and also why he removed them. "The truth is not to be told at all times."

To the Democrats of Michigan.

The National Convention of St. Louis, having ratified the first choice of the people in nominating men of pronounced characteristic, who have a record as reformers in the interest of the taxpayers of the country, and in the interest of public morality, the undersigned, as chairman of the Democratic State Committee, desires respectfully to call your attention to the principles enunciated in the platform adopted by the State Convention held at Lansing on the 24th of May last, and particularly to the recommendation in the 9th resolution there adopted, as follows:

> "*We recommend to all local Democratic Conventions to place in nomination such men only as are known to be honest, capable and efficient, men who have the confidence of the community, and who if elected will strive to lessen the burden of taxation on the people.*"

The condition of the country is such that the treatment of political questions this year assumes the form of a business transaction. It is an absolute necessity that the burden of taxation upon the people should be lightened, and to that end that there should be a change in the administration. That this change may be effected, such men only should be placed in nomination as have the entire confidence of the people as business men; men of good judgment and sterling integrity.

Patriotism has its duties and opportunities for display in time of peace as well as in times of war, and no good citizen will refuse to serve the people in any capacity to which they may call him when the times are such as to justify the call. We urge you, therefore, to discard all personal aspirations, and in selecting your candidates for the National, State and local offices, select them purely from the consideration suggested in the resolution above referred to and in the interest of honest government and lightened taxes.

If our State and local tickets correspond with these principles as well as does the National ticket, we may rest assured that success will follow our efforts.

The best influences and the highest motives have completely controlled in our conventions, and our National and State platforms are so broad and so fresh that every honest man who desires the best good of the whole country can cordially co-operate with us.

We feel assured that good men everywhere, convinced of the absolute and immediate necessity for a radical change in the management of public affairs, are eliminating from their minds those prejudices which are the growth of partisan strife over differences the causes of which no longer exist; and are sinking the technicalities of party distinctions in responding to the utter need of the hour in the high character of American citizens.

And in our discussions with such men, of our friends and neighbors who have heretofore acted with any other political party, let us not obscure the real questions of the hour by recalling past controversies, but rather let us meet them on such broad ground that all may stand upon it, and show to them by our deeds as well as our words the living, active sincerity of our professions. That our aspirations are not for the success of the party merely, but above party and above all personal and selfish considerations, are for the redemption of the country from bad rule, and for our vindication, not as Democrats, but as citizens of the Republic, upon whom, as the governing power, can be cast just reproach if the year shall pass and every monument of the miserable record of the past four years be not overthrown and cast out, and the seats of government cleansed of every sign and indication of the possible return of bad men.

DON M. DICKINSON, Chairman.

Political Clippings.

The one thing that the election of a Democratic president would insure would be peace at the South. By peace we mean entire obliteration of sectionalism, the assurance to that people that they are a part and parcel of the Union in more than name; that they can pursue plans and develop means leading to a permanent prosperity without the dread of a South Carolina government being installed to waste the fruits of industry and honesty.—*The Capital.*

The Democracy have several very signal advantages in the present Presidential campaign. They are so numerous and so powerful that the certainty of that party to elect their national ticket is assured. This assurance, however is coupled with the conditions that there be no blundering, no mismanagement. As the leader of the Democratic hosts is a captain of supreme ability, it is certain that, if there be mismanagement, it will be among subordinates. Nevertheless, such is the temper of the people that it is only some supreme folly which can throw away an overwhelming victory.—*Chicago Times* (*Ind.*)

The past history of the country shows that the people have never failed to overthrow the evil outgrowth of the war, and to drive from power those who have shamelessly abused their trust.—*Albany Argus.*

With Samuel J. Tilden as President there will be no Belknaps or Delanos in the Cabinet. Schencks will not degrade nor dishonor us abroad; Boss Shepherds will not rule us at home. There will be no whisky rings in the west; the infamous rule of the carpet-baggers will come to an end in the South; we shall have no Tom Murphys in the North, and no Butlerism in the East.—*Wheeling* (*Va.*) *Register.*

The nomination of Samuel J. Tilden is the weakest that could have been made for Ohio and the strongest for the whole country. It is idle to deny that the naming of Mr. Tilden as the Democratic standard-bearer sounds to an Allen-Democrat like an invitation to march under a new banner and to new watchwords. But we are a nation of diversified interests, and the admirable party platform constructed for and adapted to every state in the Union, could have placed upon it no fitter exponent than the great reform Governor of New York.—*Toledo Democrat* (*Allen.*)

Governor Hendricks has never—though sorely pressed to do so—uttered a word inconsistent with his fidelity to the time-honored Democratic doctrine of gold and silver as the only true currency basis. Governor Hendrick's views as to the conditions and methods necessary to resumption differ from those of most Eastern Democrats, but that he desires a perpetuation of the disordered finances and depreciated irredeemable paper fastened upon the country by Republican legislation and maladministration, is as far from the truth as can be.—*Buffalo Courier* (*Dem*).

The people of this State have determined to have a peaceable canvass. The negro population will be protected in voting for whom it pleases. The colored conservative voter seems to be needing protection just at this time. the North may preserve its equanimity. There will be no organized violence here, for those who have a right to speak for the State will not favor nor permit.—*New Orleans Times* (*Dem.*)

Gov. Tilden was elected to his present office by 50,000 majority over Gov. John A. Dix, a decisive test of personal popularity. After Mr. Bristow, he is the only man in high place who has risked anything in a fight with corruptionists. The Tweed and Canal Rings of this State have attracted about as much attention as the Whisky Ring. Mr. Bristow has resigned, and President Grant is pardoning the men whose conviction Bristow secured. Gov. Tilden, more fortunate than Bristow, has his foot on both the New York Rings, and was able to triumph over them at St. Louis.—*The Methodist.*

It is a rather a too careless charge which is brought against the Democrats by their opponents that in nominating Tilden they surrender Ohio and the Western States to the Republicans. Why? If it is because Tilden's Hard-Money principles do not suit those States, then the Republicans, in claiming them so readily, confess that they expect to carry them on soft-money grounds. That is equivalent to a plain declaration on their part that it is as a soft-money party that they claim Ohio and other Western States. Their financial plank is all punk-wood, inserted to make a hard sound under the feet of the East and a soft one under those of the West—*Boston Post* (*Dem*).

After denouncing Grant and Grantism for years in the strongest English and German, Carlz Schurz now indorses a platform which declares Grant and his administration "deserving of the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people." In other and plainer words, he is eating penitential dirt at the feet of the very men who have abused him. This may be shrewd political strategy on the part of Mr. Schurz, but there are some persons who will not hesitate to call it demagoguery of the lowest kind. Had he been what all his friends claim for him, or even half what his enemies have been willing to concede him, he would have refused to thus stultify himself in order to get back into the party out of which he was so vigorously kicked only a little while ago. If he could not support Tilden and Hendricks, he need not put on the Zebra uniform of Hayes and Wheeler. A dignified neutrality would have saved his character and preserved his influence. As matters now stand he has materially damaged the one and very materially weakened the other. We presume that Mr. Schurz thinks he carries the liberal Republican German vote in his pocket, and we predict he will find himself mistaken in supposing that his countrymen can change their principles as easily as he has done.—*St. Louis Republican.*

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 Arbor, Jan. 1, 1876. 1564

Estate of Robert Hammond.

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

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Hammond, deceased.

Henry A. Hammond, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the twenty sixth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, 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 executor 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,
1584w3 Judge of Probate.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Superior Court of Detroit, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1876, levy upon all the right, title and interest of Clara Quackenbush (formerly Clara Sutherland) in and to the following described real estate situated in the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, towit: The north twenty-one and a half feet in width off lot number five, block number one southof Huron street, in range four east, in said city of Ann Arbor with the hereditaments thereto belonging, and also the use of the alley along the east end of lots number five and six, in said block; also lots ten and eleven in block two north, range six east, all in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, State of Michigan. Which above described property I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in Ann Arbor city, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, June 15th, 1876.
1587 M. FLEMING, Sheriff.
MOORE & MOORE, Attorneys, Detroit, Mich.

Sewing Machines

THE SINGER,

NEW DOMESTIC,

And the HOWE,

And several good Second-Hand Machines at the SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, Ann Arbor. Also

Needles for all Machines

The very best that are made, and attachments and parts for nearly all machines.

SINGER MACHINES

Repaired better there than anywhere else in America. If your machine don't work well, trade it for one that does, or have it repaired. All machines sold on easy payments at the office.

Second door east of Post Office, Ann Arbor, Mich. (1556)

I. L. GRINNELL, Agent.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

GET THE

Charter Oak Lawn Mower

—AT—

G. J. PEASE'S

It took the first prize at Michigan State Fair, in competition with the Excelsior and Philadelphia, Holbrook's and Veto. SEED DRILLS & GARDEN CULTIVATORS, very cheap at Pease's. Wire Baskets, Arches, Plant Stands, Trellis, Waste Paper & Sponge Baskets, at Pease's. Or I will make to order any style or pattern desired. A few

FIRST-CLASS STOVES AT COST

or less. The Lever and also Peerless Clothes Wringer, at Pease's. That Granite Iron Ware is a perfect success at PEASE'S. The best

WATER FILTERS

Very Cheap, at PEASE'S. Galvanized Iron Toilet Sets, very durable, at Pease's.

House Furnishing Goods, Tin Ware, Hardware, and 40 reasons for using Weed's Carpet Sweeper, at 46 S. Main St.

G. J. PEASE.

National Centennial Route.

TAKE THE

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO

THE CENTENNIAL

VIA.

WASHINGTON CITY!

By this line passengers are landed at the Centennial Grounds, or at Broad and Pine Streets, in vicinity of the leading hotels in Philadelphia, as they may prefer. Holders of Through Tickets

CAN STOP OFF AT THE

National Capital!

And visit the Government Buildings and the many objects of interest in and about Washington City. Travelers desiring

A SPEEDY, PLEASANT & COMFORTABLE TRIP

Should remember that the

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

Is celebrated for its elegant Coaches, Splendid Hotels, Grand and Beautiful Mountain and Valley Scenery, and the many points of Historic interest along its line.

Fare will always be as Low as by any other Line.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

RUN THROUGH

WITHOUT CHANGE

Between the principal

WESTERN & EASTERN CITIES.

For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, Movement of trains, Sleeping Car Accommodations, &c., &c., apply at Ticket Offices at all principal points,

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST OR WEST.

E. R. DORSEY, Ass't Gen'l Ticket Ag't. L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Ag't
THOS. P. BARRY, West'n Passenger Agent. THOS. R. SHARP, Master of Transp'n

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

591 Broadway, New York.

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel,)

Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in

CHROMOS and FRAMES,

STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS,

ALBUMS, GRAPHOSCOPES, AND SUITABLE VIEWS.

Photographic Materials.

We are Headquarters for everything in the way of

STEREOPTICONS & MAGIC LANTERNS,

Being manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISER'S STEREOPTICON,
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides with directions for using sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern. 1571

Cut out this advertisement for reference.

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale some 35 acres of land, situated on section 19, Ann Arbor Town, and on the west side of the Cornwell road, and about one half mile from the northwest corner of the corporation. See county atlas, page 56. Price low and terms easy. Examine and call soon.

Ann Arbor, June 11, 1876.
1587 TRACY W. ROOT, Agent.

MACK & SCHMID

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

NEW SPRING GOODS

WHICH THEY OFFERING AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BIG BARGAINS IN BL'K SILKS

ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.

New Styles Dress Goods

Shawls, Ties, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

1579 MACK & SCHMID.

ANN ARBOR, MARCH 31, 1876.

FULL LINES OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, MATTINGS, &C.

TO BE FOUND AT

WINES & WORDEN'S.

No. 20 South Main Street.

GILES, BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

JEWELERS,

Nos. 266 & 268 Wabash Av., Chicago.

WE ARE SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

ELGIN WATCHES,

AND HAVE A FULL STOCK OF

HOWARD WATCHES,

AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Ladies' Fine Gold Watches,	Diamonds,	Coffee Urns,
Gold Opera Chains,	Gold Tooth Picks,	Syrup Dishes,
Gold Neck Chains,	Gold Watch Keys,	Spoon Holders,
Silver Vest Chains,	Coral Beads,	Cups and Goblets,
Table Castors,	Coral Necklaces,	Bracelets,
Cake Baskets,	Coral Sets and Rings,	Gold Thimbles,
Nut Picks,	Bronze Ornaments,	Silver Thimbles,
Card Stands,	Silver Spoons,	Gold Lolkets,
Napkin Rings,	Tea Sets,	Shirt Stnds,
Butter Dishes,	Ladies' Sets,	Seal Rings,
Waiters,	Pearl Sets,	Brooches,
Gold Rings,	Ice Pitchers,	Opera Glasses

Office and Parlor Clocks of every Description.
Watch Materials and Tools for Jewelers.

6m1563] Every one visiting CHICAGO should call at our establishment and examine our goods.

THE CHEAPEST PRICES IS OUR MOTTO.

GEORGE W. CROPSEY,

Late of the firm of CLARK & CROPSEY, and A. KEARNEY, late of Texas, under the firm name of

KEARNEY & CROPSEY,

Have established themselves at No. 33 South Main St., Ann Arbor, and propose to do general

Grocery Business

They will also keep CROCKERY, GLASS and WOODEN WARE, and a full line of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN FRUITS. They have fitted and furnished

A First-class Eating Department,

Where Meals can be had at all hours, or board by the week.

Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, and all Country produce. Goods promptly delivered in any part of the city. Remember the place.

33 South Main Street.

KEARNEY & CROPSEY.

Ann Arbor, April 26, 1876. 1580

Visitors to the Centennial,

NEW YORK,

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON,

TAKE NOTICE!

That the Cleveland Steamers

NORTHWEST, R. N. RICE,

Leave M. C. R. R. wharf, Detroit, daily at 9 o'clock p. m., except Sundays. This line has arranged a system of tickets via Cleveland whereby over 300 routes can be made to Philadelphia and New York, going and returning by any route desired. No other line can offer such a variety of routes.

Tickets for sale at principal Railroad Offices, on board steamers and at Company's office, foot of Shelby st., Detroit.

1586 D. CARTER, Agent.

THE HILL FARM FOR SALE.

Adjoining the West line of the City of Ann Arbor, in township two south of range six east, comprising the east half of the northeast quarter of section nineteen; and that part of the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty, lying north of the turnpike; in all 100 42-100 acres, with

House, Barn, an Unfailing Spring of Water,

And about fifty acres well improved; first class land and situation beautiful. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on the land three to five years.

For terms apply to GEO. E. HAND, Detroit.
Or H. J. BEAKES, Ann Arbor. 1574tf

$12 A day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me

FINE JOB PRINTING done at the ARGUS OFFICE.

PRICES REDUCED.

New Excelsior Lawn Mower.

Largest Sale of any Lawn Mower in the World.

It has been adopted, and can be seen in practical operation, at Central Park, and all other City Parks, New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.

At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the NEW EXCELSIOR was awarded the First Premium, a Silver Medal, by the American Institute, in competition with all the different lawn mowers made in this country.

Prices from $14 to $200. 1580

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

CHADBORN & COLDWELL M'F'G CO.

Send for Circular. Newburgh, N. Y.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST.

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT

Which has stood the test of forty years.

There is no Sore it will not heal, no Lameness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain that afflicts the Human Body, or the Body of a Horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c, or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

MAY 28, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	*Mail.	*Day Ex.	*Gd R'pds Ex	*Jackson Exp. / *Kal. Accom.	‡Evening Exp.	†Pacific Ex.
	A. M.	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit, leave,	7 00	10 05	2 50	4 00	6 00	9 50
G. T. Junction,	7 15	10 20	3 05	4 15	6 15	10 05
Wayne Junction	7 57	10 49	3 32	4 50	6 47	10 48
Ypsilanti,	8 31	11 10	3 51	5 28	7 12	11 14
Ann Arbor,	8 56	11 26	4 13	5 45	7 45	11 30
Dexter,	9 20	——	4 35	6 06	8 10	——
Chelsea,	9 43	——	4 47	6 23	8 28	——
Grass Lake,	10 07	——	5 15	6 49	8 55	——
		P. M				A. M.
Jackson, Ar.,	10 40	12 32	5 45	7 15	9 25	12 42
Jackson, Lv.,	10 45	12 37		——	9 30	12 45
Albion,	11 35	1 14			10 25	1 21
	P. M.					
Marshall,	12 25	1 54			10 58	1 45
Battle Creek,	1 00	2 17			11 37	2 10
					A. M.	
Galesburg,	1 31	——		A. M.	12 10	——
Kalamazoo,	1 52	3 03		4 00	12 30	2 55
Lawton,	2 35	——		4 41	1 05	——
Decatur,	2 52	——		5 00	1 25	——
Dowagiac,	3 16	——		5 26	1 55	——
Niles,	3 45	4 23		6 10	2 30	4 30
Buchanan,	3 59	——		6 25	2 45	——
Three Oaks	4 28	4 55		7 04	3 23	5 10
New Buffalo,	4 43	5 08		7 21	3 40	——
Michigan City,	5 10	5 35		7 50	4 05	5 50
Lake,	5 48	6 14		8 35	4 52	6 31
Kensington,	6 45	7 15		9 35	5 42	7 16
Chicago, arrive,	7 30	8 00		10 20	6 30	8 00

GOING EAST.

	*Mail.	*Day Ex.	*Kal. / *Jack. Ex.	Atlantic Ex.	‡Nigt Ex.	*G'd Rp's Express
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Chicago, leave,	5 00	9 00	4 00	5 15	9 00	
Kensington,	5 45	9 45	4 45	5 57	9 43	
Lake,	6 40	10 20	5 30	6 43	10 25	
Michigan City,	7 32	11 00	6 30	7 40	11 15	
New Buffalo,	7 55	11 20	6 55	——	11 35	
Three Oaks,	8 09	11 32	7 09	8 11	11 47	
		P. M.			A. M.	
Buchanan,	8 42	——	7 50	——	12 20	
Niles,	9 0[illegible]	12 09	8 20	8 55	12 35	
Dowagiac,	9 27	——	8 49	——	1 01	
Decatur,	9 52	——	9 15	——	1 25	
Lawton,	10 10	——	9 35	——		
Kalamazoo,	10 45	1 36	10 10	10 26	2 15	
Galesburg,	11 12	——		——	2 38	
Battle Creek,	11 52	2 17		11 09	3 15	
	P. M.					
Marshall,	12 45	2 55		11 35	3 47	
Albion,	1 14	3 16		11 55	4 07	
				A. M.		A. M.
Jackson, Ar.,	2 08	3 55	A. M.	12 40	4 52	9 35
Jackson, Lv.,	2 1[illegible]	4 00	7 00	12 40	4 55	
Grass Lake,	2 45	——	7 30	——	5 23	9 54
Chelsea,	3 10	——	7 56	——	5 50	10 13
Dexter,	3 25	——	8 13	——	6 08	10 25
Ann Arbor,	3 52	5 15	8 36	2 00	6 28	10 45
Ypsilanti,	4 15	5 28	8 55	2 20	6 48	11 00
Wayne Junc.,	4 45	5 45	9 23	2 40	7 08	11 18
G. T. Junc.,	5 30	6 10	10 0[illegible]	3 15	7 45	——
Detroit, Ar.,	5 45	6 25	10 15	3 30	8 00	12 00

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen'l Supt., Detroit.
H. C. WENTWORTH, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & INDIANA RAILROAD

GOING WEST. —1876— GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp.	STATIONS.	Exp.	Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Detroit, dep...	7:00	6:00			
Ypsilanti....	8:35	7:15	Bankers......	6:00	2:30
Saline.	9:20	7:45	Hillsdale ..	6:30	2:45
Bridgewater..	9:45	7:57	Manchester..	9:15	4:18
Manchester.	10: 8	8:00	Bridgewater	9:45	4:38
	P. M.		Saline......	10:10	4:55
Hillsdale.....	1:15	10:00	Ypsilanti....	10:55	5:20
Bankers. ..	1:30	10:10	Detroit......	12:30	6:25

Trains run by Chicago time.
To take effect, April 16, 1876.
W. F. PARKER, Sup't, Ypsilanti.

Centennial Exhibition

PHILADELPAIA, PA.

THIS Great International Exhibition, designed to commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, opened May 10th and will close November 10th, 1876. All the Nations of the World and all the States and Territories of the Union will participate, bringing together the most comprehensive collection of art treasures, mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries, manufacturing achievements, mineral specimens, and agricultural products ever exhibited. The grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and embrace four hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park, all highly improved and ornamented, on which are erected the largest buildings ever constructed,—five of these covering an area of fifty acres, and costing $5,000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purposes of the Exhibition is over one hundred.

The Pennsylvania Railroad,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE.

AND

FAST MAIL ROUTE OF THE U. S.

will be the most direct, convenient and economical way of reaching Philadelphia, and this great Exhibition from all sections of the country. Its trains to and from Philadelphia will pass through a GRAND CENTENNIAL DEPOT, which the Company have erected at the Main Entrance to the Exhibition Grounds, for the accommodation of passengers who wish to stop at or start from the numerous large hotels contiguous to this station and the Exhibition,—a convenience of the greatest value to visitors, and afforded exclusively by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is THE ONLY LINE RUNNING DIRECT TO THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS. Excursion trains will also stop at the Encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Elm Station, on this road.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie, without change.

Its main line is laid with double and third tracks of heavy steel rails, upon a deep bed of broken stone ballast, and its bridges are all of iron or stone. Its passenger trains are equipped with every known improvement for comfort and safety, and are run at faster speed for greater distances than the trains of any line on the continent. The Company has largely increased its equipment for Centennial travel, and it will be prepared to build, in its own shops, locomotives and passenger cars at short notice, sufficient to accommodate any extra demand. The unequaled resources at the command of the Company guarantee the most perfect accommodations for all its patrons during the Centennial Exhibition.

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is so justly celebrated, presents to the traveler over its perfect Roadway an ever-changing panorama of river, mountain, and landscape views unequaled in America.

THE EATING-STATIONS on this line are unsurpassed. Meals will be furnished at suitable hours and ample time allowed for enjoying them.

EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates, will be sold at all principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the West, Northwest and Southwest.

Be sure that your tickets read via the Great Pennsylvania Route to the Centennial.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

The Two Boss Plows.

THE OLIVER CHILLED

AND

GALE.

These Plows are to-day the two Boss Plows of the country They take no back seat for anything called a Plow. They don't go a begging for customers; they get into the hands of farmers without being forced out on six or eight months time. When they go they stay, and that is a sufficient recommend for any Plow. I simply ask any farmer, whether he wants to buy a cultivator or not, to step in and examine the

GORHAM & BUCKEYE

SULKY CULTIVATORS!

and judge for himself, as it will cost him nothing, and I will wait on him with pleasure. They are arranged for both corn and fallow; can give the teeth any angle you choose, to turn the earth to or from the corn plant. Call and see them for yourselves and you will be better satisfied than you will with anything I can say on paper. I have various kinds of one-horse cultivators, salt, water lime, and all kinds of

Field and Garden Seeds,

I am still agent for several different kinds of threshing machines, among them is the old reliable Buffalo Pitts, with many new improvements on separator, with ten and twelve horse mounted power. Also, the Battle Creek Vibrator, with mounted power. 1579m3

M. ROGERS.

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 ten per cent. interest.

E. W. MORGAN.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 3, 1876. 1564

[M]ichigan Argus.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876.

[If yo]u wish to have your Probate or other [a]dvertising done in the ARGUS, do not [fail to] ask the Judge of Probate and Circuit [Court] Commissioners to make their orders ac[cordi]ngly. *A request will be granted.*

For the Campaign.

[Wish]ing to extend the circulation of the [Argus] it will be furnished from now to the [first d]ay of November for 50 cents. Every [voter in] the county ought to take it, whether [Democr]at or Republican. Tell your neighbor [of the] offer.

C. R. C.

A meeting of the Democrats, Liberals, [Reform]ers, and all classes who favor the elec[tion of] TILDEN AND HENDRICKS, will be held

At the Court House this Evening,

[at 8 o'c]lock, to organize a Centennial Reform [Club.] Over 250 volunteers for the campaign [have] already been enlisted. Come out!

By order,

MANY DEMOCRATS.

[Ju]ly 14, 1876.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—Prof. Olney discussed "The Country [School] Problem" before the National Associ[ation] at Baltimore on Tuesday.

—"Old Probabilities" went back on the [farmers] on Monday, and haying was again in[terfered] with by heavy rains.

—Henry S. Harris, a graduate of the Uni[versity,] class of '76, is to join the Detroit *Post* [editorial] staff on the 18th inst.

—E. H. Clark, of the Grand Rapids *Demo[crat]*, spent a day or two in this city last week. [Sorry] we were out when he called.

—Assistant Professor Alfred Hennequin, of [the U]niversity, arrived home a few days ago [after a] year's stay and study in Europe.

—Up to date Mack & Schmid have bought [...] lbs. of wool, and Bach & Abel, 80,000 [lbs.] Prices now paying from 23 to 25 cents.

—At a recent meeting of Company A a reso[lution] was adopted thanking those citizens [who] so generously contributed to the drum [corps] equipment fund.

—Leonard House "Joe." fell down in a fit [while] crossing the Court House Square on [Mon]day afternoon. He soon recovered and [was] taken home in a hack.

—Lewis Sutton, living near Whitlark's Mil, [had] a severe sun-stroke on Saturday last, but [Sun]day morning his medical attendant, Dr. [...] of this city pronounced him out of dan[ger].

—That flag staff on Firemen's Hall is to [be ex]changed for one forty feet long, which is [to be] put up on the tower of the same building. [Then] the glorious flag will float on a "high(er) [plane]."

—James M. Boylan, who has resided in this [city] 40 years and was well-known to all the [inh]abitants, but who has been retired [from] business for several years because of age [and] infirmity, died on Tuesday afternoon, [aged] 71 years.

—A very brilliant meteor was observed in [the c]ity about 8 o'clock Saturday evening last, [passing] across the southwestern sky like a [flash] of lightning, exploding with a hissing [sound] and leaving a trail of light visible for [half] an hour or more.

—Because a number of butchers were con[victed] and fined on Saturday last for a viola[tion of] the city ordinance prohibiting slaugh[tering] within the forbidden limits, a league [was] formed and all the shops but one closed at [...] o'clock Monday. But Tuesday evening a [spe]cial Council meeting was held, a compro[mise] effected, and the markets were open on [Wed]nesday. See council proceedings for [particu]lars.

—An accidental omission of the name of R. [E.] Frazer, Esq., from the list of speakers at [the] Democratic ratification meeting in this [city] gave the *Register* a chance to enliven its [usua]lly dull and heavy columns with a "joak." [We] should almost be tempted to make mis[takes] "on purpose"—just to witness the bril[liant] scintillations of genius which will shoot [forth] and out from the headquarters of the "star [organ]ization troupe."

—That committee appointed to investigate [the c]ity finances and discover the cause of the [discre]pancy between the books of the Record[er and] Treasurer will find an explanation easy. [The Re]corder charges the several funds with [orders] drawn; the Treasurer credits himself [and c]harges the several funds with the orders [he] pays. Old orders still remain on the Re[corder']s books (uncalled for), while others have [been] delivered which have not been presented [or] paid. And so the two sets of books do [not] show the same balances.

[T]he attention of "Centennial" travelers is [invi]ted to the advertisement of the Northern [Cent]ral Railway in another column. The [conn]ections by this route are close and the [time sh]orter than by any other—being but 27 [hours f]rom Detroit. The scenery along the [route] is as fine as any in the Eastern States, [and] the tourists will find attractive "stop over [points,"] enabling them to shorten their rides [and dr]ink in their fill of nature by the way,— [as] at Suspension Bridge, Watkin's Glen, in [the S]usquehanna Valley, at Williamsport, and [oth]er points in Pennsylvania. Excursion [tickets] may be obtained of G. W. Sharpless [at] the depot, with sleeping car berths, etc.

Church Brevities.

—Rev. C. A. Clark, late of Brooklyn, N. [Y.,] has accepted a call to the Baptist Church [of] Dexter.

—The Baptists of Manchester are talking [of an] after-harvest excursion to Put-in-Bay. [A] good bay to put into.

—The fourth quarterly meeting of the M. [E.] Church, for the present conference year, [will] be held on Sunday next, Presiding Elder [...] officiating.

—The pastor and "official brethren" of the [M.] E. Church made an unusual "departure" [on S]unday: succumbed to the weather and [dispens]ed with the regular evening service. [A wi]se decision.

—The Young Ladies' Society of the Con[grega]tional Church are arranging for a rail[road] and steamboat excursion, to take place [on] the first of August, for the benefit of [the] Organ fund.

—Rev. B. Parsons, for four years pastor of [the Pr]esbyterian Church at Saline, has given [notice] of his intention to close his labors with [that] church on the first of August. The [causes] are: a search both after health [and e]nlarged educational facilities for his [family].

—The next session of the Ann Arbor District [Confe]rence (Methodist Episcopal) is to be held [at Y]psilanti, commencing on Tuesday evening, [Augu]st 15, and closing Wednesday evening, [Augu]st 16. The exercises will include exami[nation] of candidates for the ministry, reports [on s]pecific topics, discussions, etc.

[Spec]ial Dispatch to the Detroit Tribune.

[ANN] ARBOR, July 7.—A Hayes & Wheeler [Club] was organized in this city to-night, with a [small] attendance. The following officers were [elected]: President, N. W. Cheever; Vice [Pres]ident, Fred. Sorg; Secretary, E. K. Frue[auff]; Treasurer, Wm. A. Lovejoy. Meetings [to] be held every alternate Wednesday eve[ning]. Considerable enthusiasm was shown to-[night].

[An] observer counted 37 persons present at [the] "tallest stage"—6 being boys and several [D]emocrats. But about 15 names were [obtain]ed *before* proceeding to elect officers, and [...] 12 votes were polled, followed by charges [of c]ounting, ballot-box stuffing, &c. And [this] is called "enthusiasm."

Doings of the Common Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council was held on Monday evening, Ald. King, Kyer and Rogers were not present.

PETITIONS.

Of David Pickett, for the filling up of the Hooper spring, in front of his residence, on North State street. Referred to Street Committee.

Of Geo. Clarken and others, for erection of street lamp on corner of Ann and Second sts. To General Fund Committee.

REPORTS.

Bills against the various funds of the city were read by the Reecorder, which were allowed and warrants ordered drawn for their amounts. The following are the amounts: General fund, $535.17; General Street, $1,183.99; First ward, $225.47; Second ward, $148.43; Third ward, $55.57; Fourth ward, $348.13; Fifth ward, $62.20; Sixth ward, $252.88; City Cemetery, $20.00; Contingent, $311 71—total, $3,143.55.

The Sidewalk Committee reported favorably on the petitions for sidewalk on east side of Thayer street between North University Ave. and Washington street, and on south side of North street between Division and Detroit streets. Accepted and adopted.

The Street Committee, to whom was referred the matter of obstruction of High street, reported that they find said street obstructed by a house, on the northwest corner of Main and High streets, the house projecting into the street twenty-five feet. Accepted, and on motion the owner was ordered to remove such obstruction within ten days, and if this be not done, that the Marshal be directed to take charge of such removal.

The Police Committee reported in relation to the charges preferred against the City Marshal at the last meeting. They had received the reply of the Marshal, and after a careful consideration of it, had come to the conclusion that the accused had not fairly met the charges, and that while his intentions may have been good he had evidently lacked judgment, but at his earnest request, and because he had promised to exercise more care in the performance of his duties hereafter, they recommend that his explanation be received and placed on file, leaving further action in the hands of the Council. Accepted and placed on file.

The late committee to settle with ex-Treasurer Rogers, reported that since their report on settlement warrants to the amount of $515 had been found, the same having been cashed and no account made thereof, and recommended that the amount be returned to him. Accepted and adopted.

The Marshal reported relative to relief furnished to the city poor during the month of June: No. of families relieved, 34, of which six are new applicants; amount of relief furnished, $129.33, divided among the several wards as follows: First ward, $16 51; Second ward, $24.49; Third ward, $11.88; Fourth ward, $45.64; Fifth ward, $2.13; Sixth ward, $13.68.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion, the General Fund Committee were directed to ascertain expense of erection of a music stand in the Court House Square, and to obtain permission for such erection, and if by them deemed expedient to cause the same to be constructed. Freeman's Cornet Band having offered to give weekly concerts thereat if such stand was erected.

On motion, Ald. Gardner was appointed a committee to cause the placing of a forty-foot flag staff upon the top of the bell tower of the Firemen's Hall.

Ald. Besimer offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Mayor Kinne, Recorder Kintner, and Ald. Cate, be and are hereby appointed a committee to examine into the financial condition of the city, and to ascertain wherein exists the discrepancy between the City Recorder's and the City Treasurer's books, and the cause of such discrepancy; to settle with the late City Recorder for the terms during which he held that office; also with the City Marshal, and also to examine relative to fine moneys received and the amount paid over to City Treasurer by the Justices of the Peace of this city during the past year; and that such committee be authorized to procure the assistance of a competent accountant for that purpose at a reasonable compensation.

Ald. Doty presented a preamble and resolution in favor of a rigid enforcement of the ordinance relative to saloons, victualing houses, etc. By general consent the matter was laid over till next meeting.

Adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The Council was convened in special session on Tuesday evening, Ald. King and Rogers not being present. The Mayor stated that the object of the meeting was to consider propositions made by several butchers of the city relative to slaughter-houses. The Mayer then read the following propositions:

To the Honorable, the Common Council of the city of Ann Arbor:

Your petitioners would respectfully represent that they are engaged in the butcher business in the city of Ann Arbor, and are very desirous of obeying the ordinance relative to slaughter houses, but that it is impossible to remove all the tools and implements of the business, and erect suitable buildings for slaughtering, and at the same time attend to their shops, without being allowed a few days time for that purpose within the city. Your petitioners would therefore request that two weeks be allowed them for the purpose of building and removing their tools and implements as above mentioned, and if such permission is granted and they are allowed to butcher unmolested during that time, your petioners hereby promise to remove their slaughtering and do it continuously, and entirely, hereafter, outside of the city limits.

Signed by Henry Matthews, Wesley Canfield and H. T. Matthews.

The above proposition was unanimously accepted.

We, the undersigned, butchers of the city of Ann Arbor, do hereby make the following proposition to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the city of Ann Arbor.

WHEREAS, We, the undersigned, have been arrested under an ordinance of said city, "An Ordinance relative to slaughter-houses," and desiring to avoid a multiplicity of suits, do hereby propose to said city to erect a temporary slaughter-house in some place not prohibited by said ordinance on or before the 8th day of August next, and do our slaughtering after that time in said temporary slaughter-house until the question of the validity of said ordinance may be settled. But, nevertheless, these proposals are to be adhered to only in case the city aforesaid shall discontinue the suits now pending against said butchers in Justice Court, and shall not commence any new suits under said ordinance, against the undersigned, until after the said 8th day of August, provided said proposal shall not interfere with any prosecutions against said parties for nuisances in fact. Dated, July 11, 1876.

Signed by G. F. Gwinner, Michael Weinmann, Xaver Zachmann, Henry Matthews, Jacob U. Binder, John G. Gall, Jacob Laubengayer.

The above proposition was accepted with but one dissenting vote, that of Ald. Page.

RESOLUTIONS OF COMPANY A.—WHEREAS Co. A, during its recent visit to Adrian, was welcomed and entertained by the citizens of Adrian, and especially by Company B, in a manner which has endeared them to us and for which we deem no words adequate to express our appreciation, yet we desire to partially express our thanks for the courtesies extended; therefore

Resolved, That we extend to Co. B, and to the citizens of Adrian, a most hearty vote of thanks, and ever hold them in grateful remembrance, and whenever the opportunity is offered will return the compliment.

Resolved, That to Mr. Bradley, of the Hibbard House of Jackson, and Co. G of the same place, we extend our sincere thanks for the courtesies received at their hands while "on the march."

W. F. REED,
C. J. KINTNER, } Com.
A. L. WORDEN,

Ann Arbor, July 12, 1876.

A meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Club will be held this evening.—*Register.*

Evening came. No bell rung, no band out, no light in Court House, no visible signs of a gathering of the masses in other quarters. Was it a dark lantern affair? or did the blacking man's free street concert prove too potent an opposition? We pause for a reply.

Probate Court.

The following orders have been made in the Probate Court since our last report:

Estate of Edward Reeve, deceased; notice to creditors published; claims to be heard on Sept. 26 and Dec. 26, by Foster Litchfield and Wm. Johnson, commissioners.

Estate of Emanuel G. Schaffer, deceased; notice to creditors published; claims to be heard Oct. 3 and Jan. 5, by Fred. Schmid and E. K. Frueauff, commissioners.

Estate of George Keebler, deceased; notice to creditors published; claims to be heard Oct. 2 and Jan. 2, by Jas. Boyd and Fred. Sorg, commissioners.

Estate of Nathan H. Wheeler, deceased; notice to creditors published; claims to be heard Oct. 6 and Jan. 6, by Chas. H. Manly and H. W. Hyatt, commissioners.

Estate of Nelson B. Cole, deceased; notice to creditors published; claims to be heard Oct. 6 and Jan. 6, by H. D. Bennett and W. Thomas, commissioners.

Estate of C. Loyal Tuttle, deceased: notice to creditors published; claims to be heard Oct. 5 and Jan. 5, by S. B. Reed and Joseph Stockdale, commissioners.

Estate of Charles B. Skiff, minor; petition for license to sell real estate; day of hearing Aug. 1.

Estate of John Wurster, deceased; order for hearing final account of administratrix; day of hearing July 24.

Estate of Michael O'Hara, Sen., deceased; order for hearing final account of executors; day of hearing July 27.

Estate of Alexander Stewart, deceased; order for hearing final account of executors; day of hearing July 28.

Estate of Robert Hammond, deceased; order for hearing final account of executors; day of hearing July 26.

Estate of Rozelle Valentine, deceased; order for hearing final account of administrator; day of hearing Aug. 2.

Estate of Eliza Boyle, deceased; petition for appointment of administrator; day of hearing July 31.

Estate of Charles Walker, minor; order for hearing account of guardian; day of hearing July 27.

Estate of John J. Downer, deceased; petition for appointment of administrator; day of hearing July 31.

Estate of Nathan Follett, deceased; order for hearing final account of executors; day of hearing Aug. 2.

Estate of Deborah Jackson, deceased; petition for license to sell real estate; day of hearing Sept. 2.

Est. of David W. Porter, deceased; Emanuel Mann appointed administrator with will annexed; license granted to sell real estate, to be sold Aug. 26.

Estate of Emanuel G. Schaffer, deceased; Christian Mack appointed administrator.

Estate of Emily Amsden Olmsted, deceased; Daniel Hiscock appointed administrator.

Estate of Patrick Shannon, deceased; final account of administrator heard and allowed; decree of assignment entered.

Estate of Gottlieb Kalmbach, deceased; final account of executors heard and allowed; decree of assignment entered.

Estate of Oliver M. Smith, deceased; final account of executor heard and allowed; decree of assignment entered.

Estate of Edward Reeve, deceased; Edward L. Boyden appointed administrator.

Estate of George Keebler, deceased; Zina P. King appointed administrator.

Estate of Nathan H. Wheeler, deceased; Peter Cook appointed administrator with will annexed.

Estate of Patrick Boyle, deceased; John Boyle appointed administrator.

Circuit Court.

The following is the disposition of cases in the Circuit Court from the time of our last report until Monday noon, at which time the Court adjourned to the 25th inst.

George R. Palmer vs. Michael McEnary; judgment for plaintiff for $54.25.

Andrew W. Griffin vs. Henry Johnson and Wm. L. Yost; ejectment; judgment for defendant upon filing of finding of facts. 30 days granted plaintiff after the filing and entry of judgment and finding of facts in the case to file and settle bill of exceptions.

Franklin D. Cumings vs. Catharine Bachman; judgment for defendant.

John P. Foster vs. Sylvester N. Clark; plea of defendant withdrawn, and judgment entered for $197.58.

James Yager vs. Newman Granger; chancery; decree of foreclosure granted.

Lester Latimer vs. Michael Andres; chancery; decree of foreclosure granted.

Frank Breitenwisher vs. Jacob and Caroline Miller; judgment for plaintiff for $368.05.

Frank Breitenwisher vs. Jacob Miller *et al.*; judgment for plaintiff for $468.60.

Chas. Thayer vs. E. W. Morgan, surviving trustee of the Ann Arbor Land Co.; chancery; petition of defendant for rehearing denied; final decree granted.

Leonard Pierce, executor of estate of John R. Woodworth, deceased, vs. George W. Littlefield; judgment for defendant. Sixty days granted plaintiff after filing finding of facts to file and settle bill of exceptions.

Silas H. Douglas vs. Rice A. Beal; motion by defendant for an order for leave to inspect certain papers in the hands of H. D. Bennett, Steward of the University of Michigan; motion denied with costs, including an attorney fee of $10.

MARRIED.

In this city, July 10th, by the Rev. F. J. Van Erp, MARION GOODALE, of Scio, and Miss CATHARINE HARKINS, of Ann Arbor.

DIED.

On the morning of the 7th inst, after a long and painful illness of about five months, Mrs. JULIA A. GOTT, wife of John N. Gott, of this city.

Mrs. Gott was born in Brookfield, Connecticut, on the 26th day of September, 1817; was educated at the Albany Female Seminary, and in 1834 graduated with the highest honors of that institution. Immediately after she was appointed Principal of the Jonesville Female Seminary in Saratoga county, New York, where she remained until the fall of 1836, when she resigned for the purpose of taking charge of a select school at Port Royal, Virginia, where she remained one year. On the 19th day of October, 1837, she was married at St. Peter's Church, Albany, New York, and on the same day left with her husband for the city of Detroit, where they resided (with the exception of a few months at Grandville) for three years. In the month of April 1840, they removed to this city. Enterprising and accomplished she soon discovered that there was here a field for labor in educating young ladies, and immediately established a Young Ladies' Seminary, which she continued in a prosperous condition about three years, when, on account of failing health, she relinquished it, and devoted her time to her domestic duties and the education of an only daughter. In December, 1864, she heard of the tragical death of her younger brother on the mail train of cars between Port Huron and Detroit, and her nervous system received such a shock that she never recovered from it. She leaves a husband, one daughter (Mrs. Jutia A. Pitkin), four grandchildren, and three brothers (Chauncey H. Millen, Philo B. Millen, and Daniel S. Millen) to mourn her loss. Her funeral took place on Sunday evening at St. Andrew's Church. The the bearers were ex-Gov. Felch, H. W. Rogers, E. C. Seaman, H. J. Beakes, Lewis C. Risdon, C. H. Richmond, Silas H. Douglas, Samuel P. Jewett, James P. Boyd, James McMahon, Philip Bach, and Charles Spoor. COM.

In this city, June 26, of old age, Frank F. Beal, aged 79 years, father of Mrs. Ann Crampton, of this city.

In Sacramento, Cal., on June 19th, Johnson Beal, aged 49 years, brother of Mrs. Ann Crampton, of Ann Arbor.

In Webster, July 9th, of consumption, Olivia B., wife of Edwin Ball, aged 29 years, 1 month, and 14 days.

In this city, July 9th, Sarah E., daughter of Abram Kettle, aged six months.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ladies' Library.

All persons having books belonging to the Ladies' Library are requested to return them on or before July 29th, for inspection and repairs.

By order of the Boarp.

Centennial Visitors

Desiring private board on reasonable terms would do well to address

W. C., 316 S. 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reference—Philip Bach, or E. B. Pond, Ann Arbor

Reduced Prices.

Look at those Cashmere Black Silks.
Look at those Linen Suits.
Look at those elegant Guinet Silks.
Look at the finest Stock of Dress Goods.
Look at our White Goods.
Look at our Hosiery and Gloves.
Look at our Guipure Laces.
Japanese Silks.
Everything at lower prices.
We bought them cheap.
We sell them cheap.
We keep them moving.
You save time and money by trading at

MACK & SCHMID.

Going to Kansas or Colorado

Take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from ATCHISON and KANSAS CITY, via the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, CANON CITY, CUCHARAS, DEL NORTE, TRINIDAD, SANTA FE and all points in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Special round trip 90 day tickets to Denver on sale May 15th, at $50, taking in the famous watering places on the D. & R. G. Road. Low emigrant rates to the San Juan Mines.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change. Close connections made at Kansas City and Atchison in Union Depots. For maps, time tables and the "San Juan Guide," address,

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
Topeka, Kan.

Dyspepsia.

Americans are particularly subject to this disease and its effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of the food, coated tongue, disagreeable taste in the mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, and all diseases of the Stomach and Liver. Two doses of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once, and there positively is not a cast in the United States it will not cure. If you doube this go to your druggist, EBERBACH & Co., and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. 1585

COMMERCIAL.

Ann Arbor Market.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, July 13, 1876.

APPLES—$3.00. per bu.
BEANS—80c.
BUTTER—12½c.
BEEF—$6@7 per hundred.
CORN—40c to 45c. per bu.
CHICKENS—30@50c per pair; dressed 12½c per lb.
EGGS—Command 11c.
HAY—$8@10 per ton.
LARD—The market stands at 13c.
OATS—28c to 30c.
PORK—$8.00@8.50 per hundred.
POTATOES—20 cents.
TURNIPS—10@15c.
GREEN PEAS—$1·00 per bu.
RASPBERRIES—8c.
WHEAT—$1.15@$1.25.
WOOL—25cts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WOOL WANTED!

Or what is about the same thing, I want the money that buys it. Now as the lambs are all shorn, and the price of wool established and no prospect of being any higher, and I have had many and very faithful promises of pay in wool time, thus far but very few have been on time with those promises. Now I simply say to all delinquents who owe me that the best thing they can do is to give this their first attention, especially those who have let their bills run from one to two years. All such may expect me to drop down on them like a bat on a bedbug. I will appear to you like a midnight assassin in an unexpected hour. Now I simply say to all those owing me, no matter how great or how small the amount, to walk right up to the scratch and pay me, or I shall lose no time in inviting you before a Justice of the Peace. Now don't fool yourselves by thinking he won't sue me, or he is lying or joking about this matter. Neglect this and you will find out about this joking. 1591m2

M ROGERS.

Northern Central R. R. Co.

MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE "CENTENNIAL."

Through in 27 hours from Detroit, as per schedule of passenger trains below:

[Via Canada Southern Railway.]

Leave Toledo,	6 10 p m	10 45 a m
" Monroe,	6 52 p m	11 45 a m
" Detroit,	6 55 p m	12 20 p m

[Via Great Western R'y]

	P M	A M	P M
Leave Detroit,	6 25	4 20	12 20

[Via Grand Trunk R'y]

	P M	A M	A M
Leave Detroit,	5 45	2 50	7 30

[Via New York Central R. R.]

	A M	A M	P M	P M
Le. Niagara Falls,	4 00	7 30	1 45	8 10
Suspension Bridge,	4 20	7 35	2 00	8 00
Buffalo,	4 35	7 45	1 50	9 50
Rochester,	7 30	3 35pm	5 30	12 20 a m

[Via Northern Central R'y.]

	A M	P M	P M	A M	A M
Le. Canandaigua,	9 45	4 40	6 55	1 45	
Penn Yan,	11 02	5 53	7 48	2 42	
Watkins,	12 17	7 00	8 37	3 38	8 00
Ar. Havana,	12 27	7 09	8 43		8 08
Elmira,	1 30	8 10	9 30	4 30	9 00
Troy,	3 38		10 39	5 34	10 09
Minnequa,	4 09		11 06	6 02	10 38
Williamsport,	6 10		12 35	7 40	12 25
Northumberland,	12 40			9 25	2 05
Sunbury,	12 50		2 00	9 35	2 15
Harrisburg,	2 45		3 55	11 40	4 10
Baltimore,			7 35	6 25	7 35
Washington,			9 02	9 07	9 07
Philadelphia,	7 00		7 35	3 30	7 20
New York,	10 10		10 25	6 45	10 20

Passengers by this route have the privilege of stopping off at any point, and of visiting Washington City without extra charge.

No dust. Road thoroughly stone ballasted, and its passenger trains are equipped with every known improvement for the convenience and safety of passengers.

The far-famed Watkins Glen being located on the direct line of Northern Central Railway passengers can take it in on their route to the Centennial, by taking the Northern Central Railway.

Be sure your tickets read *via* New York Central and Northern Central Roads.

Information given on application to Western Passenger Agent.

D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.
SAM'L L. SEYMOUR, Western Passenger Agent, Buffalo, N. Y. 1591tf

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. Christian Holzworth vs. Jacob F. Miller and Catharine Miller. By virtue of one writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the bounty of Lenawee, in the above entitled cause, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1876, levy upon all the right, title and interest of Jacob F. Miller and Catharine Miller in and to the following described real estate situated in the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, to wit: The north half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-nine; also the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 30, except six acres off from the south end thereof; also the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 19; also the northwest part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 29, bounded as follows: commencing at the northwest corner of said east half of the northeast quarter of section 29, running thence south forty rods, thence east to the center of the River Raisin, thence northwesterly along the center of said River Raisin to the north line of said section 29, thence west along the section line to the place of beginning, supposed to contain fifteen acres and forty square rods of land; also that parcel of land known and described as being a parcel of land taken off from the east side of the Plumer farm on the east side of the Territorial Road (so called), the west line thereof being the center of said Territorial Road, said parcel of land containing one acre of land, more or less, and being a part of the east part of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 29, all in township four south of range four east, containing in all one hundred and thirty and a quarter acres more or less, in Washtenaw county, State of Michigan. 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 twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated July 11, 1876.
1591td M. FLEMING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. Mary Estey vs. Lewis Lamborn. By virtue of one writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, in the above entitled cause, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1876, levy upon all the right, title and interest of Lewis Lamborn in and to the following described real estate situated in the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, to wit: All that tract of land situated in the township of Lodi, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: The north part of the west half of the northwest quarter of section number two (2) in township number three (3) south in range number five (5) east, containing about forty-four acres of land. Which above described property I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, on the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated July 11, 1876.
1591td M. FLEMING, Sheriff.

W. J. HERDMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, southwest corner Main and Huron Sts. Residence, 48 South State St. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3,000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

DONALD MACLEAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence, 71 Huron Street, Ann Arbor. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. to 2 to 3 P. M.

Dr. S. S. FITCH,

OF 714 Broadway, N. Y.,

Author of Six Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, may be consulted at Finney's Hotel, Detroit, Mich., personally or by letter. He treats all diseases of males and females of all ages. Family Physician sent free. Consultations free. Dr. Fitch's means allow generosity in charges. His fame is for curing bad cases. May, 1876. 1884eowly

THE NEWEST AND

Handsomest Visiting Cards

IN NEAT CASES

AT THE ARGUS OFFICE.

COST SALE! COST SALE!

Monday, July 10th

WE SHALL OFFER

Our Entire Stock of Summer Goods

AT COST,

To reduce our stock, as we must have the room for Fall Goods. Remember this sale will continue for

THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

Paisley and Woolen Shawls at Cost.
Summer Dress Goods at Cost.
Linen Suits at Cost.
Summer Cloths at Cost.
Embroideries at Cost.
Lace Ties and Hk'fs at Cost.
Lace Points at Cost.
Parasols at Cost.

SILKS AT COST.

ALL SUMMER GOODS AT COST

THROUGH THE MONTH OF JULY.

C. H. MILLEN & SON'S

CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

CENTENNIAL OFFERINGS

FOR CASH

AT BACH & ABEL'S.

TEN CASES

Of the

CHOICEST STYLES OF NEW SPRING PRINTS

Including the well-known brands of Merrimac, Pacific, Manchester, Hamilton, Sprague & Co., at the extremely low price of

61-4 CENTS PER YARD

Fifteen Cases & Bales of

BLEACHED & BROWN COTTONS

Including the celebrated makes of Wamsutta, Hill's 4-4 Semper Idem, Cabot's Utica Mills 10-4, 9-4, 6-4, 5-4, Atlantics, Saranacs, Nashuas, &c., &c., at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN IN THIS COUNTY AT RETAIL.

A large assortment of

ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HOSIERY,

At very low Prices.

We offer 100 Dozen Ladies' White Cotton Hose, excellent quality, 10c per pair; 50 doz. Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, warranted all linen, 75c per dozen. 100 Choice Linen Napkins, full size, $1.26 per Dozen. 50 Ladies' Scarfs and Ties, choicest new styles. Choice selections in Ladies' Fine Dress Goods,

BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS

At Importers prices. Black Silks, warranted manufatured from pure stock, direct from manufacturer's at Lyons, France. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

We buy and sell for cash and make prices as low as any house in Michigan.

BACH & ABEL.

EDWARD DUFFY

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN

Entire New Stock

Of goods consisting of

Teas, Coffees,

SUGARS AND SYRUPS.

Bought in NEW YORK from first hands FOR CASH, and is offering them at

VERY SLIGHT ADVANCE

over New York Cost.

Also a full line of LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR in

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

All of which he is offering

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

It pays everybody to buy their goods for Cash. Call and examine goods and prices, and

I WILL INSURE SATISFACTION

Goods delivered to any part of the City free of charge.

EDWARD DUFFY.

"Maynard's Block," cor. Main and Ann streets Ann Arbor, Mich.

MISS S. W. PEASE

Will give lessons upon the Piano Forte to a limited number of pupils during the summer months.

TERMS:

Twenty Dollars for Twenty Lessons.

Applications will be received at No. 32 South Ingalls St., at 12 M. and 5 P. M., or by mail, P. O. Box 1,408.

REFERENCES.—Prof. H. S. Frieze, Prof. G. S. Morris, Mrs. J. B. Angell, Ann Arbor; J. C. D. Parker, Boston. 1583

1876. 1876.

SPRING STYLES.

W. WAGNER

HAS JUST OPENED THE FINEST STOCK OF

SPRING

CLOTHING

To be found in Ann Arbor, comprising all the NEWEST STYLES AND PATTERNS, Which he is offering at prices that

DEFIES ALL COMPETITION

All who are pressed with the hard times and desire

A CHEAP SUIT

Can find it at WAGNER'S.

My stock of

Piece Goods

Will be found complete and contains all the NEWEST DESIGNS.

Suits Made to Order.

A Large stock of

FURNISHING GOODS.

W WAGNER,

21 SOUTH MAIN ST. ANN ARBOR.

A DESIRABLE STORE For Sale.

The undersigned, Assignee of J. H. Maynard, offer the store formerly occupied by him, in Ann Arbor, at private sale, and will receive bids therefor until July 15th, 1876, reserving the right to reject any and all bids. For terms of sale apply to either of the undersigned.

1687tf
E. WELLS,
S. P. JEWETT,
B. W. CHEEVER,

JUST

I have just received a L.

LIGHT WEIGHT

ALPACA COATS, LINNEN COATS, COT. COATS, STRIPED COATS, ULSTERS AND DUSTERS,

CASSIMERE PANTS

Cotton and Linen Pants.

TRY OUR 65ct COAT!

JOE T. JACOBS,

The Clothier, First National Bank Block,

ANN ARBOR.

P. S.—CALL AND EXAMINE THE "BOSS" OVERALL.

1588

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, executed by George W. Brown and Mary E. Brown, his wife, to Sheldon Tomlinson, dated the twentieth day of April. A. D. 1871, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the second day of May, A. D. 1871, in liber 44 of mortgages, on page 52, by which default the power of sale therein contained became operative, and no proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the sum of twenty-three hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-nine cents being now claimed to be due on said mortgage, and forty dollars as an attorney fee as provided in said mortgage; Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, or some part thereof, viz: All of the following land, commencing twenty rods west of the southeast corner of section twenty-nine, thence west on south line of said section fourteen rods, thence north parallel with east line of said section, to the south bank of the River Raisin, thence along said south bank in a northeasterly direction to a point twenty rods west of the east line of said section, thence south parallel with the east line of said section to the place of beginning, containing one acre and one third of land, more or less: Also, the following described piece of land, on which a flouring mill now stands, namely: commencing at a point twenty-five and one half rods north of the south line of said section twenty-nine, and twenty rods west of the east line of said section, thence north parallel with east line of said section eleven rods; thence east parallel with the south line of said section nine rods; thence south parallel with the east line of said section eleven rods, thence west parallel with south line of said section nine rods to the place of beginning, containing ninety-nine rods of land. And further with the last described parcel of land is granted, bargained, sold and remised the right to build a dam on the river Raisin, and to flow back or up said river to the west line of said section twenty-nine, and the first right to draw sufficient water to drive two runs of mill stones and all the necessary machinery for grinding and flouring purposes. The above grant bargain, sale and remise of water power is expressly made subject to certain restrictions and rights made in a deed given by John W. Rice and Mary B. Rice, his wife, to Michael Kappler, dated the fifteenth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and recorded in the Register's Office for Washtenaw County, in liber 57 of deeds, on page 161, all of said land being in township number three south of range three east, in Michigan, at public vendue, 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), on the twenty ninth day of July, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated, May 3d, A. D. 1876.

ABBY H. TOMLINSON,
Guardian of Sheldon Tomlinson,
By Attorney. Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage, made and delivered by Charles Wheeler to William Cross, bearing date on the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Washtenaw, in liber twenty-four of Mortgages, page one hundred and sixty-two, on the third day of December, A. D. 1857, and which said mortgage was afterward duly assigned by the said William Cross to Margaret E. Thompson, by deed of assignment dated October 8th, A. D. 1868, and recorded in the said Register's Office in liber three of assignments of mortgages, page five hundred amd fifty three, on the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1872, and was afterwards duly assigned by said Margaret E. Thompson to Cordelia C. Parish, by deed of assignment, dated November 7th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in said Register's Office in liber two of assignments of mortgages, page 552, on the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1872, and was afterward assigned by said Cordelia C. Parish to the undersigned John M. Prindle, by deed of assignment dated December 19th, A. D, 1874, and recorded in said Register's Office in liber four of assignments of mortgages, page 509, on the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1875, by which said default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative, and the sum of six hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixteen cents being claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, besides the sum of twenty-five dollars provided to be paid in said moregage as an attorney fee on the taking of proceeding for the foreclosure thereof, and no suit or proceedings having been had or instituted, either at law or in equity, to recover the sum secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, or some part thereof, viz: All that parcel of land known as vilage lots number sixty and sixty-one (60 and 61), in Cross and Bagley's addition to the village of Ypsilanti, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan. And also that parcel of land described as commencing at the southwest corner of village lot number sixty-four (64) in said addition; thence westerly along the south side of an alley sixteen rods; thence southerly twenty rods; thence easterly sixteen rods; thence northerly twenty rods to the place of beginning, containing two acres of land, at public vendue, at the south door of the Court House, wherein the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw is held, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the second day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, Ann Arbor, June 8th, 1876.

JOHN M. PRINDLE,
BEAKES & CUTCHEON, Assignee of Mortgage,
Attorneys for Assignee. 1586

Mortgage Sale,

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Jane A. Griffith, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, to Sullivan M. Cutcheon, of said place, dated February the eleventh, 1869, and recorded in the Office of Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, Michigan, in liber 40 of mortgages, page 499, on same day it was executed, which mortgage was assigned by said Cutcheon to Mary E. Foster, by deed of assignment, recorded in liber three of assignments of mortgages, at page 152, in said Register's Office, and there being claimed to be due at date of this notice, on said mortgage and the accompanying note, the sum of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars; also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars; and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that under the statute, and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will, on Saturday the 22d day of July, A. D. 1876, at 11 A. M. of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, sell, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy said amount with costs and expenses allowed by law. Said premises are described as follows: The west half of lots seven and eight, in block four south of Huron street, and range eight east, in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the right to cross and recross, with teams or otherwise, over a private alley twelve feet wide, off from the north side of lots seven and ten in said block four, aforesaid.—Dated, April 28th, 1876.

MARY E. FOSTER,
D. CRAMER, Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney. 1580

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Wood invites the ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity to call at her Dress-Making Room, over the store of A. Bell, Washington street. A full line of new and latest styles of patterns constantly on hand. Quality of work warranted, and prices made to suit the times. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

1y1578

$5 to $20 Per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. 1573

Mortgage Foreclosure.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage, made by Jacob Paul to Leonard C. Wallington, dated September tenth, A. D. 1874, recorded September twelfth, A. D. 1874, at 4¼ o'clock P. M., in liber 47 of mortgages, on page 522, in the Register's Office of Washtenaw county, Michigan, assigned by the said Leonard C. Wallington to Christian Mack and Frederick Schmid, jr., by deed of assignment, dated October 15, A. D. 1874, recorded October 23d, A. D. 1874, in liber 4 of assignments of mortgages, page 418, in said Register's Office, and by the said Christian Mack and Frederick Schmid jr., assigned to Caroline D. Fuller, by deed of assignment, dated October 22d, A. D. 1874, recorded in said Register's Office in last mentioned liber, on page 419, October 23d, 1874, and by the said Caroline D. Fuller reassigned to the said Christian Mack and Frederick Schmid, jr., by deed of assignment dated May 27th, A. D. 1876, recorded on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1876, in liber 5 of assignments of mortgages, on page 185, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy-three cents, besides twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, being at the date hereof claimed as due thereon; and no suit or proceeding, at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or some part thereof, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Freedom, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, being the west half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) of section number thirty-six, excepting the twelve acres on the southeast corner, heretofore conveyed to Adam Bross, at the south (outer) door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, county and state aforesaid, on the second day of September next, at noon.

Dated, June 8th, A. D. 1876.

CHRISTIAN MACK,
FREDERICK SCHMID, Jr.
Assignees.
By Attorney of Assignees, 1586

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, made and executed by Nelson B. Cole and Elizabeth H. Cole, his wife, of the city of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Alpheus Felch, of the same place, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year 1867, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washenaw, in the State of Michigan, on the sixth day of January in the year 1868, in liber 37 of mortgages, on page 784; and whereas by said default the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and the sum of six thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars are claimed to be now due and unpaid on said mortgage, and the promissory note therein mentioned, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county and State (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), and by virtue of the power of sale contained therein, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, of the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of principal and interest remaining unpaid, with the costs and charges of such sale: Said premises are described in said indenture of mortgage as follows, to wit: All those certain tracts or parcels of land situated in the city of Ann Arbor aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Being lots number two (2), three (3), and four (4), in Picnic Grove, according to the plat of said grove, made by W. Weeks, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw and State aforesaid, being situated on the south side of the road called the Middle Ypsilanti Road, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of said road one chain and fifty (50) links south, forty-four (44) degrees thirty (30) minutes east of a point where the center line of section twenty-eight (28), town two (2) south of range six (6) east, crosses the said Ypsilanti Road; thence south forty-four (44) degrees thirty (30) minutes east, five (5) chains and twenty-five (25) links along the centre of said road; thence south forty-two (42) degrees west on the line between lots four (4) and five (5), five (5) chains and sixty-eight (68) links to the north line of lots thirteen (13); thence north seventy-six and three-fourths (76¾) degrees, west sixty-two (62) links to lands owned by Ransom S. Smith; thence north two (2) degrees, west along the line of said Smith's land one (1) chain and seventy-five (75) links; thence north forty-four (44) degrees thirty (30) minutes west three (3) chains and fifty (50) links; thence north forty-one (41) degrees fifty (50) minutes east four (4) chains and eighty-five (85) links to the place of beginning. This conveyance is made subject to the right of Joseph D. Baldwin to conduct water in pipes across the above described premises in the highway.

Dated June 1, A. D. 1876.

ALPHEUS FELCH,
1585 Mortgagee.

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 did on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1875, levy upon all the right title and interest of Charles Tripp, Charles T. Wilmot, William W. Whedon, Harvey Cornwell, George P. Rose, and Andrew J. Sutherland, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, to wit: Part of section twenty-nine, in township two south, range six east, and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the north line of Huron street, as continued easterly from the east line of the village plat of the village of Ann Arbor, three hundred and thirty-two feet from the southwest corner of a piece of land heretofore deeded by Edwin S. Cobb and William R. Thompson, and their wives, to Jane Ann Miles; thence running easterly on the south line of Huron street, as continued eight rods; thence northeasterly at right angles with said north line of Huron street one hundred and fifty feet; thence westwardly at right angles to said last mentioned line, and parallel to said Huron street, continued eight rods; thence southerly 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 29th day of June, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 11th, 1876.
1582 M. FLEMING, Sheriff

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, July 13, 1876, at the same place and time of day.

Dated, July 26, 1876.

M. FLEMING, Sheriff.

The above sale is further adjourned to Thursday, July 27th, 1876, at the same time and place.

M. FLEMING, Sheriff.

Dated, July 13, 1876.

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 Nelson B. Cole, 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 Waterman Thomas in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the 6th day of October, and on the 6th day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, July 6th, A. D. 1876. 1590

HENRY D. BENNETT, } Commissioners.
WATERMAN THOMAS, }

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Centennial watch-night demonstration at Philadelphia on the evening of the 3d inst. are described as brilliant and grand beyond all comparison. A procession containing thirty thousand people, bearing torches, devices and transparencies, paraded the streets up to midnight, and when the stroke of 12 o'clock was heard, the advent of the one-hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth was greeted by a vast multitude with cheers and rejoicings. The exercises on the Fourth were carried out according to the programme, and are described as magnificent. The street pageant was one of the grandest ever witnessed. The Declaration of Independence was read from the original manuscript by a grandson of Richard Henry Lee, one of the signers of the document, Bayard Taylor recited from memory the poem which he had prepared for the occasion, and Hon. William M. Evarts delivered an eloquent oration....While Dr. Bucher, proprietor of a drug-store in Philadelphia, was preparing colored fires for a pyrotechnic display on the 4th, there was a terrible explosion which shattered the building, and then set it on fire, completely destroying it. The Doctor was instantly killed, as were also his brother, John H. Bucher, and Bernard Kanseman and William Young. J. C. Bucher, father of the Doctor, was badly burned..... The coal mining and transportation companies having recently suspended operations in the Pennsylvania mining region, for the alleged reason that the supply of coal greatly exceeds the demand, thousands of miners are idle, and the consequence is turbulence and crime. Great lawlessness is reported in Carbon, Schuylkill, Lehigh and other counties. Riots are of daily and nightly occurrence, and a number of murders are reported.

A dispatch from Augusta, Me., says: "Mr. Blaine has now been home eight days. So far, there has been no special change in his case. The nervous prostration is still a marked characteristic. He is not able to leave his room, and is almost entirely confined to his bed. His physician thinks it will be many weeks before he will resume active work. An European trip is strongly recommended as soon as his strength is sufficient."

Castle Garden, the famous old wooden structure whereat millions of immigrants landing in New York have first set foot on the shores of America, has been destroyed by fire.

The potato-bug, which has been busily at work in New York and Pennsylvania during the early part of the season, is now literally destroying the potato crop in Connecticut and in some other parts of New England.

THE WEST.

A trapeze performer named Collier met his death in a tragic manner at Chicago, a few days since. He had concluded an engagement at the Coliseum, and while engaged in taking down his ropes and trapeze apparatus fell from the roof of the building to the floor. The unfortunate man struck on his head, and, his brains being dashed out, death ensued almost instantaneously. He left a wife and two children.

The city of Burlington, Iowa, was visited by a terrific tornado on the night of July 4. Thirty-nine buildings were riddled to pieces, and scarcely a house in the city escaped injury. Three persons were killed and a large number of others more or less injured.

Crop reports from 238 points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee are published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*. From these reports it appears that the season thus far has been very propitious for growing most kinds of grain, but just as the harvest approaches there is threatened disaster from continued rains, from all points except Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. Fears of the destruction of a portion of the crops from this cause are entertained. As the crops now stand, wheat promises a yield of two-thirds; oats less than an average crop; corn, an unusually large crop; hay in abundance, but rank and weedy, and wheat suffering considerably from the ravages of the weevil.

The feeling of excitement and indignation over the massacre of Gen. Custer and his comrades is intense throughout the West, particularly in the Territories, and thousands of men are eager to organize for the punishment of the red devils. There is a general feeling that the Indians ought to be wiped out....The movement to organize a force of volunteers to take part in the Indian campaign has assumed a definite shape in Utah. A regiment of 1,200 frontiersmen, armed to the teeth with weapons which they know how to use, well mounted and equipped, will be tendered to the Secretary of War, and, if accepted, the regiment will be recruited without delay and put in readiness to march against the hostile Sioux. ....Jacob Rehm, the arch-conspirator of the Chicago whisky ring, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail and ordered to pay a fine of $10,000. His punishment was light in consequence of his having turned State's evidence.

Another daring railway robbery took place in Western Missouri on the night of July 8. The express train which left Kansas City on the Missouri Pacific railway at 4:45 o'clock on the evening named was boarded by highwaymen near Otterville Station. The bandits seized the United States Express messenger, and, with pistols pointed at his head, compelled him to open the safe. They robbed the safe of all the money and valuables it contained, some $15,000, and after dumping their plunder into a sack, which one of the robbers carried, quietly left without interfering with any of the passengers. As they were leaving the leader said to the passengers: "If you see any of Allen Pinkerton's men, tell them they had better come and find us." There were eight of the bandits, and they are believed to be a part of the notorious Younger gang. Parties were organized, and at last accounts were in hot pursuit of the bandits.... The reinforcements ordered to join Crook and Terry will give each of these commanders at least 2,000 effective fighting men—a force that should suffice, under judicious handling, to give a good account of any bands of Indians they may encounter.

The propeller St. Clair, from Duluth to Ontonagon, was burned on Lake Superior, off Fourteen-Mile point, on the 10th inst. The fire caught in the hold, and in less than five minutes the boat was enveloped in flames from one end to the other. Owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread but one boat was launched. Life-preservers were brought on deck, and all succeeded in putting one on, when a rush was made for the yawl, which was swamped six or seven times. The water was very cold, and it was not long before all but one of the passengers, sixteen in number, perished, together with ten of the crew. When the boat caught fire she was about five miles from shore.... The Crow scout heretofore reported as having escaped massacre at the Custer charge proves to be the only survivor of that terrible slaughter. He was in the fight, but escaped to the river, washed off his Crow paint, changed the dress of his hair, put on a Sioux blanket, and charged with the Sioux, escaping, however, when an opportunity presented. He says the Sioux completely enveloped Custer, who killed his horse, using their remains for breastworks, and fought desperately, the Indians charging his position time and again, losing heavily, the Crow believes more than Custer. One company, that of Capt. Smith, tried to cut its way to the rear, but all were killed and their bodies lay some rods from Custer, all in a little knot. Custer was among the last to fall. Col. Cook, with his heavy, flowing beard, was the last one standing that the Indian recognized. Custer and command were all killed within an hour. Custer's command having been finished, the Indians gathered their entire force about Reno, leaving the squaws to mutilate the dead and torture any who proved to be living. The remains bear many evidences of torture. The tortures practiced upon some were of an unmentionable nature. The heads of nearly all had been crushed with stone clubs, while in other cases their heads were severed from the body. The entrails had been taken, and from many the limbs were chopped off. Other bodies were partially burned, a few were not found, but clothing belonging to them was found and recognized. ....Advices from the grasshopper region of Minnesota are to the effect that the troublesome pests have taken wings and are flying away in a northwestern direction. The farmers are represented as happy over the unexpected turn of affairs, and calculate upon at least an average yield of grain....Sioux City, Iowa, is red hot for war. The city tenders the Government, for the Indian service, 1,000 men, with horses and bridles, and a transportation train, to be ready to move within ten days after their acceptance.

POLITICAL.

The Louisiana Republicans held their State Convention at New Orleans last week. S. B. Packard was nominated for Governor, and C. C. Antoine (colored), present incumbent, for Lieutenant Governor.

Gov. Connor, of Maine, has appointed Mr. Blaine, to succeed Mr. Morrill in the United States Senate from that State.

WASHINGTON.

The Dutch steamer Lieutenant General Kroesen recently foundered in the straits of Sunda, in the East Indies. Two hundred and thirty lives were lost....Our Centennial Fourth of July was celebrated by 30,000 people in Dublin, Ireland; it was also appropriately observed by the Americans in Berlin, Germany; Geneva, Switzerland, and other European centers....The Khedive of Egypt will furnish the Porte 12,000 soldiers.

No less than four murders were perpetrated in Washington on Independence Day, all resulting from too much bad whisky.

Ex-Secretary Bristow was before the sub-committee of the House on the 6th inst., and, after a few preliminary questions, was asked what attitude the President and Attorney General assumed at the outset of the whisky prosecutions. Gen. Bristow answered that, without affirming or denying anything as to the relations which the committee sought to inquire about, he held that all consultations between the President and his Cabinet officers should be treated as matters of high privilege, and, on that ground, he respectfully but emphatically declined to answer.

Washington advices say that it is probable Congress will adjourn about the 20th of July.

A Washington dispatch of the 8th says: "Gen. Sherman arrived here last evening, and, in company with several prominent army officers, had a consultation with the President. It is decided that there is but one course to pursue, and that is to make a more active warfare against the rebellious Sioux until they are severely punished and made to live upon their reservation."

The recent hot weather in Washington has alarmed members of Congress, and there is expressed among them a general desire to get away from the capital as soon as possible.

GENERAL.

A feature of the Centennial July celebration in Philadelphia was the assemblage in the historic room of Independence Hall of 130 authors, there gathered to hand in their sketches of the lives of the signers of the Declaration and other Revolutionary patriots. Among the authors were Robert C. Winthrop, Charles Francis Adams, Gen. John A. Dix, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and John Esten Cooke.

The diamond necklace and earrings sent by the Khedive of Egypt to Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch have been taken from the vaults of the United States sub-Treasury in New York, and sent to the acting Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, who will deliver them to Gen. Sherman in accordance with the resolution of Congress.

Twelve companies of troops have been ordered west, to reinforcement Gen. Terry.

The purser of the steamship Tybee, from San Domingo, has forwarded to the Secretary of State, from the American Consulate at that port, the details of an insult to the American flag. It seems that the Tybee, when on the way from New York to San Domingo, took on board, as a passenger at Cape Haytien, Gen. Pablo Villanneva, the ex-Minister of War and Marine under President Gonzales, of San Domingo. When the Tybee was lying at the latter port she was boarded by armed soldiers, who, despite the remonstrances of the American Consul and the Captain of the vessel, seized Villanueva and carried him ashore.... Western Congressmen are urging on the War Department the acceptance of State volunteers for the Indian war as the most effective and economical plan for the speedy subjugation of the hostile tribes.

FOREIGN.

Active hostilities have begun between Servia and Turkey, and the fear is general that the contest will assume continental proportions. On the 2d inst. the Servians crossed the Turkish frontier at three points, and simultaneously the Prince of Montenegro led his army into Herzegovina. Servia is a semi-independent principality, placed by the treaty of Paris under the protection of the contracting powers, but tributary to Turkey. Its ruler is Prince Milan, born in 1855. Its area is 12,600 square miles, or a little greater than the State of Maryland, and it is separated from the lower Adriatic by Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The population in 1861 was 1,098,281 ....A battle was fought between the Turks and Servians on the 3d of July, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of nearly 3,000 in killed, wounded and captured. The Turkish loss was 450 killed and 800 wounded....Austria is rapidly placing her army on a war footing.

The venerable ex-President Santa Anna died in the City of Mexico on the 24th of June. ....A cable dispatch announces the death of Cassimer Perier, the distinguished French statesman.....The English cotton trade is seriously depressed.

A Servian victory of considerable importance is announced in the cable dispatches. After ten hours of desperate fighting at Rachka, the Turks fled, and the place fell into the hands of the Servians....The Americans in Constantinople enthusiastically honored the Fourth. Horace Maynard, American Minister, presided, read the Declaration of Independence, and made a speech.

The war upon which the Servians were in such haste to enter, has been rather disastrous to them thus far, if the accounts of recent engagements are to be believed. Dispatches from Belgrade admit a loss of 700 in the fight on the line of the Drin, and other accounts assert that the Turks were also victorious in a battle at Novi Bazar, where the Servian loss was 1,500 in killed and wounded.

A colliery explosion near Saint Arold, Germany, recently, killed forty-two and wounded forty-seven miners.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Monday, July 3.—*Senate.*—The Senate spent the day in the resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback the expenses of his Senatorial contest. The resolution was made the text of some speeches of a political nature, Bayard and Morton taking the lead for their respective sides in the debate. Adjourned to Wednesday.

House.—The Speaker called on the States for bills, and half a dozen of a private nature were introduced and referred. Several filibustering motions were made to consume the morning hour and prevent the introduction of Neal's bill for the repeal of the Resumption act. ..Oliver moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution appointing a select committee to inquire into the disposition made of 1,200,000 acres of land granted for the improvement of the Des Moines rapids. On motion of Holman the Committee on Public Lands was substituted for the select committee, and the motion, as modified, was adopted....Holman stated that the conference committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill had agreed, and the bill was being printed.

Wednesday, July 5.—*Senate.*—Sherman introduced a joint resolution reciting that "We, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States, in this, the beginning of the second century of our national existence, direct and assume the completion of the Washington monument, in the city of Washington, and do direct the committees of both houses to institute the necessary provisions of law to carry this resolution into effect." It was adopted by a unanimous vote....The bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between Asia and America was passed....The conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was agreed to....The Senate devoted the entire afternoon to the consideration of the resolution giving pay and mileage to P. B. S. Pinchback, amounting to some $20,000. Attempts were made to amend by adding other unsuccessful claimants of seats, but only the claim of Mr. Sykes, of Alabama, was accepted, and then the resolution was passed by a vote of 27 ayes to 11 nays.

House.—Seelye offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information regarding what portion of the Indian trust funds has been invested in securities other than stocks of the United States since 1841. Adopted....The House agreed to the conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

Thursday, July 6.—*Senate.*—A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to visit the Pacific coast and investigate the character, extent and effect of Chinese immigration to this country.... The Senate resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. Lynde made the opening argument on the part of the managers. Some half-dozen witnesses were examined, principally with reference to the moneys passing between Marsh and McDowell.

House.—The House passed the Geneva Award bill....Randall reported that the conference committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills had been unable to agree. After a long partisan debate, participated in chiefly by Garfield and Cox, the conference report was agreed to, and a new committee of conference appointed, consisting of Randall, Morrison, and Kasson.... Conference committees were ordered on the Silver bill and on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.... The Senate joint resolution for the completion of the Washington monument was taken from the Speaker's table and passed unanimously.

Friday, July 7.—*Senate.*—Windom introduced a bill extending and continuing for a period of ten days the act recently passed to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government. ....A bill was passed providing for the sale of the Fort Kearney military reservation in Nebraska.... There was an acrimonious partisan debate in the Senate on the general subject of appropriation bills. Morrill, Logan and Morton bitterly assailed the course of the House in adhering to its reductions, which they claimed would cripple the Government, and amounted virtually to nullification and revolution. Thurman and Bogy replied with great warmth, and defended the action of the House in reducing expenses, arguing that the Senate had no right to assail the motives of the lower house. That body, they claimed, had acted in obedience to the voice of the people. New conference committees were then appointed upon the General and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills....A bill was passed to remove the political disabilities of G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana....Paddock introduced a bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers from the Territories, to be employed against the Indians, limiting the number to five regiments and the term of enlistment to three months....The impeachment trial was resumed. Belknap's counsel changed their tactics, and sharply cross-examined the witnesses, but no new facts were elicited. The managers appeared especially anxious to prove the receipt of the money by Belknap, and they succeeded.

House.—Bills were passed establishing the rank of Paymaster General in the army, repealing the law authorizing the appointment of civil engineers in the navy, and compelling the Pacific railroads to set apart out of their earnings a sum to apply in the payment of their debt to the Government.

Saturday, July 8.—*Senate.*—A bill continuing for ten days the act recently passed to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government was passed; also a bill extending for the same time an act authorizing the Congressional Printer to continue the public printing....Logan moved to take up the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union. Lost; yeas, 20; nays, 25. Logan gave notice that he would move to take up the bill every morning, and he would call for the yeas and nays on the motion.... Sherman introduced a bill providing for the completion of Washington monument....A message was received from the House announcing the death of Edward Y. Parsons, of Kentucky, and, on motion of McCreery, the Senate, as a mark of respect, adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

House.—The House was engaged the greater part of the day in debating the bill reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs, declaring the country north of the North Platte river and east of the summit of the Big Horn mountain, in Wyoming Territory, open to exploration and settlement....Knott announced the sudden and unexpected death of his colleague, Edward Y. Parsons, and offered resolutions for the appointment of a committee to superintend the funeral and to attend the remains to Louisville. The resolutions were adopted, and Blackburn, Hopkins, Hartsell, Walker, Fort, Lawrence and Clark were appointed such committee.

Monday, July 10.—*Senate.*—Wright, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to extend the duration of the court commissioners of Alabama claims until Nov. 1 next....After the transaction of some unimportant business the impeachment trial was resumed. The witnesses examined were Mr. Reid, the editor of the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Marsh, the original post-trader of Fort Sill, on whose testimony before a House committee the impeachment of Belknap was based, and Gen. Hazen, who was instrumental in the exposure of the Fort Sill rascality. Their testimony was very damaging to Belknap.

House.—The House passed a bill continuing for ten days the act defraying temporarily the ordinary and necessary expenditures of the Government.... Banning offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the object of the military expedition under Gens. Terry, Crook and Gibbon against the Northwestern Indians. Adopted....The Speaker pro tem. laid before the House a telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of Maine stating that Mr. Blaine, having accepted the vacant Senatorship from that State, had resigned his seat as a member from this day....Bills were introduced and referred, as follows: By Scales, appointing a commission to visit the Indian Territory, and report the condition and management of the Indians; by Garfield, appropriating $10,000 for preparing and publishing a brief history of the several surveys and scientific expeditions made during the century just closed; by Steele, of Wyoming, authorizing the President to enlist recruits for the army, to serve no more than six months, to aid in suppressing the hostility of certain bands of Sioux Indians... Singleton, from the conference committee on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had not yet been able to agree. After an animated debate a new conference was appointed. Holman moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report for consideration and amendment a bill to repeal so much of the Resumption act as provides for the resumption of United States notes with coin. Negatived—yeas, 105; nays, 96; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

HORRIBLE INDIAN BUTCHERY.

Gen. Custer and Five Companies of Cavalry Massacred by Sioux—Not a Soul Escapes to Tell the Terrible Story.

Salt Lake, July 5.—A special correspondent of the Helena (Mont.) *Herald* writes from Stillwater, Mont., July 2: "Muggins Taylor, scout for Gen. Gibbon, got here last night direct from Little Horn river. Gen. Custer found the Indian camp of about 2,000 lodges on the Little Horn, and immediately attacked the camp. Custer took five companies and charged the thickest portion of the camp. Nothing is known of the operations of this detachment, only as they trace it by the dead. Major Reno commanded the other seven companies, and attacked the lower portion of the camp. The Indians poured in a murderous fire from all directions. Besides, the greater portion fought on horseback. Custer, his two brothers, a nephew, and a brother-in-law were all killed, and not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and seven men were buried in one place, and the killed are estimated at 300, with only 31 wounded. The Indians surrounded Reno's command, and held them one day in the hills, cut off from water, until Gibbon's command came in sight, when they broke camp in the night and left.

"The Seventh fought like tigers, and were overcome by mere brute force. The Indian loss cannot be estimated, as they bore off and cached most their killed. The remnant of the Seventh Cavalry and Gibbon's command are returning to the mouth of the Little Horn, where the steamboat lies. The Indians got all the arms of the killed soldiers. There were seventeen commissioned officers killed.

"The whole Custer family died at the head of their column. The exact loss is not known, as both Adjutants and the Sergeant Major were killed. The Indian camp was three to four miles long and was twenty miles up the Little Horn from its mouth. The Indians actually pulled men off their horses in some instances. I give this as Taylor told me, as he was over the field after the battle. The above is confirmed by other letters, which say Custer met a fearful disaster."

FURTHER HORRIBLE CONFIRMATION.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 5.—The *Times'* extra from Bozeman, Mont., July 3, 7 p. m., has the following: "Mr. Taylor, bearer of dispatches from the Little Horn to Fort Ellis, arrived this evening and reports the following: The battle was fought on the 25th, 30 or 40 miles below the Little Horn. Custer attacked the Indian village of from 2,500 to 4,000 warriors on one side, and Col. Reno was to attack it on the other. Three companies were placed on a hill as a reserve. Gen. Custer and 15 officers, and every man belonging to the five companies was killed. Reno retreated under the protection of the reserve. The whole number killed was 315. Gen. Gibbon joined Reno. The Indians left the battle-ground like a slaughter pen, as it really was, being in a narrow ravine. The dead were much mutilated. The situation now looks serious. Gen. Terry arrived at Gibbon's camp on a steamboat, and crossed the command over, and accompanied it to join Custer, who knew it was coming before the fight occurred. Lieut. Crittenden, son of Gen. Crittenden, was among the killed."

LATER PARTICULARS.

RENO'S PRELIMINARY FIGHT AND THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF HIS TROOPS—THIRTY-SIX HOURS SURROUNDED BY INDIANS, AND WITHOUT WATER, AWAITING CUSTER, WHO NEVER CAME—A BOLD STROKE FOR LIBERTY SUCCEEDS AND REVEALS TO THEM THEIR BUTCHERED COMRADES.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs from Bismarck, under date of July 6, the following additional details of this horrible butchery:

In a recent dispatch, I informed you that Custer expected to strike the Indians and give them battle on the 24th. As stated, he left the mouth of the Rosebud on the 22d, with twelve companies of the Seventh Cavalry, striking the trail where Reno left it, leading in the direction of the Little Horn, a branch of the Big Horn. On the evening of the 24th, scouts reported fresh trails, and on the morning of the 25th discovered an Indian village twenty miles above the mouth of the Little Horn, about three miles long and half a mile wide, fifteen miles away. Custer pushed his command rapidly through. They had made a long march, in all seventy-eight miles, in the twenty-four hours preceding the battle, and when near the village struck an abandoned tepee. While the Indians were moving in hot haste as if in retreat, Reno, with seven companies of the Seventh Cavalry, was ordered to the left to attack the village at its head, while Custer, with five companies went to the right and commenced a vigorous attack. Reno felt of them with three companies of cavalry, and was almost instantly surrounded, and after an hour or more of desperate fighting, during which he lost Lieuts. Hodgson and McIntosh, Dr. DeWolf, and twelve men, with several Indian scouts killed, and many wounded, he cut his way through the Indians, crossed the river, and gained a bluff 300 feet in height, where he intrenched and was soon joined by Col. Benton with four companies. In the meantime the Indians resumed the attack, which had abated in vigor for an hour or so, making repeated desperate charges, which were repulsed with great slaughter to the Indians. They gained higher bluffs, however, than the one occupied by Reno, and as their arms were longer range and better than those of the cavalry, they kept up a galling fire until nightfall. During the night Reno strengthened his position and was prepared for the attack which was received at daylight. The day wore on. Reno had lost in killed and wounded a large portion of his command, forty odd having been killed before the bluff was reached, many of them in hand-to-hand conflict with the Indians, who outnumbered them ten to one, and his men had been without water thirty-six hours. The appeals of the wounded for water were indeed heartrending, while the others were almost exhausted, in many instances their tongues protruding from their mouths, and few could speak aloud. They tried to eat crackers but could not moisten them, while the grass blades, which some ate to give relief, clung to their parched lips. In this state of affairs they determined to gain water at all hazards, and Col. Benton made a rally with his company and routed the main portion of the Indians who were guarding the approach to the river, to which the soldiers volunteered to go with camp-kettles and canteens for water. The Indian sharp-shooters were nearly opposite the mouth of the ravine through which the brave boys approached the river, but the attempt was made and though one man was killed and seven wounded, the water was gained and the command relieved. When the fighting ceased for the night, Reno caused his animals to be likewise relieved, and further prepared for the attack, which he knew would be resumed on the next morning. Officers and men kept in good heart, but all wondered what had become of Custer. There had been forty-eight hours of fighting and no word from their respected commander.

Twenty-four hours more of fighting and suspense ensued, when the Indians abandoned their village in great confusion. Then Reno knew that succor was near. Gen. Terry, with Gibbon's command, and his own infantry had arrived, and, as the comrades in arms met, strong men wept on the necks of each other. After congratulations to the gallant commander for his successful defense, inquiries were made for Custer, but none could tell where he was. Soon an officer came rushing into camp and related that he had found Custer dead, stripped naked, but not mutilated, and near him his two brothers, Col. Tom and Boston Custer; his brother-in-law, Col. Calhoun, and nephew, Col. Yates; Col. Keogh, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Crittenden, a son of Gen. Crittenden; Lieut. Sturgis, a son of Gen. Sturgis; Col. Cooke, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Harrington, Dr. Lord, Mark Kellogg, the Bismarck *Tribune* reporter, the only correspondent with the expedition, and 190 men and scouts. Custer went into the battle with companies C, L, I, F, and E, of the Seventh Cavalry, the staff and the non-Commissioned staff of his regiment, and a number of scouts, and only one Crow scout remains to tell the tale. All are dead. Custer was surrounded on every hand by the Indians, and his men and horses fell as they fought on the skirmish line or in the line of battle. Custer was among the last to fall, but when his cheering voice was no longer to be heard the Indians made easy work of the remainder. The bodies of all, save the *Tribune* correspondent alone, were stripped and most of them horribly mutilated. Custer's was not mutilated. He was shot through the body and through the head. Kellogg lay in the field as he fell, undisturbed. The Indians lost heavily in the battle. When Terry reached their village the camp was strewn with robes gaudily painted, with finely-dressed hides and interesting or valuable Indian trinkets. In a burial tent they left nine of their chiefs, whose spirits had flown to the happy hunting-ground arrayed most gorgeously. In the ravines the dead, were abandoned by the Indians, evidently in their solicitude for the wounded. Here was found the Crow scout who survived the battle by hiding in a ravine. He believes their loss to have been greater than the loss of the whites, for in the battle they were so much more numerous and were the assaulting party after the first dash. Col. Reno and his officers agree with this estimate. The village numbered 1,000 lodges, and many willow tepees had been added within a few days. It is believed by those who fought that the warriors must have numbered 4,000. The casualties foot up 261 killed, and 52 wounded. Thirty-eight of the wounded were brought to Fort Lincoln, and the remainder excepting the three who died, were cared for on the field. Charley Reynolds was also killed. Reynolds, with Kellogg, De Wolf, Reed, Boston Custer, and Lord were the only citizens killed.

HAYES.

His Letter Accepting the Nomination for the Presidency.

Columbus, O., July 8.

The Hon. Edward McPherson, the Hon. William A. Howard, the Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, and others, Committee of the Republican National Convention:

Gentlemen—In reply to your official communication of June 17, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that, under Providence, I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people.

I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments grew up, based upon the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule—the true rule—that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted the system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction; it has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments. But gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of the members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity; it is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured; it obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy; in every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress, to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties; it ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly established by custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officer any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory.

If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform:

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration, but, believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents can be best accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal-tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the Government which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payments; but the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended until, by constitutional amendment, the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the full enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon distinction of race, or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration, and to capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed, "the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old." The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all, "a recognition without reserve or exception."

With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general Government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people, both, and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between the North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency, and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare, solely, in appointments, and the speedy, thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs; and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity, and happiness. Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

R. B. Hayes.

LAND GRANTS.

Republican Gifts to Railways and Corporations—278,758 Square Miles of Territory, Equal to 211 States the Size of Rhode Island, Presented to Monopolies—An Area Greater than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana Taken From Settlers.

"We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people."—*Cincinnati Platform.*

"Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands, and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than twice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth to tillers of the soil."—*St. Louis Platform.*

SCHEDULE OF LAND GRANTS TO CORPORATIONS AND MONOPOLIES SINCE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS BEEN IN POWER.

State.	*Year.*	*Corporation.*	*Number of acres.*
Wisconsin	1866	Breakwater and ship canal	200,000
Michigan	1865	Portage Lake ship canal	200,000
Michigan	1866	Portage Lake ship canal	200,000
Michigan	1866	La Belle ship canal	100,000
Alabama	1871	S. Alabama railroad	576,000
Alabama	1869	Alabama and Chattanooga railroad	897,920
Louisiana	1871	New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad	1,600,000
Arkansas	1866	Cairo and Fulton	966,722
Arkansas	1866	Memphis and Little Rock	365,539
Arkansas	1866	Little Rock and Fort Smith	458,771
Arkansas	1866	Iron Mountain railroad	364,000
Missouri	1866	Cairo and Fulton R. R.	182,718
Missouri	1866	St. Louis and Iron Mountain	1,400,000
Iowa	1866	Burlington and Missouri River	101,110
Iowa	1864	Chicago and R. I. R. R.	116,276
Iowa	1864	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	342,406
Iowa	1864	McGregor and Missouri River	1,536,000
Iowa	1864	Sioux City and St. Paul	256,000
Iowa	1864	Sioux City and Pacific	580,000
Michigan	1866	Jackson, Lansing and Michigan (regrant)	1,052,469
Michigan	1865	Flint and Pere Marquette	586,828
Michigan	1864	Grand Rapids and Indiana	531,200
Michigan	1865	Bay de Noquet and Marquette	128,000
Michigan	1865	Marquette and Ontonagon	243,200
Michigan	1862	Chicago and N. W.	375,680
Michigan	1865	Chicago and N. W.	188,800
Wisconsin	1864	West Wisconsin	675,000
Wisconsin	1864	St. Croix and Lake Superior	350,000
Wisconsin	1864	Bayfield Branch	215,000
Wisconsin	1862	Chicago and N. W. (regrant)	600,000
Wisconsin	1864	Portage and Superior	750,000
Minnesota	1865	St. Paul and Pacific	500,000
Minnesota	1865	St. Paul and Pacific Branch	725,000
Minnesota	1865	Minnesota Central	290,000
Minnesota	1865	Winona and St. Peters	690,000
Minnesota	1864	St. Paul and Sioux City	150,000
Minnesota	'64–'66	Lake Superior and Mississippi	800,000
Minnesota	1866	Minnesota Southern	735,000
Minnesota	1866	Hastings and Dakota	350,000
Kansas	1863	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	800,000
Kansas	1864	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	1,200,000
Kansas	1864	Union Pacific, Southern branch	500,000
Kansas	1866	St. Jo. and Denver	1,700,000
Kansas	1866	Fort Scott and Gulf	17,000
Kansas	1866	Southern branch Union Pacific	1,203,000
California	1866	Placerville and Sacramento	200,000
California	1866	Central Pacific, Oregon branch	1,540,000
California	1867	Stockton and Copperopolis	320,000
Oregon	1866	Oregon and California	1,660,000
Oregon	1870	Oregon Central	1,200,000

Year.	*Corporations.*	
1862–70	Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Kansas Pacific railroads	35,000,000
1864–70	Northern Pacific railroad	47,000,000
1866	Atlantic and Pacific R. R.	42,000,000
1871	Southern Pacific R. R.	3,000,000
1862–64	Central Pacific R. R.	245,166
1871	Texas Pacific R. R.	13,400,000
Wagon Roads.		
From 1862 to 1871, chiefly in Northwest,		4,000,000

Total acres *not* reserved for free homes,	175,845,405
Total number of acres bestowed in land grants since 1827	206,000,000
Granted by Democratic party in 34 years	30,154,595
Granted by Republican party in 15 years	175,845,405
Democratic grants per annum	1,000,000
Republican grants per annum	12,000,000

	Sq. miles.	*Areas of States.*	*Sq. miles.*
Republican land grants	274,768	Maine	35,000
		New Hampshire	9,300
		Vermont	10,200
		Massachusetts	7,800
		Rhode Island	1,300
		Connecticut	4,700
		New York	47,000
		New Jersey	8,000
		Pennsylvania	46,000
		Delaware	2,100
		Maryland	11,000
		Ohio	40,000
		Indiana	33,800
			256,200

Cincinnati and St. Louis—The Vital Difference.

There is a profound and essential difference between the action of the Republican Convention at Cincinnati and that of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis; and it is something which the American people cannot too carefully or too wisely consider. It is something plain and easy to understand, and the simplest statement is sufficient to make it palpable to any mind.

In each of these conventions there were two great and distinctly-defined parties or divisions, and these divisions were quite as broadly marked among the Republicans as among the Democrats. One of these divisions was composed of reformers, men desiring to put an end to corruption, venality, and fraud in legislation and administration; while the other division just as earnestly desired to perpetuate the existing system.

In the Republican Convention the reformers were promptly voted down. They had Benjamin H. Bristow, a well-tried reformer, for their candidate, but the highest number of votes he received was 126 out of 756, the remainder being divided between Messrs. Blaine, Conkling, Morton, and Hartranft, the chief of them a notoriously corrupt man, and all of them representing nothing but the present corrupt system. Finally, after a vehement struggle, during which the reform vote never amounted to more than one-sixth of the whole convention, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Grant's particular friend, and himself a most distinguished representative of corruption, in order to prevent the nomination of Blaine, whom Grant hated, although he was the most corrupt candidate of all, selected, as a compromise, a neutral man of decent reputation, and not in the least a reformer; and he received the nomination of the party. The reformers were thus signally defeated, and their candidate, Mr. Bristow, promptly recognized this defeat by abandoning his fight for reform, resigning his place in the Cabinet, and going home to private life.

This was the way it was done in the Republican Convention; but in the Democratic Convention it was not so. There was the same struggle there between the reform party and the party of thievery and corruption, the one having Samuel J. Tilden as their candidate, and the other having taken up various other candidates for the purpose of beating the reformers. Yet, on the first ballot Mr. Tilden had more than 400 votes out of 759, and on the second ballot he had more than two-thirds of the whole convention, and was nominated on a thorough-going reform platform.

This, then, is the difference of which we speak. The Republicans voted down reform and nominated a candidate pledged to the continuance of the old system; while the Democrats voted down corruption, took reform for their platform, and adopted the most eminent practical reformer in the country as their candidate. Think well of these things, fellow citizens, and then decide how you ought to vote in November.—*New York Sun.*

HAYES.

His Congressional Career—The Record of a Boy Among Men.

[From the Milwaukee News.]

When a man is nominated for President of the United States over the heads of the authors and expounders of all those great measures which, within fifteen years, have altered the whole face of civil affairs, made a virtually new organic constitution, and reversed the polity and principle on which the fathers founded the republic, even though it be confessed that his record is a blameless rather a great one, it cannot be strange that we should take the trouble to patiently run through the *Globe* during the whole period of his official life. This is due to the position in which his party have placed him. But when we announce that the search was so absolutely fruitless as to make us feel ridiculous, all can see that it is a reproach and a shame to insult the office of Chief Magistrate with such a name as Hayes. Read this ye who are not awake to the game played on you by the abler men of the party in putting forward where a statesman ought to be a mere figure-head; a person who, while in Congress, was inconsiderable almost beyond any man that ever sat in the hall. Here is the record:

1866—February 20, Labor petition from constituents.
February 28, Moved $2,000 for a picture.
March 7, Petition to tax oil.
March 16, Joint resolution to punish embezzlement, &c.
April 2, Bill to pay the Eleventh Regiment of Ohio.
April 2, Resolution to carry Smithsonian Library into Congressional Library.
April 3, Eleventh Ohio Regiment again.
April 16, Two resolutions about library documents and privileges.
April 16, Resolution against embezzling again.
April 24, Petition against seceded States.
April 26, Another resolution about privileges of the library.
June 6, Another about library matters.
June 14, Petition of a Southern woman for compensation for property destroyed.
July 27, Reported against purchasing an old manuscript.
December 19, Motion to print unusual number of Librarian's report. Also, petition of one Kleinschmidt for the return of $12.50, excess payment of taxes.
1867—January 7, Petition from Cincinnati Postoffice for more pay. Another local petition.
January 29, Petition of a soldier or two who had lost their discharges.
February 6, Bill requiring authors to furnish library with copy of book.
February 9, Cincinnati Postoffice clerks again.
February 23, Moved to strike out $900 from appropriation bill for portraits of ex-Presidents, because provided for already by other funds.
March 2, Moved to add $2,100 to pay editor of the Madison papers.
March 12, Made a personal explanation of his action in committee about a private claim.

This is the record of a boy among men. No clever lad of 15 in the Union could have done less in Congress. He was never on the floor once but *pro forma*, and then he made a personal explanation about a relatively petty matter. Kleinschmidt—that is to say a very little member of the Smith family—is a German name, and we suppose Hayes' claim to the German vote of the country is to be conciliated by his public course in Congress toward that class of citizens, as follows: He presented Mr. Kleinschmidt's petition for a remission of taxes in the following sum, to wit: $12.50. We do not know whether Mr. Kleinschmidt was a constituent. We will presume he was not, that Mr. Hayes may appear as the father of one measure in Congress. We do not know the fate of it. We fear it failed. But clearly on this despicable record we can afford to be generous. We pronounce, therefore, that Mr. Hayes successfully carried this great measure, and got Mr. Kleinschmidt his $12.50, and, to close all question about it, we will assume it by paying the money ourselves if the treasury refused. We now see why Mr. Schurz supports Hayes. Alas, was humbug ever plainer than the machinators at Cincinnati have exemplified it!

Sketch of Gov. Hendricks.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, of Indiana, who was yesterday placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is five years younger than Mr. Tilden, having been born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. When he was only 3 years old his father removed to Shelby county, Indiana, and that State was his home ever afterward. Mr. Hendricks received a liberal education, and graduated from Hanover College in 1841, after which he studied law in the office of the late Judge Thomson, of Chambersburg, Pa., and was admitted to the Franklin county Bar in 1843, the distinguished jurist, Jeremiah S. Black, being at the time the presiding Justice of the courts of the county. He returned to Indiana immediately after coming to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. Success was not long in coming to the young lawyer, and he soon acquired not only a competence but a high place at the bar. He had not been long at the bar, however, when he began his political career. In 1848 he was chosen a member of the Indiana Legislature, and in 1850 he served in the State Constitutional Convention. During the next five years he was a representative in Congress, and in 1855 President Pierce appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office. He continued to hold this position under Mr. Buchanan's administration until 1859, when he resigned. In 1860 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated by Henry S. Lane. Lane was soon afterward chosen United States Senator, and in 1863 Hendricks became his colleague in the Senate. At the time the Democracy was a very weak minority in that body, but Mr. Hendricks succeeded in making a great reputation in the Senate both as a statesman and a lawyer. He was active and outspoken in opposition to the Republican measures of the time, among them the bill overturning the old State Governments of the South, the Civil Rights bill and the Freedman's Bureau bill. In the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson he played an important part, and added greatly to his reputation as a lawyer. In a single term in the Senate Mr. Hendricks acquired a position of great prominence before the country, and he placed himself so far forward in his party that since 1868 he has been generally regarded as among the available Democratic candidates for the Presidency. But for the Greeley movement he might have been nominated in 1872, and this year his chances for the first place on the ticket were destroyed by the inflation folly of the West.

After his retirement from the Senate in 1869 Mr. Hendricks returned to the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, but was not long allowed to remain out of public life. After Greeley's nomination at Baltimore Hendricks was induced to accept a nomination for Governor of Indiana, in order to strengthen the Presidential ticket, and, after a bitter canvass, he was elected by a small majority, the rest of the ticket, except the Superintendent of Public Instruction, being lost to the Democracy. The personal popularity of Gov. Hendricks carried him through, but he had the advantage of having an opponent against whom the temperance sentiment of his State was arrayed. He has made an acceptable Governor, and had offended only in one respect—by signing a local option liquor bill, which was subsequently repealed.

Gov. Hendricks is a man of strong and generous instincts. Socially he is one of the most agreeable men in public life, and he carries the urbanity for which he is noted into the court room as well as the executive chamber. No one meets him without being charmed with his society. He possesses a fund of wit and anecdote which make him a charming companion. His words are felicitously chosen, his sentences always well constructed and his elocution fluent and easy. His house is full of books and paintings, and, although not a scholar in the higher sense, he is well versed in literature and has been an especially close student of English and American oratory. In business affairs he is careful, methodical and prompt—liberal without being extravagant—and he has the reputation of being an honest man. His name on the ticket is expected to add materially to Tilden's strength in the West; but whether this will prove the case can only be tested in the November crucible.

Gov. Tilden's Advice to the Young.

State of New York, Executive Chamber,
Albany, June 26, 1876.

My Dear Sir: I regret that my official and personal engagements are so pressing that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for me to be present at the commencement at Schenectady on Wednesday next.

When I had the pleasure of seeing you, some time since, I explained to you that I could scarcely expect to find time to prepare an oration or formal address, but might take as a theme of extemporaneous remark an idea which I expressed to you. I venture now to repeat it.

It is to inculcate in these young men the benefits as well as the duty of adhering firmly to a high ideal of conduct in the careers on which they are about to enter, and to assure them that with ability, energy, and patience they can achieve all the objects of an honorable ambition, if not exactly on their own terms, certainly without abasing that lofty standard which in the retrospect they will wish to have observed; while, if for an earlier success, they compromise their ideals, the moral injury to themselves and the loss of just public or social esteem can never be repaired. Character and reputation are slow of accretion, and cannot be suddenly acquired to surmount success in the undue pursuit of wealth or power with honors which are reserved for self-denial and sacrifice.

The fitness of her graduates for the practical work of life has been a special aim of Union College. I am glad that under your guidance are being added a thorough and precise instruction and training.

I congratulate you and the college on the increasing success which year by year is attending it, and heartily wish for this honored institution, and you and the young gentlemen I would have been glad to meet, every prosperity in all the future. I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

Samuel J. Tilden.

To President Potter, Union College.

Another Southern Outrage.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin.]

Commander Chas. A. Babcock, of the United States navy, was buried yesterday afternoon under circumstances that must have been peculiarly gratifying to his friends, and that were certainly so to all thoughtful and well disposed citizens of New Orleans who witnessed the ceremonies. The spectacle of a United States officer who had been conspicuous for courage and activity during the late war, followed to the grave by individuals and organizations that had been equally conspicuous as identified with the Confederate cause, was at once significant and grateful. Besides being a tribute to the personal worth of the deceased, and the respect in which his memory was held, it bespoke on behalf of the Southern people a good feeling vastly to their credit. Next behind the column of the regular military in the ranks of the funeral cortege marched the remnant of that distinguished local organization known as the Continental Guards, together with many gentlemen known for their devotion to the South during its period of trial, and for their services on the side to which Capt. Babcock had been opposed.

Patriotic Advice.

The writer of this, several weeks ago, listened to a conversation between Gov. Tilden and a gentleman who has been one of the leaders of the Governor's friends at St. Louis. The question arose as to possible difficulties that might be encountered in securing the adoption of a sound platform by the National Convention. The Governor was asked what course should be taken in case some compromise of principles might be necessary to secure his nomination. "Sacrifice your candidate," was his prompt, almost abrupt reply.

The words show what kind of man is Gov. Tilden. He knows no such thing as compromise where principle is involved. He can be swerved neither to the right nor to the left from what he regards as his path of duty.

Happily neither the compromise of principle nor the candidate's sacrifice has been demanded. A sound platform and a man of iron will and inflexible purpose to stand upon it, is the gift of the Democracy to the country.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Ohio Takes the Field.

The following letter, from Gen. George W. Morgan, of Ohio, gives the brightest possible promise of Democratic union and of Democratic victory in the great contest now begun for Centennial reform:

"Mount Vernon, O., July 1, 1876.

"Hon. John G. Thompson: This is the extreme moment in our country's history. The first thing to be done is to drive from power the oppressors and plunderers of the people. That done, all other questions can be determined. In the meanwhile all personal ambitions must give way to the public good. I regret that I cannot be with you in person, but I will be with you in heart, hope, and devotion for the cause of reform and the maintenance of individual and public liberty. Tilden and Hendricks can and must be elected.

(Signed) "Geo. W. Morgan."

Speaker Kerr's Greeting.

I sincerely rejoice in bold and faithful declarations of principles and duty made by the National Democratic party at St. Louis, and I regard it now as the highest public duty of every Democrat and of every true friend of reform and an honest administration throughout the country, to give to the every way excellent and desirable ticket nominated there a hearty and vigorous support. Victory will surely reward proper and honorable efforts in their behalf and bring safety, reform and prosperity to the country. M. C. Kerr.

A Fact that is Eloquent.

Less than two years ago Samuel J. Tilden was elected Governor of New York. It was the year after the panic. The people felt poor and they demanded a reduction in the expenses of the Government. The taxes for 1874 were $16,000,000. The taxes for 1876 are $8,000,000. There is no humbug, no sham, no false pretenses about that. It is one of those solid, substantial facts which touch the pocket, and influence the judgment of every citizen of every community in the State, for every man is a tax-payer.—*Utica Observer.*

The Reform Candidate.

Hon. S. J. Tilden: The man is the platform, and the ring-breaker of New York will prove the ring-breaker of the nation. All who really desire honest money, diminished taxes, pure administration, unfettered trade and the restoration of a true national feeling, in the place of a wretched sectionalism, will rally to his support. Parke Godwin.

The Ants of Africa.

When they grow hungry, the long file spreads itself through the forest in a front line, and attacks and devours all it overtakes with a fury that is quite irresistible. The elephant and the gorilla fly before this attack. The black men run for their lives. Every animal that lives in their line of march is chased. They seem to understand and act upon the tactics of Napoleon, and concentrate with great speed their heaviest forces upon the point of attack. In an incredibly short space of time the mouse, or dog, or leopard, or deer, is overwhelmed, killed, eaten, and the bare skeleton only remains. They seem to travel night and day. Many a time have I been awakened out of sleep and obliged to rush out of the hut into the water to save my life, and, after all, suffered intolerable agony from the bites of the advance guard, who had got into my clothes. When they enter a house they clear it of all living things. Cockroaches are devoured in an instant. Rats and mice spring around the room in vain. An overwhelming force of ants will kill a rat in less than a minute, in spite of the most frantic struggles, and in less than another minute its bones are stripped. Every living thing in the house is devoured. They will not touch any vegetable matter. Thus they are, in reality, very useful (as well as being dangerous) to the negroes who have their huts cleared of all abounding vermin—such as immense cockroaches and centipedes—at least several times a year. When on their march the whole insect world flies before them, and I have often had the approach of a bashikouay army heralded to me by this means. Wherever they go they make a clean sweep—even ascending to the tops of the highest trees in pursuit of their prey. Their manner of attack is an immense leap. Instantly their strong pincers are fastened, and they only let go when the piece gives way. At such a time this little animal seems animated by a kind of fury which causes it to disregard entirely its own safety and to seek only the conquest of its prey. The bite is very painful. The negroes relate that criminals were, in former times, exposed to the path of the ants as the most cruel manner of putting them to death.

Health and Longevity.

It would seem from statistics gathered by medical men that invalids are more likely to attain a great age than are the healthy and robust; and that life assurance companies would be wise to accept them as patrons, instead of rejecting them, as is now the custom. In a recent lecture by Dr. R. Southley, it is declared that:

"Health and longevity are not synonymous; neither are health and great muscularity. The most muscular men, great prize-fighters, men who could fell an ox with their fists, have been known to be always ailing, and complaining about themselves. The state of perfect training, regarded by those who know little of it as a condition of the most perfect health, is rather one of morbid imminence. Longevity, like height, is a race attribute, but it does not signify health. The three oldest people I ever knew—women who reached respectively 89, 98, and 100—were valetudinarians, and had been so nearly all their lives."

A Canadian Senator has resigned his seat for a peculiar reason. He has never been willing to trust himself on a railroad train, and last winter traveled from Quebec to Ottawa in his own sleigh to attend the session of Parliament. The fatigues and hardships of the trip were so great that he will not encounter them again, and so he has determined to retire from public life.

DRUGS.

H. A. Tremaine & Co.

(Successors to R. W. Ellis & Co.)

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

A FIRST CLASS Drug Store.

DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS,

Patent Medicines,

TOILET & PERFUMERY ARTICLES

Prescriptions Compounded at All Hours.

Cor. Main and Huron Sts.

1564

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Annual Statement, JANUARY 1, 1875.

Accumulated Assets	$6,555,8[illegible]
Liabilities, including reserve	5,843,8[illegible]
Surplus belonging to Policy-holders	711,9[illegible]
Annual income	2,820,3[illegible]
Amount of Insurance in force	54,998,9[illegible]

THIRTY DAYS OF GRACE ALLOWED ON PAYMENT OF RENEWALS.

No restriction on Travel. Prompt and liberal payment of claims.

CLAIMS PAID IN 1874, $600,000.

Total death claims paid in last eight years $3,000,000.

G. A. WATKINS,
No. 10 Bank Block, Detroit,
Manager for Michigan.
JOHN SEARS, Dist. Agent, Ann Arbor, Mich.
1538

FIRE INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY WITH

FRAZER & HAMILTON,

Who represent the following safe and trustworthy Fire Insurance Companies:

FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, Incorporated 1820.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1876, - $3,289,798.[illegible]

AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, Incorporated 1810.
Assets, - - $1,250,0[illegible]

WESTCHESTER FIRE INS. CO.
Assets, - - - $859,7[illegible]

Northwestern National FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.
Assets, - - $881,425.[illegible]

Michigan State Ins. Co. OF ADRIAN.
Assets, - - $327,493.[illegible]

The State Insurance Co. OF LANSING.
Assets, - - - $175,0[illegible]

OFFICE OVER THE SAVINGS BANK
Ann Arbor, Michigan.
1568

"THE VIBRATOR"

1000 SOLD LAST SEASON WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION

This is the famous Threshing machine that has "swept the field" and created such a revolution in the trade, by its MATCHLESS GRAIN-SAVING AND TIME-SAVING principles.

THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, so incident with other styles of Threshers, can be SAVED by this Improved Machine, *sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses* of threshing.

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work *when others utterly failed.*

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Raddles," "Beaters," "Pickers," etc., are *entirely dispensed with;* less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs; no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

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