

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING... ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

TERMS, \$2.00 a year, or \$1.50 in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 w, 2 w, 3 w, 1 m, 3 m, 6 m, 1 year.

Business Directory. DONALD MACLEAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

W. J. HERDMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

J. C. McPARRLAND, Surgeon and Mechanic.

W. H. JACKSON, Dentist, Office corner of Main and Washington streets.

H. G. K. FRIEBAUER, Attorney at Law.

W. CLARK, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public.

W. W. WARDEN, 30 South Main Street.

JACK & SCHMIDT, dealers in Dry Goods.

RICH & ABEL, dealers in Dry Goods.

W. M. WAGNER, dealer in Ready-Made Clothing.

FREDERICK SCHAEFERLE, teacher of the PIANO, VIOLIN and GUITAR.

NOAH W. CHEEVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

EVERYBODY SAYS THAT REVENUAUGH

Photographer of Ann Arbor.

WINSLOW BROS. 32 East Huron Street.

PICTURE FRAMES, BRACKETS AND VIOLIN STRINGS.

J. H. NICKELS, Dealer in Fresh & Salt Meats.

THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK.

W. A. LOVEJOY, Tobacconist!

FINE-CUT AND SMOKING TOBACCOS.

At No. 7 East Huron-st.

BERBACH & SON, Druggists and Pharmacists.

12 South Main St.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

TOILET ARTICLES, TRUSSES, ETC.

Special attention paid to the furnishing of Chemicals, etc.

VOLUME XXXI.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1876.

NUMBER 1596.

"NEWS FROM THE WAR."

Two women sit at a farmhouse door, Bristle reading the news.

Peace smiles in the cloudless heaven above; Peace rests on the landscape fair.

But not one ray of peace glimmers from those angry, dark eyes.

Look at that face: one like a rose from the garden of heaven.

Yet, though one is young and the other old, With the same soft glow they shine.

Nothing to them the charms of that hour—The glory of the western skies.

Deeper the shadows of twilight fall, When sudden breaks on the holy calm.

The younger glances had found it first—That record so sad and brief.

"Mortally wounded," she said, "and lying there, with his head under a winged arrow of dread and grief."

He, on the battle-field far away, In the interval of his truce, her voice.

But the sunning summer, that came and went, Can never, never, never.

"Mortally wounded," she said, "and lying there, with his head under a winged arrow of dread and grief."

"I dare say, Flor," "But I want you to look at it."

"Why, for a hundred dollars?" "Pay five hundred dollars for a handkerchief for you?"

"Yes, indeed. All other girls have them, although certainly this is a little, the least little, of the kind."

"Do you suppose I carry \$500 bills in my pocket?" "It makes no odds. Your check-book, then."

"I have my heart on it, it's such a beauty. If you only look at it—look at the wreath of flowers, all so delicately shaded; here the close work in the light, yonder the open work in the shade."

"Non-sense, Flor; I can't see anything of the kind in that piece of stuff."

"That's because your eye isn't educated, sir. Mine is; for I have studied other people's lace till I could almost work them."

"You are a young lawyer, just entering upon your career, but which probably he practices, but which he never practices empirically."

"What do you think of round dances, on the whole?" "I don't care, if you mean, if such an article as I replaced here."

"I believe these little trifles are rather costly, and, if you will procure one—"

"My dear Mr. Malvin, what in the world are you talking of?" cried Mrs. Barnett.

"To replace Miss Mercier's handkerchief, if you will be so good as to make the purchase."

"Like this?" said Mrs. Barnett, holding up the limp rag by one corner.

"Oh, that is too good! cried Mrs. Barnett, with a peal of laughter."

"I believe these little trifles are rather costly, and, if you will procure one—"

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poor one. When he married he was going to get, not take, and at present he had nothing to give.

It was among these people that he happened to meet Rosa Mercier.

She had come from a distant land, and was visiting his pleasant acquaintance;

And certainly the house was pleasant still after her smothering little presence.

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breaking again into its distinctive measure, and, exerting his will, he controlled their steps, and paused at last beside Mrs. Barnett, and with a low bow, and without a word, gave Rosa back into the lady's arms, and passed into the crowd and out of the place, and home to his lonely rooms.

It was daybreak before he sought repose, walking the floors till then, hardly knowing what he did or what he thought.

He would give the world for Rosa Mercier's love, but he would not give his pride. To him that pride meant self-reproach, to marry her, the child of fortune, meant either to sell himself for a price, or to reduce her to trouble and wretchedness in which her love might soon wear out. He did not doubt that love now, without a syllable of speech he felt sure of it.

While it thrilled him wildly and deeply, cast a sudden shadow of regret, his only hope, and earned him that which he would have given for nothing.

Presently the love would pass, and some one would make her happier would claim her. At length, with mischievous and malicious looks, he carried his pockets of the gloves, handkerchiefs, and trifies there, and went to bed, with the sun coming through the curtain, and worn out in body and mind, slept, to the blessed and thorough oblivion of all the world.

When he awoke it was late in the day. All his trouble roused him late, but in a moment all his will to resist it rose too. He dressed himself leisurely; he meant to call that night on Miss Mercier, to see her late, and to give her the gloves, which he had taken from his pocket and to have tossed upon the table there. It was not on the table; it was nowhere in the room. In answer, he instituted an inquiry concerning the thing. Yes, indeed, Susan had seen it, and thought it was so yellow and soiled she would take it down and wash it.

"Lose, sir, it was the dirtiest little rag," she said, "and I had just washed it."

"Good heavens!" he cried, with a horrified flash of remembrance of having seen it in the street, and to have been the more precious it was, and that never was washed on any account except by people who did nothing else. "Let me have it at once." And in five minutes afterward Susan stood before him holding the rag in her hand.

"I'll give you five dollars for it," he said, "and if you will let me have it, I'll give you ten more."

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HEAVENLY FIREWORKS.

The August Epoch of Meteors and Fire-Balls—Former Great Star Showers.

The earth having now fairly entered that portion of its orbit round the sun during which it comes in contact the first time this year with meteoric showers, we may look during the next few days for displays in the heavens of fireworks on a magnificent scale.

It is true that meteors appear in their grandest aspect and in greatest number every thirty-three years, but this law, as determined by observation of astronomers, is not unchangeable. The phenomena occur to a greater or less extent twice every year, August and November.

The origin of meteors was long without receiving a satisfactory explanation, that most generally accepted being that they were caused by the existence of inflammable gases in the atmosphere. The ignis fatuus, no doubt, is produced in this way, for it has been found to proceed from a person walking toward it.

But the immense velocity of the meteors that appear in August and November, which is about equal to twice that of the earth in its orbit, or thirty-six miles in the hour, is not accounted for in any manner by the ignis fatuus theory.

It is now generally accepted that the average height of the meteors, as indicated clearly that they are not of terrestrial but cosmical origin—that is, they originate from the interplanetary regions, and that they have been shattered into pieces traversing space, and being brought within the sphere of the earth's attraction, precipitate themselves upon its surface.

Moving with the great velocity mentioned by those accustomed to hear of aerolites, Prof. Thomson, of the British Association, says that they are "small bodies which come into the earth's atmosphere, and the instant they touch its surface are heated beyond the point of fusion or even of volatilization, and the consequence is that they are speedily and completely burned down and reduced to impalpable powder."

"The brilliancy and color of meteors are variable; some are as bright as Venus, others as bright as Sirius. Some are white, the remainder yellow, orange or green. The problem of their origin must be regarded as the same with that of the asteroids, revolving around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter."

Some astronomers consider their origin precisely the same as that of the comets, which may be regarded as only meteors of vast size.

On the evening of 1799 a fearful and sublime shower of shooting stars was witnessed by Humboldt at Cumana, in South America, and is thus described: "Toward the morning of the 13th of November, 1799, we witnessed a most extraordinary phenomenon of the sky. Thousands of bolides and falling stars succeeded each other during the four hours. Their direction was very regularly from north to south, and from the beginning of the phenomenon there was not a single meteor that equalled in extent to three diameters of the moon which was not filled every instant with bolides or falling stars. All the meteors left luminous traces or phosphorescent bands behind them, which lasted seven or eight minutes after they had disappeared."

The shower of Nov. 13, 1838, and is especially noteworthy because of the regularity of the periodicity in these phenomena. Over the northern portion of the American continent the spectacle was of the most imposing grandeur, and in many parts of the country the population was terror-stricken at the awfulness of the scene.

The slaves of the Southern States supposed the world was on fire, and filled the air with shrieks of horror and cries for mercy. The shower of 1866 was anticipated with great interest, and the Government made arrangements to be made to announce the occurrence during the night of Nov. 14 by ringing the bells from the fire towers. The display, however, was not witnessed in this country, but in England, where it was seen from the Greenwich Observatory. Another shower of less extent occurred in 1867, and a record has been kept at the Naval Observatory, Washington, of the number of shooting luminous bodies that appeared in the months of August and November in each year since.

The Countries in the Fight. There is a good deal of difference in the provinces and principalities which are battling more or less with Turkey at this time. Servia is the largest and most powerful State, with the most spirited and progressive people, and has reached the highest stage of material and moral development. Montenegro is the other independent power in alliance with Servia, a small State with a mountainous country and no rich resources, but a people of great energy and courage; her isolation has given her people a singular mixture of austere virtues, barbaric ignorance and warlike ferocity. Between these two lies Bosnia, a province of Turkey, a part of which is Herzegovina. Bosnia contains about 600,000 male population (the women are not counted in the Turkish census), very evenly divided between Turks and Christians, the former representing converts from the old nobility, the latter the descendants of the ancient serfs. Next to Servia, on the Danube, lies Bulgaria, another province of some what different race and character, although Christians. All of these people belonged to the old Servian empire, which was overthrown by the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but in Bulgaria the nobility were exterminated, leaving the serfs, who have never attained the political spirit of the provinces nearer Christendom, although they have clung to their old religion. They have seceded from the Greek Church, and constitute a Christian communion of their own. They are thoroughly under the Turkish thumb, and are not counted good fighting stock.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A Wholesome Lesson. There is a wholesome lesson for children in the following little story, and it may not be unprofitable to the many grown-up ones who take a strange delight in the painful exhibitions of men under the influence of liquor: A little girl in Reading, Pennsylvania, saw an old drunken man lying on a door-step, the perspiration pouring from his face, and a crowd of children preparing to

THE TURCO-SERVIAN WAR.

The Defeat of the Servians—What Next? (From the New York Tribune.) There is no longer any doubt that the Servian line of defense has been completely broken, and that the whole country now lies open to Turkish invasion.

Gen. Tchernoff has shown that he is no match for Osman Pasha; he has probably been outgeneraled from the beginning, and his whole campaign must be set down as an inglorious failure. We cannot assume that a people so warlike and so eager for the present conflict as the Servians have shown any lack of bravery; but the most gallant troops in the world lose both faith and force when they feel that they are badly commanded. If the report be true that Gen. Tchernoff failed to send reinforcements to Gurgusovatz in time to save the place, his incompetency is equivalent to treason.

For the past fortnight the movements of the Turkish army have been so rapid and well directed that the chances now opened to it is sure to be seized. The two roads into the valley of the Morava—one from Gurgusovatz to Banja and Alexinatz, and the other from Saischar to Paratitz (Prince Milan's headquarters)—were rapidly and completely cut off by the Turkish forces. The rapid advance of the Turks will open for them the way to Belgrade, before reaching which the Danube gives them a new base of supplies. If the struggle were solely between Servia and Turkey, the speedy triumph of the latter power might now be accepted as certain.

But the interests involved extend far beyond the question of the independence of a province or two. The latter is the very least of them. The features of long-delayed yet inevitable religious conflict become every day more apparent. The horrible massacre in Bulgaria, incredible as they seemed at first, have been severely exaggerated. The religious fanaticism of Islam has helped Osman Pasha to his victories, and the march of the Turks through Servia will leave only blood and ashes behind it. Such devices as are employed in Constantinople, of enlisting Chloves in the ranks of the army, and of mixing with the cross and crescent, side by side, deceive Europe no longer. Even in England the conventional pro-Turkish feeling is rapidly dying out; the London Times yesterday simply gives us the bare facts of the case, and has been spreading and growing for two months past, until it has become something very like indignation at the cool, indifferent attitude of the Government. Even the plea of maintenance of the Ottoman Empire in Europe, so often used as a necessity, will have little weight in the face of such evidence as has now been furnished to the world.

The defeat of Servia is thus coincident with an increase of sympathy for the interests she represents. If fortune further deserts her arms—as is most probable—it will be impossible to prevent that sympathy from moving to her aid. On the other hand, the late war has established a new policy of non-intervention towards such a situation. It is already responsible for several weeks of slaughter. If either a European war or a barbarous and intolerable peace is to be avoided, the great powers must agree upon some temporary truce, and enforce a complete pacification upon the basis of complete and guaranteed protection to all the Christian subjects of Turkey.

A Turkish Pasha. Albert Wolff writes for the Courier des Etats Unis: To understand the Turks it is necessary to see them at home. The one who has astonished me most in certain of his Highnesses' remarks is Fazyl Pasha, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt. He is known to Parisians. They have seen his Highness either upon the Italian, or at Baden, or at Rembours. With us, he was a man of the world, and he has been in our country, at least once. He is a man of the world, and he has been in our country, at least once. He is a man of the world, and he has been in our country, at least once.

A College of Cookery. At last a practical step has been taken toward emancipating the people from the vast field of bad cookery. We know of no department in domestic economy which is so sadly in need of reform, especially in the United States. Mr. William Emerson Baker, of the sewing machine firm of Greyer & Baker, has given to the Government of Massachusetts and to other trustees a farm of fifty acres and \$50,000, to form a college of cookery. Cookery is to be taught as an art— which it certainly is—and the pupils are to be instructed in the most scientific and artistic methods of wholesome cookery. The horrible pies, fried meats, hot bread, and other dyspepsia-generating compounds, together with the inappreciable concoctions produced by the verdant Misses, and the like, are to be banished forever, and instead of their kitchens are to be tenanted in future by culinary artists able to prepare, varied and healthfully, the vast variety of food this country affords.—Scientific American.

The Length of Days. At London, England, and at Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has 16 1/2 hours. At Stockholm, in Sweden, the longest day has 18 1/2 hours. At Hamburg, Germany, and at Danzig, Prussia, the longest day has 17 hours, and the shortest 7 hours. At St. Petersburg, in Russia, and at Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest day has 19 hours, and the shortest 5 hours. At Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has 21 hours, and the shortest 2 1/2 hours. At Wardens, in Norway, the day lasts from May 21 to July 2, without interruption.

A Plucky Woman. An old lady in California refused to allow a railroad corporation to lay rails through her property. The track-layers took advantage of Sunday—a day on which she could not appeal to the courts—and put down the rails. She was outwitted, but not defeated. When the locomotive came along over the branch line she took up a position on the track and would not stir. The locomotive backed out and left her at her post.

Effects of Lightning. A singular occurrence lately transpired in the northern part of Putnam and the southern portion of Dutchess counties, New York. After a violent thunder-storm, accompanied by an unusual amount of chain lightning and torrents of rain, dead wild-geese were picked up by the hundred. Numbers of them had previously been observed alive in the shallow ponds in the vicinity, and they were seen to act strangely during the storm, as though they had been fired upon. The heads of the dead fowl were badly torn and in some cases their feathers were burned to a crisp and their bodies burst open.

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

ELECTORAL TICKET.

For Electors of President and Vice President—AL LARGO—GEORGE W. N. LOYD, of Wayne. —AUSTIN BLAIR, of Jackson.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—WILLIAM L. WEBBER, of Saginaw. For Lieutenant Governor—GEORGE H. HOWLAND, of Kent.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second Congressional District, composed of Hillsdale, Leavenworth and Washtenaw Counties, will be held at the Court House in the city of Adrian, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, A. D. 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Each county will be entitled to four delegates for each Representative in the State Legislature. FRANK RALEIGH, Chairman. Dated, August 8, 1876.

SPEAKER KERR is in a critical condition at Rock Aldon Springs, Va., and sinking rapidly.

MR. WEBBER'S letter accepting the nomination for Governor, is out, and is full of pith and point. We shall give it to our readers next week.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, son of one President and grandson of another, has written a letter in which he says that he will vote for Samuel J. Tilden for President.

GRANT has turned economist at the last, and signs the River and Harbor bill under protest: protesting that he won't expend any of the moneys for any object not purely national.

THE Republican Senate tacked a provision to the Postoffice Appropriation bill restoring the franking privilege, but it didn't go through the Democratic House. Stick a pin there.

IT THOSE Germans who used to boast "we fight with Sigel" wish to vote with Sigel they will have to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. That is what Gen. Sigel says he shall do.

GOV. HENDRICKS has issued a proclamation commanding the railroad brakemen who are stopping trains to disperse, and advising them that the laws must be obeyed. He does not propose to call on Washington for aid.

THE Democrats of the Fourth Congressional district have nominated Hon. Henry Chamberlain; and in the Fifth district, Hon. Myron Harris, of Ottawa, a member of the present Legislature, is the candidate. Both nominations might have been bettered.

THE Secretary of War has issued an order to Gen. Sherman to hold all spare troops ready for use in the South. To protect all citizens in the exercise of the rights of suffrage he puts it to carry the South for Hayes by the use of the bayonet is what he means. The Conservatives of the South must give no pretense or excuse for the use of troops.

THE House adopted a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of school funds for sectarian institutions; but the Senate amended it and then failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote. It is the Republican Senate which blocks the wheels. So that electing a dodger of the Cincinnati platform is disposed of.

WE BELIEVE in making the campaign aggressive instead of defensive, and do not therefore propose to fool away much space or time in defending Mr. Tilden against the attacks of Republican organs or speakers. However, we permit a contributor to use space enough this week to refute and effectually dispose of three or four of the leading slanders which constitute so large a part of the Republican campaign stock in trade. Read the article carefully and preserve it for future use.

Messrs. Willits and Cutcheon spoke for Hayes and Wheeler at Ann Arbor Opera House last night. —Ypsilanti Commercial.

AND never a word did they say about Hayes and Wheeler, or their qualifications for the offices for which they are candidates. Had their hearers not known who Hayes and Wheeler were they would have been none the wiser when Willits and Cutcheon got through than when they commenced. And this was the first "Republican Rally" of the campaign, —the ratification meeting.

HON. SCOTT LORD, of New York, (Dem.), took the Republican bull by the horns on Thursday last week, by the introduction of a preamble and resolution condemning all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise, "to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage in any State," and demanding "certain, condign, and effectual punishment," in all cases, whether past or future. It was passed with but two negative votes, and only thirty-one voted against the preamble, and those because they thought it tacitly admitted the perpetration of such outrages,—which they denied. Will Bro. Cutcheon read this preamble and resolution when next he arrays the Democratic party on this issue?

MR. WILLITS told his constituents at the Opera House meeting on Friday evening last, that the hard times, the depression in business, the lack of confidence which prevents a revival, were in no way chargeable to administrative corruption, to official extravagance, or upon any party. Individual extravagance is at the bottom of all our ills, public and social, our would-be Congressman would have the voters believe. In proof, he ventured the assertion that there were now, in this Congressional district, ten pianos for every one owned in it in 1861. In further proof, he declared that he "well remembered when the first \$1,500 bill was introduced into Congress (that is where Willits resides), and that it was a curiosity and a wonder. And now such bedroom sets are to be found all through the district." Perhaps that may be, though we think there is reasonable doubt about the figure, \$1,500; but conceding such individual extravagance (which really exists only in Mr. Willits's mind), we mistrust he will have hard work to convince the mechanic who is out of work, or the laboring man who does not know where his morrow's dinner is to come from, that his extravagance has bred the corruption in high places; that his extravagance has caused government officials to rob the treasury; or that his extravagance has led the Senate of the United States to refuse its assent to measures of economy, to a reduction of the number of office-holders and their salaries, and the consequent increase of taxation. Not individual extravagance is at the root of the calamities now staring the people and the nation in the face, but governmental—both legislative and executive—imbecility, official dishonesty and corruption. Mr. Willits would do well to change his tune.

MR. S. M. CUTCHERON thought he made a telling point at the Opera House meeting on Friday evening last, when he charged that the "Confederate Doorkeeper" of the "Confederate House" had discharged sixty-seven Union soldiers, employes in various capacities and filled their places with Confederate soldiers. Now Mr. Fitzhugh may not be, as he imagined, "a bigger man than old Grant," nevertheless Mr. Cutcheon should do him justice. In the last House there were 153 employes under the doorkeeper, of whom but 19 were Union soldiers, either able bodied or wounded, so that Mr. Fitzhugh by no possibility could have discharged 67. In the present House there were under Mr. Fitzhugh, February 4, two full months after the House was organized, and when the corps was complete, 123 employes,—a saving of 30 employes and their salaries. Of these, 35 men had served in the Union army,—almost double the number of Union soldiers given places by Mr. Fitzhugh's predecessor,—and only 10 in the Confederate army. Of the whole number, 109 took the "iron-clad oath," (does Mr. Cutcheon know what that is?) and only 14 took the modified oath. 11 of Mr. Fitzhugh's appointments were colored men. Will Mr. Cutcheon repeat his slander when again he speaks his piece?

IT is eleven years since the close of the war of the rebellion, eleven years and more since Gen. Grant accepted the surrender of the rebel army, through its commanders, guaranteeing officers and soldiers against trial and punishment for their crimes against the Union. It is eleven years that the work of "restoring" the Union has been going on, and yet we are told that rebellion is rampant to-day all through the South, that the Union is bound together only by "a rope of sand," that slavery is not dead but only sleeps, and that the Republican party must be continued in power or the fruits of the war lost. It is almost eight years since Gen. Grant, the man who uttered the words "Let us have peace" was placed at the helm, and yet we are told that "there is no peace," that the nation slumbers on the brink of a volcano, and that nothing but four years more of Grantism will prevent ruin and immediate destruction. Eleven years of peace and eight years of Grant, and every interest in the broad land staggering under the burdens of depressed business, and bankruptcy and ruin staring states and cities and people in the face; eleven years of peace and eight years of Grant and no star of hope in the future. And is such imbecility to be continued? Is not a change desirable and necessary?

THE Kalamazoo Gazette raises the point of Judge Keightley's inability to an election to Congress,—not a very tenable one, however, as it is not within the province or power of the Michigan Constitution to define and prescribe the qualifications of a member of Congress or other United States officer. The Detroit Tribune sees the point, refers to the case of Judge Sutherland, exactly parallel, and adds: "Did the Gazette also fail to notice that last week nearly a score of votes were cast in the Eighth District Convention of its party for Judge Moore, Mr. Sutherland's successor?" And did the Tribune fail to notice or remember that Judge Moore is not a judge, and has not been within a year.

WHILE Cutcheon was fighting the war over again at Ypsilanti, on Saturday evening last, and giving the old rebels and to-day "confederates," as he sees fit to style the Democrats, particular fits, an old soldier in his audience took the wind out of him by exclaiming, "What brigade were you in?" The only time I met you during the war was when I was home on furlough." Cutcheon had a flea in his ear just at that moment, and showed no signs of hearing. "Discretion is the better part of valor" was the motto that tied Cutcheon's tongue just then.

FREDERICK H. POTTER, at present Mayor of Saginaw City, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighth district. He is a young man of excellent repute, a member of the banking firm of Burrows & Potter, and will honor himself and the district if elected.

AN INDICTMENT AND ANSWER.

It was the misfortune of the Republican party that in 1872 its best men and purest leaders felt constrained to withdraw from it their allegiance. The men who, like Chase, Sumner, and Greeley, had rocked the cradle of the party and led it by the hand from infant feebleness to the full maturity of its strength, saw that the perpetuation of the party in power assured ill for the prosperity and happiness of the common people of our common country. They therefore came out from it, shook the very dust from their feet, and washed their hands of all responsibility for its future. Before the whole nation they charged it with incompetency, with lack of statesmanship, with the fell policy of hate and discord and sectional animosity, with keeping alive for party ends the angry feelings engendered by civil war, and last, but not least, with a degeneracy and corruption in the civil service that had been hitherto unknown. And the men so charging, be it remembered, were the fathers of the party. When a child is deserted by those who have carried it in their bosoms, dandled it upon their knees, and proclaimed themselves the responsible authors of its existence, it may be well supposed that somewhere something is radically wrong. Since that time four years have passed, each successive year marked by revelations more shameful than disgraced the preceding. President Woolsey, in the dignity of his old age, speaking as a scholar and as a patriot, comes out in his retreat to say that for the last ten years the country has been steadily growing politically worse. To-day the indictment against the party is simply unanswerable. A country can endure almost anything save fraud, peuliation, and corruption. These caused both Greece and Rome to go to pieces. Such things are simply the ruin of a country, and are the shadows of its political destruction. Public virtue is the vital spark in the body politic of a republic; and when that dies the political life of a nation dies with it. Was ever a party summoned before the bar of public opinion to answer such an indictment for fraud and corruption as is the Republican party in the coming election? The indictment shows "a Vice-President censured and disgraced; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as lawmakers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched or enriching friends by percentages levied off the profits of contracts with his department; an ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdemeanors." And in conclusion, it might be added, the Bristows, Jewells, and Pratts forced to retire because they were honest men at war with thieves!

What is the answer made to this indictment for shameful moral and political guilt. It comes in the shape of the Cincinnati convention endorsing the administration, and the administration leaders nominating Hayes, and Hayes endorsing the aforesaid endorsement of the administration, and last of all, Gen. Grant endorsing and congratulating Hayes in order that everything may be lovely and nothing lacking. It comes too in the shape of vile slanders of its prosecutors and its opponents. Slanders doubly false and wicked as we shall prove. What shall be thought of a party putting in such an answer to such an indictment? A party that has to fall back upon lies and slanders is near its deserved end.

SLANDER FIRST. That Samuel J. Tilden was in 1868 the author of an electrifying printed circular whose purport was fraud upon the ballot box. In answer it is said that his name was used without his knowledge or consent, and the proof is to be found in the testimony taken by a Republican committee of investigation appointed by a Republican Congress, and sitting in New York City in December 1868. See Report No. 31, 40th Congress, 3rd session, page 257. The following is an extract from that testimony:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN sworn and examined. Question. State to the Committee what relations you bore during the last political campaign to the political parties in this State. Answer. I was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Q. Look at this circular annexed to the testimony of John T. Hoffman, purporting to be issued by you, and state to the Committee whether you were the author of it or not. A. I was not. Q. Do you know personally who was the author of it? A. I do not. Q. State whether you, as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, distributed this circular by the mails yourself, or procured it to be distributed. A. I did not. I did not know of its being done, and did not authorize it to be done. Q. Do you know anybody who did it? A. I do not except as a matter of mere surmise. Q. Do you know whether Mr. Tweed did it or not? A. I do not.

All of which very effectually disposes of this infamous charge, being slander number one. SLANDER SECOND. That Samuel J. Tilden was chairman of the platform committee of the Chicago convention in 1864, which put forth the famous "peace platform," and that he heartily favored it. In answer we present the letter Manton Marble, a man whose personal honor has never been questioned by the bitterest political foe:

Your telegram has been shown me. Gov. Tilden was not chairman of the platform committee of the Chicago National Convention in 1864; James Guthrie, of Kentucky, was. Gov. Tilden opposed in committee that portion of the resolution, saying: "After four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war," etc. He got it struck out and even refused to agree to the resolution, and was distributed irregularly to the Convention. It was then irregularly reported to Gov. Tilden at all stages referred to agree to the resolution, and sent a message by me to Gen. McClelland, advising him to discard it in his letter of acceptance. Governor Tilden, moreover, made a speech in the New York Legislature against the same resolution, which I reported by me to the New York World and

correctly cited by the Courier-Journal. I was personally present in the New York Legislature in 1864, and was a member of the committee in the adjoining room. MANTON MARBLE.

This statement of Mr. Marble cannot be impeached, and besides is essentially corroborated by Hon. A. C. Baldwin of this State, who was a member of the platform committee, and who asserts that "Mr. Tilden joined vigorously in denouncing that portion of the platform." All of which quite effectually disposes of slander number two.

SLANDER THIRD. That Samuel J. Tilden is a dishonest railroad vulture, having disgraced himself in transactions with the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Co. The effectual answer to this charge is that the New York Tribune, a warm supporter of Hayes' election, stamps it an emphatic lie. In its issue of Aug. 8th, 1876, it said:

The answer of Gov. Tilden and other defendants concerned in the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company transaction, is long, but perspicuous and to the point. It shows that the company was immensely benefited by the accountancy of the new president, and that the amounts paid Mr. Tilden for legal services were for specific work and his charges were less than they might justly have been. In short, there is no apparent occasion for the throwing of this business in the faces of some of Gov. Tilden's opponents who so vigorously indulged.

All of which, coming from the political opposition answers fully lying charge number three.

SLANDER FOURTH. That Samuel J. Tilden was hand in glove with Wm. M. Tweed until the exposure of his iniquity was made by the New York Times. The answer to this charge is equally conclusive—not less so we imagine because taken from the Times itself. In the first place the Times was engaged in praising Tweed as a reformer, who had placed New York City and all Manhattan Island under obligations to him—this being but one year previous to its exposure of him, and while he was engaged in getting the Tweed charter which gave the ring complete control of the city. The proof of this is to be found in a Times editorial of April 8th, 1870:

Senator Tweed is in a fair way to distinguish himself as a reformer. Having gone so far as the adoption of the new election law and charter, he seems to have no idea of turning back. Perhaps, like Macbeth, he is under the influence of some "re-creating" agent as tedious as old Goliath, but at all events he has put the people of Manhattan Island under heavy obligations to him. We trust that Senator Tweed will manifest the same energy in the advocacy of this last reform which has marked his actions with regard to the Tweed charter, and that the nation will put New York into the hands of the ring.

In the second place Mr. Tilden was actually opposing Tweed and his gang before the exposure, and while the Times, together with the Republicans in the Legislature, were sustaining and aiding them. The proof comes in the form of a Times editorial of April 12th, 1870:

Let us be thankful—only we have a vague idea that the Republicans were rather useful to the authors of the new charter in the recent contest. But for the Republicans and Young Democracy (Mr. Tilden and his friends) might be at the top of the tree, and the grand names hanging all of a row in the lower branches. Mr. Hall and his associates will doubtless show a proper appreciation of the assistance rendered them by the Republicans in the money was crying, "War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt."

And in a Times editorial of May 13, 1871:

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is among the numerous Democratic lawyers who regard the late repeal of the law against Tammany and Sweeney as an outrage upon the people. Also in a Times editorial of Aug. 17, 1871:

There were a few indignant protests against the scheme (charter of 1870) uttered by such high-toned Democrats as Samuel J. Tilden and others of his character; but they were without effect, for Tweed and Sweeney had the votes already bought up.

That the ring charter of Tweed's could not have passed without the aid of the Republicans in the Legislature, and that it received such aid, appears from the following Times editorial of April 13, 1870:

The passage of the new charter and of the election law, the latter by far the most substantial reform of the two—could not have been secured without the help of the Republicans in the Legislature, and hence the credit of such reforms as it is of the Tweed Democracy.

From the above editorials the proof is positive that Tilden was not hand in glove with Tweed, and that while Tilden, the Young Democracy, and the New York World were crying "War to the knife, and knife to the hilt," the Times was the party hand in glove with Tweed.

In the third place, after the exposure Mr. Tilden was the man who carried the war into Africa, as every one knows, and that he actually held up the hands of the Times editors when they were almost ready to give up the fight, will appear from Tilden's reply to the Times published in 1873—words that have never been disputed:

About the middle of August, 1871, I stopped a few days at Saratoga. There I met Mr. George Jones of the Times. I had known him twenty years. He spoke freely to me, and I saw no indication that he thought the battle was over. He seemed, rather, to feel its stress. I appeared to him in the field at the proper time. Often afterwards, when I met him, he referred to that casual interview with apparent satisfaction. Some five or six weeks later—Mr. Green was in as substitute for Mr. Conolly—I went into the Comptroller's office. There sat Mr. Jennings, of the Times, and his colleague, Mr. Jones. The former said: "We want an interview with you." Mr. Green kindly gave us a room in the basement. I had no objection to the interview, and was not able liberally to say, that the content was too exhausting to be continued very long. I steeled out my hand to him and said: "I do of good cheer! We shall win this fight."

accustomed to denounce the ring judges of Tweed, and began the movement for judicial reform which ended in their impeachment and forced removal. We take it that these slanderous charges are sufficiently answered by the above. They were answered too by the people of New York in 1874, when they elected Mr. Tilden Governor by over 50,000 majority over Dix, who had himself been elected in the preceding contest by the same majority. They were answered in 1876 when Tammany Hall, the Canal ring and the baser elements of the party conspired to defeat him in the St. Louis Convention. They will be answered again in November next when an outraged and plundered people will have elevated him to the highest position within their gift.

The repetition of these false and malicious charges shows that the Republican party depends for its success on blinding and deceiving the people. It sees that its only hope lies in trickery and fraud. These charges reverberating through the empty air, and adulated heads of Republican leaders, is the cry of "stop thief!" coming from white sepulchres that within are full of dead men's bones and all uncleanliness. W.

COMMENTING on the canvass and balloting for Attorney-General in the late Democratic State Convention, the Lansing Republican, the editor-in-chief of which journal occupied a seat upon the platform at the reporters' table, says: "The fact being brought out that Atkinson had supported Isaac Mars-ton for Attorney-General in the spring of 1875, sentence of political death was immediately executed on him. This will be the fate of every sympathizer with the Republican party, if the old Democratic Soldiers gain a victory."

Overlooking the fact that Isaac Mars-ton didn't run for "Attorney-General in the spring of 1875," or at any other time, and, therefore, that Col. Atkinson couldn't have "supported" him, we only desire to suggest to our cotemporary that Mr. Atkinson was not beaten because he was an Irishman, nor because of the charge that he gave aid and countenance to the election of Mars-ton as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1875. Mr. Morris was brought into the field early, his friends, active, wide-awake, live young men, had pushed him vigorously, as the candidate and only candidate of the Ninth district; while Mr. Atkinson's name was not mentioned in connection with the nomination until within a few minutes of the ballot. It was the fable of "the early bird" over again.

J. WEBSTER Childs "fell into line" on Friday evening last and followed Messrs. Willits and Cutcheon with that same old speech he has been rehearsing for years. There was nothing in it to make a note of, and his appearance on the platform was significant only as indicating that he takes his defeat in the Congressional Convention in better part than two years ago, and that his friends of the farming class, who a fortnight ago thought it of the utmost importance that a farmer (Childs had told them so) be sent to Congress, have received new light on the subject, and will not carry out their threats to "kick over the traces." Has Childs received assurances of support for the Senator-Chandler, or does he expect to succeed Chandler as Secretary of the Interior? Perhaps he proposes to succeed Watts as Commissioner of Agriculture, and superintend the distribution of garden and "posy" seeds,—about the "heftiest" part of the duties of that office.

MR. EVARTS is a sort of Republican candidate for Governor of New York, and the Sun says that "the Everts party is increasing;" more than that, the Sun says that it "has gained twenty-five per cent. within a few days past." And the same Sun within a few days past the "witty" Choate, the "ornamental and transcendental" Curtis, and the "brave" Gen. Barlow. Rush Hawkins has become a "convert," and is the "gain" the Sun chronicles. Speaking further of Mr. Everts as a candidate, the same journal remarks: "All we have said that he would advocate the election of the Democratic ticket this autumn; but we apprehend his valuable services will be more needed on the other side. And again: "It is hinted that Mr. Everts's professional business is too lucrative to be given up for the office of Governor. That objection might apply to his running as a Democratic candidate; but if he runs as a Republican, it will not interfere with his law business at all, except before election." Isn't the Sun disposed to treat the candidate of Mr. Curtis—the man who never lets the opportunity slip to condemn Grant while he is the staidest defender of Grantism—a little too lightly?

MR. WILLITS told his auditors on Friday evening that 40 years ago he came to this country with his father; that it took three days to come out from Detroit; that he owes his education and culture and all he is to Washtenaw County; that twenty-one years ago he "spoke" his little piece at the University and went out into the world; that the bones of his parents rest just up the Huron; that he has a warm heart towards the citizens of old Washtenaw and hopes that they will have a warm heart towards him in November; that such Democrats as we have in Michigan were honest, loyal, and to be trusted, but that the party held the Union to be a league rather than a nation; that he hadn't read Tilden's letter of acceptance very closely, but if he could digest it he would tell them more about it when he comes again; that he feared Mr. Tilden was a sham reformer, and much more of the same sort. And telling them this, he failed to denounce the corruptions of the party in power, or to guarantee for Hayes any better administration than we have had under Grant. In fact, the audience was left in doubt whether or no Mr. Willits knew that Hayes was the Republican candidate. He didn't get this side the rebellion.

CONGRESS adjourned sine die on Tuesday at 7:30 P. M., and without passing the usual number, at the last hour, of doubtful appropriation and extra compensation bills. So much to the credit of a Democratic House.

MACK & SCHMID

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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,

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TO BE FOUND AT

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No. 20 South Main Street.

Sewing Machines

THE SINGER, NEW DOMESTIC, And the HOWE.

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

Needs for all Machines

SINGER MACHINES

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

Second door east of Post Office, Ann Arbor, Mich. I. L. GRINNELL, Agent.

GEORGE W. CROPSEY,

Late of the firm of CLARK & CROPSEY, and A. KEARNEY, late of Texas, under the firm name of KEARNEY & CROPSEY, General Establishments at No. 32 South Main St., Ann Arbor, and propose to do

Crocery Business

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

A First-class Eating Department.

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

Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, and all Country produce, and delivered to any part of the city. Remember the place. 33 South Main Street. KEARNEY & CROPSEY. 1580

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 ninety; and that part of the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of section ninety, lying north of the turpentine; in all 100-00 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 or five years. For terms apply to GEO. E. HAND, or H. J. BEAKERS, Detroit, 1574 1/2

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 by 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. D. CARTER, Agent.

BILL HEADS AND STATEMENTS AT THE ARGUS OFFICE Corner Main and Huron Street.

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

MAY 28, 1876.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXP., STATIONS, EXP. MAIL, EXP. Includes routes to Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, etc.

GOING EAST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXP., STATIONS, EXP. MAIL, EXP. Includes routes to Chicago, Detroit, etc.

GOING WEST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXP., STATIONS, EXP. MAIL, EXP. Includes routes to Saginaw, Flint, etc.

GOING EAST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXP., STATIONS, EXP. MAIL, EXP. Includes routes to Detroit, Ann Arbor, etc.

GOING WEST.

DETOIT, HILLSDALE & INDIANA RAILROAD.

GOING WEST. —1876— GOING EAST.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXP., STATIONS, EXP. MAIL, EXP. Includes routes to Hillsdale, Indiana, etc.

Centennial Exhibition

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Great International Exhibition, designed to commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of American independence, opened May 1st 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 products, and agricultural products ever exhibited in the grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated at the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Fairport Park, all highly improved and ornamented, and the Company have erected at the Main Entrance the largest and most magnificent building ever constructed,—five of these covering an area of fifty acres, and containing a total of one hundred and fifty 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.

It will be the most direct, convenient and economical way of reaching Philadelphia, and this great Eastern line will be open for greater distance by train to and from Philadelphia will pass through a GRAND CENTENNIAL DEPOT, which the Company have erected at the Main Entrance of the Exhibition grounds, for the accommodation of passengers who wish to stop at or start from numerous large hotels contiguous to this station and the Exhibition,—a convenience of the greatest value to visitors, and for greater distance by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is THE ONLY THROUGH TRAIN LINE OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS. Excursion trains will also stop at the Entertainment of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Elm Stn., on the week.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls some thousands of miles of roadway, forming the principal lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, and other important cities, and carries over a million passengers annually, and is supplied with heavy steel rails, upon a deep bed of broken stone ballast, and its engines are all of iron & steel. Its passenger trains are equipped with every known improvement for comfort and safety, and its freight trains are equipped with every improvement for the thorough and safe conveyance of the heaviest loads. The Company are constantly making improvements in their rolling stock, and will be prepared to build up their own shops, locomotives and passenger cars, and to furnish all the material and labor necessary to the unequalled resources at the command of the Company, and to meet the requirements and demands 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, the most beautiful and varied scenery in America.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD line are surpassed. Meals will be furnished at suitable hours and ample time allowed for enjoying them. EXCURSION TICKETS are reduced rates, and will be sold at all principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the West, and will be valid for use on the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Centennial.

SAM'L D. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent, Buffalo, N. Y. FRANK T. BAILEY, Western Passenger Agent, Buffalo, N. Y. 15011

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

National Centennial Route

THE FOE OF PAIN TO MAN AND BEAST.

C. R. C.

HON. AUSTIN BLAIR

Will discuss the issues of the campaign at the OPERA HOUSE THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Very dry. That's a fact. The Council is to meet Monday evening.

Mrs. Henriques and daughter (Sarah) returned from their year's stay in Southern California on Tuesday.

Mrs. Bennett, Secretary of the University, is having a good work done upon the trees in and around the University grounds.

WEST POINT CADET.—The Secretary of War has notified Representative Waldron to nominate a legally qualified candidate for appointment as cadet to the Military Academy at West Point.

CHURCH BREVITIES.—The Rev. Wm. Campbell, pastor of the M. E. Church at Saline.

Real Estate Notes.—The following transactions in real estate have been recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds.

Go to the Mountains of Colorado. By the Atlantic, Topik & Salika Railroad.

Tilden and Reform.

Come, let us live as once we lived, Obedience to our laws—The Constitution as it is.

Come, strike now, while the iron's hot! Remember Washington!

Come, now's the time! 'Twere better, far, We all sleep in our graves.

The Michigan Democrat.—At the recent Democratic State Convention the following resolutions were adopted.

1. The Democracy of Michigan, in convention assembled, affirm their abiding faith in the traditional principles of the Democratic party.

2. We declare that the supreme object of political action at the present time is to bring about such reform in public administration as shall remove from office the men and the party whose corruptions have dishonored the republic.

3. In the declaration of principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis we recognize as just and explicit statement of Democratic principles and an unanswerable plea for the necessity of reform.

4. The Democracy of Michigan demand in our public servants, both State and national, honesty, capability and fidelity as guaranties of good government.

5. We declare our devotion to the Federal Constitution, with all its amendments, and insist that it is the paramount duty of every State government to protect in the enjoyment of all their rights all law abiding citizens of whatever nationality or color.

Go to the Mountains of Colorado.

By the Atlantic, Topik & Salika Railroad. The new and popular line from Atchison and Kansas City via the beautiful Arkansas Valley.

Centennial Excursionists. Will, of course, wish to see the sights comfortably and cheaply.

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Estates of Samuel Hutchinson.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw. In re: the estate of Samuel Hutchinson.

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Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage made and delivered by Charles Wheeler to William Cross.

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Commercial.

Ann Arbor Market. ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, AUG 17, 1876.

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New Advertisements.

Public Schools. The Public Schools of this city open for the coming year.

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Wool Wanted!

Or what is about the same thing, I want the money that buys it.

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Perfection.

Improvement secured. CORANSEY'S PROTECTOR.

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JOE T. JACOBS, 24 S. MAIN ST., CLOTHIER.

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.

Large assortment of ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HOSIERY, at very low prices.

We offer 100 Dozen Ladies' White Cotton Hosiery, excellent quality, 10c per pair; 50 Dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, warranted all linen, 75c per dozen.

W. WAGNER'S SPRING STYLES. Bought in NEW YORK from first hands FOR CASH, and is offering them at VERY SLIGHT ADVANCE over New York Cost.

A Large stock of FURNISHING GOODS. W. WAGNER, 21 SOUTH MAIN ST. ANN ARBOR.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The total receipts of the Philadelphia Exposition for the first three months exceed \$1,000,000. The total admissions for that period were 2,860,000.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has been nominated for Mayor of New York on the workmen's ticket.

The first wire of the East river bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn, was stretched across the river on the morning of the 14th inst. About 5,000 people were present, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

Advances from the Big Horn expedition to the 15th cavalry, had effected a junction with Gen. Crook's division. The columns were informed numbered 2,100 fighting men.

This Chicago fire (a twelfth) has been the most disastrous in the history of any city in the world.

WILD BILL, the well known Indian scout, was recently killed at Deadwood City, in the Black Hills, by one Bill Sutherland.

A REPORT comes from Sweetwater, Texas, that there are between 2,000 and 3,000 Indians camped on the north fork of the Red river.

THE ENERGETIC measures that were to have made short work of the Cuban insurrection have not come to pass according to promise.

THE PACIFIC SCHEDULE of competition in the Hamburg (S. C.) market has been held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 each.

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OTTEWILLER ON SCHURZ.

The New York Staats Zeitung's Reply to the Rieckle Ex-Senator's Letter.

Mr. Otte willer publishes in his paper the following reply to the letter of ex-Senator Schurz.

In a letter published in our paper Mr. Schurz has recommended that we should have turned back on the pathway which he had pursued for years.

It is rather surprising to analyze his endeavors to dwell upon extraneous matter in so grave a question as the approaching Presidential election.

It is by no means our intention to deny the assertion that a large portion of the inflationists are now in the hands of the Democrats.

Some of our contemporaries seem disposed to question the truth of our statement that a negro man who was killed in the late war.

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BRITISH JUSTICE.

The Four-Way Deal of Dealing with Swindlers—Four Treatment Bankers Sentenced to Jail.

It is to be hoped that the excitement of a swindling canvass, Americans will not fail to observe the picturesque fact of four of the most prominent men in London locked up in prison.

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CONDITION AND AIMS OF THE SOUTH.

Abstract of the Speech of Mr. Lamar, Delivered in the House of Representatives.

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TILDEN AND TAMMANY.

A Common Charge Against the St. Louis Nominee Refuted by an Unquestionable Authority.

A report of the New York Herald has interviewed ex-Gov. Allen C. Beach relative to the charge that Gov. Tilden committed a breach of faith.

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THE MARKETS.

What Gov. Tilden Has Done for New York—Taxes Reduced One-Half—Thus Will He Do for the Nation.

During Gov. Tilden's administration about one-half of the State taxes have been remitted. The following statement shows the actual savings through reductions made in 1876.

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Advertisement for H.C.S. (H.C.S. Remains & Co.) featuring 'A FIRST CLASS Drug Store' and 'Continental Building'.