The Michigan Argus.

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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

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Have opened a
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Three doors north of Hall & Marble's, where will b kept a full line of
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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

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OUT OF THE MOUTH OF BABES."

My little niece and I—I read
  My Plato in my easy chair;
And she was building on the floor
  A pack of cards with wondrous care.

We worked in silence, but alas!
  Among the cards a mighty spill,
And then the little ape exclaimed,
  "Well! Such is life! Look, Uncle Will!"

I gave a start and dropped my book—
  It was "Phædo" I had read—
sympathetic current thrilled
  Like lightning through my heart and head.

I eyed with curious awe the child,
  The unconscious sibyl, where she sat,
Whose thoughtless tongue could babble forth
  Strange parables of life and fate.

Yes, such is life! a Babel house,
  A common doom hath tumbled all,
King, Queen and Knave, and plain, and trump,
  A motley crew in motley fall!

We rear our hopes, no Pharaoh's tomb,
  Nor brass could build so sure a name;
But, soon or late, a sad collapse,
  And great the ruin of the same.

Ah, such is life! Oh, sad and strange
  That Love and Wisdom so ordain!
Some ere the Builder's hand have yet
  One card against another lain;

Some when the house is tiny still;
  Some when you've built a little more;
And some when patience hath achieved
  A second, third, or higher floor.

Or should you win the topmost stage,
  Yet is the strength but toil and pain—
And here the tiny voice rejoined,
  "But I can build it up again."

My height of awe was reached. Can babes
  Behold what reason scans in vain?
Ah, childhood is divine, I thought—
  Yes, Lizzie, build it up again!

—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE IRISH LEAR.

BY CHARLES READE.

There is a legend almost as old as Lear, of a father whom his children treated as Goneril and Regan treated Lear; but he suffered and survived, and his heart turned bitter instead of breaking. Of this prose Lear the story is all over Europe, and, like most old stories, told vilely. To that, however, there happens to be one exception, and the readers of this collection shall have the benefit of it.

In a certain part of Ireland, a long time ago, lived a wealthy old farmer whose name was Brian Taafe. His three sons, Guillaum, Shamus, and Garrett worked on the farm. The old man had a great affection for them all, and, finding himself growing unfit for work, he resolved to hand his farm over to them, and sit quiet by the fireside. But, as that was not a thing to be done lightly, he thought he would just put them to the trial. He would take the measure of their affection. Proceeding in this order he gave them each £100, and quietly watched to see what they did with it.

Well, Guillaum and Shamus put their £100 out at interest, every penny; but when the old man questioned Garrett as to where his £100 was, the young man said: "I spent it, father."

"Spent it?" said the old man, aghast. "Is it the whole £100?"

"Sure I thought you told us we might lay it out as we plaised."

"Is that a rason ye'd waste the whole of it in a year, ye prodigal?" cried the old man; and he trembled at the idea of his substance falling into such hands.

Some months after this he applied the second test. He convened his sons, and addressed them solemnly: "I am an old man, my children; my hair is white on my head, and it's time I was giving over trade and making my sowl aisy." The two elder overflowed with sympathy. He then gave the dairy-farm and the hill to Shamus, and the meadows to Guillaum. Thereupon the two vied with each other in expressions of love and gratitude. But Garrett said never a word; and this, coupled with his behavior about the £100, so maddened the old man that he gave Garrett's portion, namely, the home and the home farm, to his elder brothers to hold in common. Garrett he disinherited on the spot, and in due form. That is to say, he did not overlook him nor pass him by, but even as spiteful testators used to leave the disinherited one a shilling, that he might not be able to say he had been inadvertently omitted, and it was a mistake, old Brian Taafe solemnly presented young Garrett Taafe with a hazel staff and a small bag. Poor Garrett knew very well what that meant. He shouldered the bag, and went forth into the wide world with a sad heart, but a silent tongue. His dog, Lurcher, was for following him, but he drove him back with a stone.

On the strength of the new arrangement, Guillaum and Shamus married directly, and brought their wives home, for it was a large house, and room for all. But the old farmer was not contented to be quite a cipher, and he kept finding fault with this and that. The young men became more and more impatient of his interference, and their wives fanned the flame with female pertinacity. So that the house was divided, and a very home of discord. This went on getting worse and worse, till at last, one winter afternoon, Shamus defied his father openly before all the rest, and said: "I'd like to know what would plaise ye. Maybe ye'd like to turn us all out as ye did Garrett."

The old farmer replied, with sudden dignity, "If I did, I'd take no more than I gave."

"What good was you giving it?" said Guillaum; "we get no comfort of it while you are in the house."

"Do you talk that way to me?" said the father, deeply grieved. "If it was poor Garrett I had, he wouldn't use me so."

"Much thanks the poor boy ever got from you," said one of the women, with venomous tongue; then the other woman, finding she could count on male support, suggested to her father-in-law to take his stick and pack and follow his beloved Garrett. "Sure he'd find him begging about the counthry."

At the women's tongues the wounded parent turned to bay.

"I don't wonder at anything I hear ye say. Ye never yet heard of anything good that a woman could have a hand in—only mischief always. If ye ask who made such a road or built a bridge, or wrote a great history, or did a great action, you'll never hear it's a woman done it; but if there is a jewel with swords and guns, or two boys cracking each other's crowns with shillalahs, or a didly secret let out, or a character ruined, or a man brought to the gallows, or mischief made between a father and his own flesh and blood, then I'll engage you'll hear a woman had some call to it. We needn't have recoorse to histhory to know your doin's; 'tis undher our eyes; for 'twas the likes o' ye two burned Throy, and made the King o' Leinsther rebel against Brian Boru."

These shafts of eloquence struck home; the women set up a screaming, and pulled their caps off their heads, which in that part was equivalent to gentle-folks drawing their swords.

"Oh, murther! murther, was it for this I married you, Gullaum Taafe?"

"Och, Shamus, will ye sit an' hear me compared to the likes? Would I rebel against Brian Boru, Shamus, a'ra gal?"

"Don't heed him, avourneen," said Shamus; "he is an ould man."

But she would not be pacified. "Oh vo! vo! if ever I thought the like 'ud be said of me, that I'd rebel against Brian Born!"

As for the other, she prepared to leave the house.

"Guillaum," said she, "I'd never stay a day undher your roof with them as would say I'd burn Throy. Does he forget he ever had a mother himself? Ah! 'tis a bad apple, that's what it is, that despises the tree it sprung from."

All this heated Shamus, so that he told the woman sternly to sit down, for the offender should go; and upon that, to show they were of one mind, Guillaum deliberately opened the door. Lurcher ran out, and the wind and the rain rushed in. It was a stormy night.

Then the old man took fright, and humbled himself:

"Ah! Shamus, Guillaum, achree, let ye have it as ye will; I'm sorry for what I said, a'ra gal. Don't turn me out on the high-road in my old days, Guillaum, and I'll engage I'll never open my mouth against one o' ye the longest day I live. Ah! Shamus, it isn't long I have to stay wid ye, any way. Yer own hair will be as white as mine yet, plaise God! and ye'll be thanking him ye showed respect to mine, this night."

But they were all young and of one mind, and they turned him out and barred the door. He crept away, shivering in the wind and rain, till he got on the lee side of a stone wall, and there he stopped and asked himself whether he could live through the night. Presently something cold and smooth poked against his hand; it was a large dog that had followed unobserved till he stopped. By a white mark on his breast he saw it was Lurcher, Garrett's dog.

"Ah!" said the poor wanderer, "you are not so wise a dog as I thought, to follow me." When he spoke to the dog, the dog fondled him. Then he burst out sobbing and crying; "Ah, Lurcher! Garrett was not wise either; but he would niver have turned me to the door, this bitter night, nor even thee." And so he moaned and lamented. But Lurcher pulled his coat, and by his movement conveyed to him that he should not stay there all night; so then he crept on and knocked at more than one door, but did not obtain admittance, it was so tempestuous. At last he lay down exhausted on some straw in the corner of an outhouse; but Lurcher lay close to him, and it is probable the warmth of the dog saved his life that night.

Next day the wind and rain abated; but this aged man had other ills to fight against besides winter and rough weather. The sense of his son's ingratitude and his own folly drove him almost mad. Sometimes he would curse and thirst for vengeance, sometimes he would shed tears that seemed to scald his withered cheeks. He got into another county and begged from door to door. As for Lurcher, he did not beg; he used to disappear, often for an hour at a time, but always returned, and often with a rabbit or even a hare in his mouth. Sometimes the friends exchanged them for a gallon of meal, sometimes they roasted them in the woods; Lurcher was a civilized dog, and did not like them raw.

Wandering hither and thither, Brian Taafe came at last within a few miles of his own house; but he soon had cause to wish himself farther off it; for here he met his first downright rebuff, and, cruel to say, he owed it to his hard-hearted sons. One recognized him as the father of that rogue Guillaum Taafe, who had cheated him in the sale of a horse, and another as the father of that thief Shamus, who had sold him a diseased cow that had died the week after. So, for the first time since he was driven out of his home, he passed the night supperless, for houses did not lie close together in that part. Cold, hungry, houseless, and distracted with grief at what he had been and now was, nature gave way at last, and, unable to outlast the weary, bitter night, he lost his senses just before dawn, and lay motionless on the hard road.

The chances were he must die; but just at death's door his luck turned.

Lurcher put his feet over him and his chin upon his breast to guard him, as he had often guarded Garrett's coat, and that kept a little warmth in his heart; and at the very dawn of day the door of a farm-house opened, and the master came out upon his business and saw something unusual lying in the road a good way off. So he went toward it and found Brian Taafe in that condition. This farmer was very well-to-do, but he had known trouble, and it had made him charitable. He soon halloed to his men and had the old man taken in; he called his wife, too, and bade her observe that it was a reverend face, though he was all in tatters. They laid him between hot blankets, and, when he came to a bit, gave him warm drink, and at last a good meal. He recovered his spirits, and thanked them with a certain dignity.

When he was quite comfortable, and not before, they asked his name.

"Ah! don't ask me that," said he, piteously. "It's a bad name I have, and it used to be a good one, too. Don't ask me, or maybe you'll put me out, as the others did, for the fault of my two sons. It is hard to be turned from my own door, let alone from other honest men's doors, through the vilyins," said he.

So the farmer was kindly, and said, "Never mind your name, fill your belly."

But by and by the man went out into the yard, and then the wife couldn't restrain her curiosity. "Why, good man," said she, "sure you are too decent a man to be ashamed of your name."

"I'm too decent not to be ashamed of it," said Brian, "but you are right; an honest man should tell his name though they druv him out of heaven for it. I am Brian Taafe—that was."

"Not Brian Taafe, the strong farmer at Corrans?"

"Ay, madam; I'm all that's left of him."

"Have you a son called Garrett?"

"I had, then."

The woman spoke no more to him, but ran screaming to the door: "Here, Tom! Tom! come here!" cried she; "Tom! Tom!" As Lurcher, a very sympathetic dog, flew to the door and yelled and barked fiercely in support of this invocation, the hullabaloo soon brought the farmer running in."

"Oh Tom, asthore," cried she, "it's Mr. Taafe, the father of Garrett Taafe himself."

"Oh Lord!" cried the farmer, in equal agitation, and stared at him. "My blessing on the day you ever set foot within these doors!" Then he ran to the door and halloed: "Hy, Murphy! Ellen! come here, ye divils!"

Lurcher supported the call with great energy. In ran a fine little boy and girl. "Look at this man with all the eyes in your body!" said he. "This is Misther Taafe, father of Garrett Taafe, that saved us all from ruin and destruction entirely." He then turned to Mr. Taafe and told him, a little more calmly, "that years ago, every haporth they had was going to be carted for the rent; but Garrett Taafe came by, put his hand in his pocket, took out thirty pounds, and cleared them in a moment. It was a way he had; we were not the only ones he saved that way, so long as he had it to give."

The old man did not hear these last words; his eyes were opened, the iron entered his soul, and he overflowed with grief and penitence.

"Och, murther! murther!" he cried. "My poor boy! what had I to do at all to go and turn you adrift, as I had done, for no raison in life?" Then with a piteous, apologetic wail: "I tuck the wrong for the right; that's the way the world is blinded. Och, Garrett, Garrett, what will I do with the thought of it? An' those two vilyins that I gave it all to and they turned me out in my ould days, as I done you. No mather?" and he fell into a sobbing and a trembling that nearly killed him for the second time.

But the true friends of his son Garrett nursed him through that, and comforted him, so he recovered. But, as he did live, he outlived those tender feelings whose mortal wounds had so nearly killed him. When he recovered this last blow he brooded and brooded, but never shed another tear.

One day, seeing him pretty well restored, as he thought, the good farmer came to him with a fat bag of gold. "Sir," said he, "soon after your son helped us, luck set in our way. Mary, she had a legacy; we had a wonderful crop of flax, and with that plant 'tis kill or cure; and then I found lead in the hill, and they pay me a dale o' money for leave to mine there. I'm almost ashamed to take it. I tell you all this to show you I can afford to pay you back that £30, and if you please I'll count it out."

"No!" said Mr. Taafe, "I'll not take Garrett's money; but if you will do me a favor, lend me the whole bag for a week, for at the sight of it I see a way to—whisper."

Then, with bated breath and in strict confidence, he hinted to the farmer a scheme of vengeance. The farmer was not even to tell it to his wife. "For," said old Brian, "the very birds will carry these things about; and sure it is knowing devils I have to deal with, especially the women."

Next day the farmer lent him a good suit and drove him to a quiet corner scarce a hundred yards from his old abode. The old farmer got down and left him. Lurcher walked at his master's heels. It was noon and the sun shining bright.

The wife of Shamus Taafe came out to hang up her man's shirt to dry, when, lo! scarce thirty yards from her, she saw an old man seated counting out gold on a broad stone at his feet. At first she thought it must be one of the good people—or fairies—or else she must be dreaming; but, no! cocking her head on one side, she saw for certain the profile of Brian Taafe, and he was counting a mass of gold. She ran in and screamed her news rather than spoke it.

"Nonsense, woman!" said Shamus, roughly; "it's not in nature."

"Then go and see for yourself, man!" said she.

Shamus was not the only one to take this advice. They all stole out on tiptoe, and made a sort of semi-circle of curiosity. It was no dream; there were piles and piles of gold glowing in the sun, and old Brian with a horse-pistol across his knees; and even Lurcher seemed to have his eyes steadily fixed on the glittering booty. When they had thoroughly drunk in this most unexpected scene, they began to talk in agitated whispers; but even in talking they never looked at each other; their eyes were glued on the gold.

Said Guillaum: "Ye did very wrong, Shamus, to turn out the old father as you done; see now what we all lost by it. That's a part of the money he laid by, and we'll never see a penny of it."

The wives whispered that it was a foolish thing to say. "Leave it to us," said they, "and we'll have it all, one day."

This being agreed to, the women stole toward the old man, one on each side. Lurcher rose and snarled, and old Brian hurried his gold into his ample pockets, and stood on the defensive.

"Oh, father! and is it you come back? Oh, the Lord be praised! Oh, the weary day since you left us, and all our good luck wid ye!"

Brian received this and similar speeches with fury and reproaches. Then they humbled themselves and wept, cursed their ill-governed tongues, and bewailed the men's folly in listening to them. They flattered him and cajoled him, and ordered their husbands to come forward and ask the old man's pardon, and not let him ever leave them again. The supple sons were all penitence and affection directly. Brian at last consented to stay, but stipulated for a certain chamber with a key to it. "For," said he. "I have got my strong-box to take care of, as well as myself."

They pricked up their ears directly at mention of the strong-box, and asked where it was.

"Oh! it is not far, but I can't carry it. Give me two boys to fetch it."

"Oh! Guillaum and Shamus would carry it or anything to oblige a long-lost father."

So they went with him to the farmer's cart, and brought in the box, which was pretty large, and above all very full and heavy.

He was once more king of his own house, and flattered and petted as he never had been since he gave away his estate. To be sure he fed this by mysterious hints that he had other lands besides those in that part of the country, and that, indeed, the full extent of his possessions would never be known until his will was read; which will was safely locked away in his strong-box—with other things.

And so he passed a pleasant time, embittered only by regrets, and very poignant they were, that he could hear nothing of his son Garrett. Lurcher also was taken great care of, and became old and lazy.

But shocks that do not kill undermine. Before he reached three-score and ten, Brian Taafe's night-work and troubles told upon him, and he neared his end. He was quite conscious of it, and announced his own departure, but not in a regretful way. He had become quite a philosopher; and indeed there was a sort of chuckle about the old fellow in speaking of his own death, which his daughter-in-law secretly denounced as unchristian, and, what was worse, unchancy.

Whenever he did mention the expected event, he was sure to say, "And mind, boys, my will is in that chest."

"Don't speak of it, father," was the reply.

When he was dying, he called for his sons, and said, in a feeble voice: "I was a strong farmer, and come of honest folk. Ye'll give me a good wakin', boys, an' a gran' funeral."

They promised this very heartily.

"And after the funeral ye'll all come here together, and open the will, the children an' all. All but Garrett. I've left him nothing, poor boy, for sure he's not in this world. I'll maybe see him where I'm goin'."

So there was a grand wake, and the virtues of the deceased and his professional importance were duly howled by an old lady who excelled in this lugubrious art. Then the funeral was hurried on, because they were in a hurry to open the chest.

The funeral was joined in the churchyard by a stranger, who muffled his face, and shed the only tears that fell upon that grave. After the funeral he stayed behind all the rest and mourned, but he joined the family at the feast which followed; and, behold, it was Garrett, come a day too late. He was welcomed with exuberant affection, not being down in the will; but they did not ask him to sleep there. They wanted to be alone, and read the will. He begged for some reminiscence of his father, and they gave him Lurcher. So he put Lurcher into his gig, and drove away to that good farmer, sure of his welcome, and praying God he might find him alive. Perhaps his brothers would not have let him go so easily had they known he had made a large fortune in America, and was going to buy quite a slice of the county.

On the way he kept talking to Lurcher, and reminding him of certain sports they had enjoyed together, and feats of poaching they had performed. Poor old Lurcher had been pricking his ears all the time, and cudgeling his memory as to the tones of the voice that was addressing him. Garrett reached the farm, and was received first with stares, then with cries of joy, and was dragged into the house, so to speak. After the first ardor of welcome, he told them he had arrived only just in time to bury his father. "And this old dog," said he, "is all that's left me of him. He was mine first, and, when I left, he took to father. He was always a wise dog."

"We know him," said the wife, "he has been here before." And she was going to blurt it all out, but her man said, "Another time," and gave her a look as black as thunder, which wasn't his way at all, but he explained to her afterward. "They are friends, those three, over the old man's grave. We should think twice before we stir ill blood betune 'em." So, when he stopped her, she turned it off cleverly enough, and said the dear old dog must have his supper. Supper they gave him, and a new sheep-skin to lie on by the great fire. So there he lay and seemed to doze.

The best bed in the house was laid for Garrett, and when he got up to go to it didn't that wise old dog get up, too, with an effort, and move stiffly toward Garrett, and lick his hand; and then he lay down again all of a piece, as who should say: "I'm very tired of it all." "He knows me now at last," said Garrett, joyfully. "That is his way of saying good-night, I suppose. He was always a wonderful wise dog."

In the morning they found Lurcher dead and stiff on the sheep-skin. It was a long good-night he had bid so quietly to the friend of his youth.

Garrett shed tears over him and said: "If I had only known what he meant, I'd have sat up with him. But I never could see far. He was a deal wiser for a dog than I shall ever be for a man."

Meantime the family party assembled in the bedroom of the deceased. Every trace of feigned regret had left their faces, and all their eyes sparkled with joy and curiosity. They went to open the chest. It was locked. They hunted for the key; first quietly, then fussily. The women found it at last, sewed up in the bed; they cut it out and opened the chest.

The first thing they found was a lot of stones. They glared at them, and the color left their faces. What deviltry was this?

Presently they found writing on one stone: "Look below." Then there was a reaction, and a loud laugh. "The old fox was afraid the money and parchments would fly away, so he kept them down."

They plunged their hands in, and soon cleared out a barrowful of stones; till they came to a kind of paving-stone. They lifted this carefully out, and discovered a good new rope with a running noose, and—the will.

It was headed in large letters finely engrossed:

"The last will and testament of Brian Taafe."

But the body of the instrument was in the scrawl of the testator:

"I bequeath all the stones in this box to the hearts that could turn their father and benefactor out on the highway that stormy night.

"I bequeath this rope for any father to hang himself with who is fool enough to give his property to his children before he dies."

This is a prosaic story compared with the Lear of Shakspeare, but it is well told by Gerald Griffin, who was a man of genius. Of course I claim little merit, but that of setting the jewels. Were I to tell you that is an art, I suppose you would not believe it.—*Harper's Weekly*

River and Harbor Appropriations.

In the River and Harbor bill the following items appear for the improvement of rivers: Mouth of the Mississippi, $100,000; Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas, $65,000; Mississippi, opposite St. Louis, $70,000; Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, $95,000; Upper Mississippi, $30,000; Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, $10,000; Missouri river, about the mouth of the Yellowstone, $10,000; Tennessee river, $200,000; Ohio river, $30,000; St. Mary's river and St. Mary's Falls canal, $100,000; Saginaw river, $30,000; Falls of St. Anthony, $5,000; Great Kanawha river, W. Va., $100,000; Little Kanawha river, W. Va., $5,000.

For harbor improvements: Galveston, Tex., $100,000; Savannah, Ga., $95,000; Baltimore, $60,000; Oswego, N. Y., $50,000; Boston, $25,000; Erie, Pa., $25,000; break-water, Cleveland, Ohio, $40,000; harbor at Toledo, Ohio, $30,000; Chicago, Ill., $5,000; Michigan City, Ind., $35,000; Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron, Mich., $75,000; Grand Haven, Mich., $20,000; Cheboygan, Mich., $15,000; Milwaukee harbor, $20,000; miscellaneous dredging, Superior bay, $37,000; ship-channel in Galveston bay, $28,000; examination, surveys and contingencies of rivers and harbors, $15,000; examination and surveys at the South Pass of the Mississippi river, $15,000.

MIDHAT PASHA'S FALL.

Why the Turkish Prime Minister was Deposed, and Banished from the Country.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* telegraphs as follows: "The cause of Midhat Pasha's fall dates from some time back. The imperious character of Midhat Pasha clashed with the firmness of the Sultan, whose liberal views went far ahead of Midhat's. The constitution disappointed the Sultan by the multiplicity of its reserves and qualifications, and many warm discussions occurred between the sovereign and Minister. The Sultan desired to introduce largely a foreign element into the Turkish administration, and especially to employ Englishmen in leading positions in all departments. His Majesty expressed this desire to Midhat Pasha very strongly on several occasions, and last week took him sternly to task for not having acted upon it. Midhat Pasha replied curtly, and wrote subsequently to the Sultan in undeferential terms. On Friday last the Sultan sent for Midhat Pasha, but the summons was not obeyed. On Saturday Midhat Pasha remained home on the plea of indisposition. On Sunday the third summons was disobeyed, but Midhat Pasha attended the council in the afternoon. Meanwhile the police discovered a secret correspondence which showed that Midhat Pasha was plotting for the overthrow of the Sultan and his own nomination as Dictator. On Monday a peremptory summons brought Midhat Pasha to the palace, suspecting nothing. On entering he was arrested and his letters laid before him. There was no gainsaying the evidence against him, and he asked for mercy. A council of Ministers was called, and Midhat Pasha was offered the choice of leaving the country, or being arraigned before a tribunal on the charge of high treason. He elected to leave the country.

"The letters found disclosed that 3,000 Ulemas were to have gone on Monday night to the palace to demand the abdication of the Sultan. The fall of Midhat Pasha will check no reforms, the Sultan being determined to carry out the constitution in its fullest spirit."

Here is another version, given by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*: "Midhat Pasha's fall was occasioned by his refusal to conclude peace with Servia unless Turkey received guarantees. As a resumption of hostilities was probable in consequence of this resolute policy, the old Court party induced the Sultan to supersede Midhat. Unless the Sultan changes his mind, Edhem Pasha's administration will only pave the way for a Cabinet with a decidedly pacific concession programme."

SEARCHING FOR THE POLE.

Admiral Porter Indorses the Plan of Capt. Howgate for Arctic Explorations.

Admiral Porter has just written a letter to Capt. Howgate regarding the latter's proposed expedition. In it he says: "In my opinion there is an open sea for 200 miles toward the pole; that there are mountains, from which are precipitated the icebergs which lately blocked up Robeson's channel, and that, had Markham's furthest point been exceeded by sixty miles, the pack would have been passed and open water reached again. Every few years we must expect just such a pack as Capt. Nares encountered, which will probably last for a year or two, and will then break up. If, at the moment of breaking up, men and boats are in readiness to take advantage of the opportunity, a great advance could be made toward the pole. There are no greater hardships to be encountered as high as 83 degrees than have heretofore been surmounted by the intrepid explorers of the Arctic regions, and when one reflects that a party from the Polaris drifted 1,800 miles on a cake of ice, and that an infant and its mother were all that time exposed to the inclemencies of the Arctic regions, we ought to have no doubt about a company of strong, active men, well provided with everything necessary to make life endurable in that desolate region."

The letter continues in substance that the greatest difficulty will be found in keeping up the spirits of the men. To do this the Admiral suggests that each member of the crew selected shall have a knowledge of some useful mechanical trade, and that he be kept occupied at this when in winter quarters. "In the event of such an expedition as you propose," the letter continues, "I see a fine opportunity for utilizing the electric telegraph. Wires could be laid along the ground or ice without much danger of their being carried off by the bears or foxes." In conclusion, the Admiral states that he can see no objection to the proposed expedition, and hopes it may succeed.

Gen. Grant and Charles O'Conor.

The Washington correspondent of a Western journal says: "The President to-day, in conversation, alluded more in detail to the interview between him and Charles O'Conor on Sunday last. O'Conor called on the President with Secretary Fish. The President had been previously notified of the fact that O'Connor desired an interview for the purpose of paying his respects, and to offer an apology for the expressions made in a letter written to a friend many years ago, which, in the heat of the campaign, was exhumed and for the first time published. The language used was that "Grant was a drunken Democrat, picked out of the gutters of Galena by the Republican party for the purpose of ruling the nation." O'Conor told the President that he could remember no such letter, and would not deny that he had written it if he did. He begged to say that the charge was without foundation; that he never, of his own knowledge, or from hearsay, had any information upon which such an accusation could be based. The President said that he had never seen the letter, and only knew of its existence from newspaper comments, adding that he had too much experience in having been personally abused himself as a public officer to seek to aggravate this unpleasant phase of public life by searching for matters of this sort published against him. The President says to-day that he deemed the explanation ample, and was entirely satisfied."

Doctors Disagree.

Chicago is suffering severely from scarlet fever and diphtheria. At a meeting of physicians to consider the epidemic and its proper treatment a resolution was offered, the purport of which was that no medicines which could be administered would prevent diphtheria, and that the continued administration of them for any great length of time would be injurious. Dr. Beebee declares that this was aimed at his recommendation of sulpho-carbolate of soda, which, he holds, will destroy the germs of diphtheria, the blood and tissues being disinfected. He thinks that the remedy has fulfilled all expectations; and some of his brethren, it appears, think otherwise. Who shall decide when even Chicago doctors disagree?

TURKEY.

Her Diplomatic Victory Over the "Great Powers."

[From the Chicago Journal.]

That Turkey in her late contest has outwitted and outgeneraled, diplomatically all of her formidable antagonists, intelligent and observant readers of late foreign dispatches cannot doubt. A few months ago Turkey was in open conflict with two of her principal provinces—Servia and Montenegro—who were actively supported by Russian influence and military skill, and at the same time resisting, as best she could, the combined advisory attack of all the great powers in Europe. The conflict for a time was of a doubtful character; the odds were fearfully against the success of the crescent. One Sultan after another went down before the storm, and was laid, first upon the political shelf, and then quietly into the grave. But still the crescent waned not. Her arms were victorious, her power survived. Later, a prolonged armistice gave all parties time to gather up their somewhat scattered thoughts, and to gravely consider the situation. Then began the diplomatic battle. The representatives of the "great powers" drew near the Turkish court and capital with heads and mouths full of talk. The talking continued for a month. Proposition was met by counter-proposition, or by refusal. Finally came the ultimatum; and this, after due deliberation, was—flatly rejected. The dignified but vanquished Ambassadors made haste to take their leave of the Sultan, and then submissively withdrew from the bootless encounter.

And what is the general outcome of it all? Turkey remains intact and unhurt, and stands collected and defiant, the real master of the situation, while England has subsided into silence, and Russia, apparently, is not quite ready. Verily, the so-called "sick man" of Europe is not quite so sick after all. His "feebleness" wears very much the semblance of strength. He is either a very willful and reckless invalid, or else he must be "getting better" very rapidly. His answer to the ultimatum, "Death before dishonor," and "No reforms from outside dictation," sound wonderfully like the utterances of a man who knew where he stood and what he was about. In fact, the sick man has achieved a signal diplomatic victory, has shown remarkable pluck and bravery, and acts as though he could do a good deal of damage yet, if necessity compelled him. The European patient must now fairly be pronounced convalescent.

To what is this great change in the aspect of European politics owing? First, as already intimated, the extent of Turkish resources and power, and the strength of Turkish character, have both been underestimated by the "rest of mankind." The Turk is still an ugly and formidable factor in the Eastern problem, and is likely to be for some time to come. He does not, and apparently will not, easily bow down at other men's bidding. Constantinople is a solid quantity on the European map. The Golden Horn is neither brittle nor pointless. Turkey's mongrel, yet united, population is leavened through and through with Mohammedanism, and the probability is that the day will never dawn over the world when Mohammedanism, as a sternly-resisting power in all social and civil life, will not have to be recognized as an existing and an indissoluble reality. All history shows what wonderful tenacity and vitality it possesses.

On the part of Russia, there is the wholesome dread of war. The time has come when monarchs and kingdoms, empires and emperors, and nations, hesitate long before plunging headlong into a seething sea of carnage. Formerly, if national debts accumulated, they could as easily be repudiated; but it is not so now. The national credit is a thing that must not be sacrificed for light or trivial or purely personal and ambitious reasons.

Again, wars are deadly as well as most expensive; and human life has become too precious and valuable to be recklessly thrown away.

And then, underlying all other causes, is the silent potentiality of an ever-growing, ever-extending Christian and humane civilization, which frowns upon an appeal to arms, except as a *dernier resort.*

The Boy and the Panther.

The Colusa (Cal.) *Sun* tells the following story: "Last Saturday Master John Williams, aged 13, was out hunting near home, on Elk creek, when he ran across a panther and gave him the benefit of the contents of his rifle. The panther made off, and the young man loaded up again and gave him chase, getting in another shot on him. This time, however, the panther got out of his sight, but he could see from the blood that he had been bit. He went home and dreamed all night, of course, of fighting panthers with a grizzly or two thrown in to make it interesting. Next morning, bright and early, he gathered his gun, determined on finding that panther. He got on the blood, which he traced into a hollow log. He fired into the log, and then got an ax and cut the panther out, finding him still alive, but he finished him up and dragged his trophy in triumph home. An inspection showed that both balls of the previous evening had gone through the panther's lungs. He was an immense fellow, measuring seven feet from tip to tip."

New York's Enormous Debt.

The report recently forwarded by Comptroller Kelly, of New York, to the Legislature, classifies and adds up the debt of that city as follows:

Bonded debt	$119,631,313
Temporary debt	22,371,000
Revenue bonds	6,104,844

To which should be added:

Westchester county bonds, for which the city is liable	$ 1,250,000
Total	$149,357,557
Deducting sinking-fund bonds	28,179,102
	$121,208,455
Add obligations issued in January	2,612,508
Add valid claims in litigation, about	10,000,000
Net actual indebtedness	$133,820,963

The sinking-fund bonds draw interest, and the interest-bearing debt, as far as present necessities of taxation are concerned, must therefore be put at about $150,000,000. The aggregate amount of annual interest payable on the city debt is about $9,000,000. Not less than $11,700,000 of assessments remain unpaid.

THE shadow-face of a man haunts a gas-burner in one of the gambling houses of Topeka, Kan., and may be always seen on the globe surrounding the light. The gambling fraternity are somewhat troubled about the strange apparition, which they think is not according to Hoyle.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

KEEP UP REPAIRS.—When anything about the farm gets out of repair, see to it at once and don't let it remain until it is all gone to pieces. A large expense can be saved to every farmer annually by attention to this.

VALUE OF MANURE.—As showing the value of manure in Nngland, a company at Brighton advertises that they will furnish boxes of horse stable manure, each containing fifty-six pounds, at the of 60 cents including box and delivery, to gardeners or persons who need the article for composts.

TESTING SEEDS.—One of Mr. Vick's correspondents gives the following as his way of testing seeds: A sod cut from an old pasture is placed, grass up, in a pan or on a board, and boiling water poured on; on this is laid a piece of straw paper, and the seed is sprinkled on this and covered with another paper, then another sod, grass down, well wet with warm water. Keep wet and warm, and in a few days the seed, if good, will sprout.

SPRING CARE OF STRAWBERRY BEDS.—Do not be in too much of a hurry to uncover your strawberry beds in the spring. Leave them until the ground is entirely done freezing at night, and until the plants are about ready to begin their season's growth. It is possible that this will make the fruit two or three days later in ripening, but on the other hand the fruit will escape all harm from the late spring frosts. When the covering is removed the ground between the plants should be hoed and a coat of fine manure or ashes applied.

CURE FOR STRINGHALT.—*Coleman's Rural World*, in discussing the diseases of horses, is responsible for the following which has never before been made public: It is almost universally believed there is no cure for stringhalt. Every veterinary surgeon will say it cannot be cured. But we saw a gentleman in Greene county, Mo., last summer who says he can cure every case. His method is, to go into a stable having a dirt floor in the stall, where the horse stands, and dig a pit about four feet deep under the hind legs of the horse, the fore feet standing as high as formerly. This throws all the weight of the horse on the hind legs. The horse is compelled to stand in this position about half a day, and suffers a great deal of pain, his legs frequently swelling badly. But when taken out of the pit he is cured, and is never known to have stringhalt again.

ROUP IN POULTRY.—The New York *Times*, in answer to a question for a remedy for roup, gives the following: Take all the sick fowls and put them in a warm, dry, clean place, the floor of which is sprinkled with lime and then with water, in which one ounce of carbolic acid to the gallon of water has been dissolved. Wash the head of each fowl with warm vinegar, and then touch the eyes, throat and nostrils with a feather dipped in a solution of ten grains of carbolic acid in one wineglassful of rain or snow water. Take two ounces of castile soap, half an ounce of hyposulphite of soda, half an ounce of ground ginger, half an ounce of cayenne pepper, and grind the whole together with enough warm water to work it up into a stiff paste. Mix thoroughly together, and divide into pills the size of peas. Give each sick fowl three of these pills twice a day.

WATCH THE PIGS.—Do not neglect the pigs and leave them to "root hog or die" during the winter. The less rooting they have to do now the better off they will be in the spring. Help them to grow through the winter months, and they will be able to help themselves through the balance of the year. Do not allow them to occupy the same straw for bedding longer than a week at a time; burn up the old leaves and replace them with fresh bedding; this will prevent them from becoming lousy. A bed in an open lot away from a shed of any kind, and where the rays of the sun can reach it, is preferable except in severe weather. It will secure them from the dust that is sure to accumulate in a bed under shelter. Keep them clean and well provided with fresh water and plenty of food, and you will have no occasion to look for a receipt for hog cholera.

About the House.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune*, who claims to know, says that common copal varnish will cure cracked hands.

FOR WALNUT STAINS.—The juice of ripe tomatoes will remove the stain of walnuts from the hands without injury to the skin.

TO KILL ANTS.—A strong solution of carbolic acid and water poured into holes kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off.

CATARRH RECIPE.—Take one-third pulverized saltpeter and two-thirds pulverized sugar, mix well, and snuff two or three times a day, and it will prove a sure cure.

CHILBLAIN LOTION.—Dissolve one ounce of muriate of ammonia in half a pint of cider vinegar, and apply frequently. One-half pint of alcohol may be added to this lotion with good effect.

COLLODION FOR FRECKLES.—The following preparation is recommended as being effectual and harmless: One gramme of sulphocarbolate of zinc is reduced to a very fine powder, and then incorporated by trituration with one gramme of essence of lemon (or other flavor); 5 grammes of alcohol and 45 grains of collodion.

TAR-WATER AS A DYE.—Tar-water may be employed for dyeing silk or wool ashen gray. The stuff is first mordanted with weak perhloride of iron, by soaking in the solution some hours. It is then drained and passed through the bath of tar-water. The oxygenate of iron, which is thus precipitated on the fabric, gives a very solid color.

REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.—Drop three or four drops of glycerine in the ear before retiring at night; in the morning syringe the ear with warm water, and continue this practice faithfully for some time. The deafness and singing often result from a collection of wax on the tympanum, or drum of the ear, and the glycerine has the effect to loosen it, while the water removes it.

CLEANING SILK.—The following mode of cleaning silk garments has been successfully tested. The garment must first be ripped and dusted. Have a large flat board; over it spread an old sheet. Take half a cup of ox gall, half a cup of ammonia, and half a pint tepid soft water. Sponge the silk with this on both sides, especially the soiled spots. Having finished sponging, roll it on a round stick like a broom-handle, being careful not to have any wrinkles. Silk thus washed and thoroughly dried needs no ironing, and has a luster like new silk. Not only silk, but merino, barege, or any woolen goods, may be thus treated with the best results.

IT is not only the extremely holy who accompany the religious pilgrimages of France. Among the visitors to the shrine of Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris, were two youths, who have been taken into custody by the police for practices which do not imply fanatical asceticism. They had been observed during the time of the devotions actively engaged in the occupation of relieving the pockets of the faithful of their purchases and handkerchiefs. The young pilgrims confessed that their objects were to secure as much booty as they could in this manner, then to remain in the church after the others had left and break open the collection box into which they had een a number of valuable coins dropped.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1877.

"A GOOD name is better than great riches:" but a returning board is better than either.

THE old saying, "anybody can talk but it takes votes to elect" is no longer of any account. A returning board is better than votes.

THE Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Lansing on the 7th of March, giving the "Legislative Ring" the inside track as two years ago.

CHARLES C. WRIGHT, of Marquette, has been appointed State Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, under a law enacted at the present session of the Legislature.

THE Board of Commissioners of the State House of Correction at Ionia asked an appropriation of $156,000 for the completion of the buildings. The committee recommend $153,000.

THE Legislature has passed a bill changing the name of Mrs. Agnes B. Frye and children, of Ludington, to Stevens. Better save legsslative time and leave the work of name-changing to the judges of probate.

NOT a single member of the tripartite tribunal believed that the Tilden electors did not receive more votes in Florida than did the Hayes electors, but that certificate of the Governor, "founded upon the determination of the canvassing board," was to sacred a fraud to justify going behind it.

IT MAY be well enough to make Justice Bradley the target of all the jokes or curses aimed at the tripartite tribunal for the short-comings of that body, but it is the baldest kind of nonsense to hold him more responsible than either of his fellow commissioners who concur with him. Bradley has but one vote, and that in no sense a casting vote. Pitch it to 'em all alike.

SENATOR CAMERON, a gay widower of 78 years, has been smashing the heart of a treasury clerk, a widow forty and fair; and not only smashing her poor, simple, confiding heart, but breaching his promise to marry her, wherefor the aforesaid widow comes into court and claims damages in the sum of $50,000. Mrs. Oliver is the lady's name. The Senator denies the impeachment, and hints at black-mail.

IN THE great speech of Senator Conkling on the Electoral Compromise bill, he distinctly asserted the right and the duty of Congress to go behind the Governor's certificate and unearth frauds, if any were charged or known, and presented several forcible illustrations in defense of his position. Yet this same Senator Conkling voted to sustain the decision of the Commission in the Florida case, which asserted the sacredness and finality of the Governor's certificate based on the false and fraudulent certificate of a canvassing board. Did Senator Conkling run a full line of aces up his sleeve when he made his speech? It has very much that look.

THE Detroit *Post* questions the constitutionality of the proposed law disqualifying pool-sellers on elections from voting. It thinks that no person having the constitutional qualifications can be disfranchised, "no matter what may be his offense." And yet we have a law which essentially disfranchises hundreds of voters at every election, simply for forgetting or neglecting to register their names. We apprehend that section 6 of article seven, "Laws may be passed to preserve the purity of elections, and guard against the abuses of the elective franchise" is broad enough to cover the legislation in question, or legislation disfranchising for crime. Whether the proposed legislation is desirable or wise is another question.

THE Detroit *Tribune* constitutes a cabinet for Tilden "in case he gets one vote in Oregon." But suppose Hayes is declared elected by the votes he didn't get in Florida or Louisiana, honestly or legally, how would this do: Secretary of State, W. E. Chandler; of the Treasury, Thos. J. Anderson; of the Navy, M. L. Stearns; of the Interior, T. G. Casanave; Postmaster-General, Samuel B. McLin; Attorney General, Louis M. Kenner; and for Justice of the Supreme Court, *vice* Davis to resign, the pure man and tried statesman, J. Madison Wells? Zack Chandler can be sent to Russia or Turkey, and Senator Edmunds,—well, we don't know what position would sufficiently reward him for the shrewdness with which he engineered the Electoral Commission bill through committee and Senate, under the false pretense of opening the way to a quasi judicial determination, and a fair and honest settlement of disputed questions, both of law and fact.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION, politically constituted of eight Republicans and seven Democrats (though five of the members, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, no business to have any politics or know any party), had such a fear of the facts that it decided it could not go behind the fraudulent determination of the Florida canvassers, and so the vote of Florida is recorded for Hayes when all the woald, the members of the Commission included, know that the Tilden and not the Hayes electors were elected. In the light of this statement read the declaration of Representative Hurlbut, before the Commission, on Tuesday, in discussing the Louisiana case: "This Commission is not sitting, nor can it sit as a judicial tribunal to try which of the two gentlemen named for President have actually been elected." Then what on earth was the Commission sitting for? Why, to make pretense of deciding how Florida and Louisiana voted, but really to register and confirm the fraudulent decrees of their canvassing and returning boards,—sugar-coat and make them more palatable. That is it.

THE STATE GRANGE has memorialized the Legislature in favor of further legislation "with reference to taking of usurious interest, either directly or indirectly, by penalty or forfeiture of interest, or otherwise, as will more effectually correct the evil." One of the resolutions accompanying the memorial, or constituting a part of it, says, "That in the opinion of this Grange seven per cent. is as high an interest as the agriculturists of this State can safely pay." Now, as a borrower, we strike hands with the Grange in desiring a low rate of interest—five or six per cent. would suit us better than seven. As a consumer, too, we should profit by buying our provisions at ante-war prices, so suppose we ask the Legislature to fix the maximum price of butter at 15 cents a pound, of eggs at 10 cents a dozen, of potatoes at 25 cents a bushel, of wood at $1.00 a cord (we have received the four articles on subscription at 12 1-2 cents, 6 cents, 10 cents, and 75 cents), with a corresponding scale for grains, vegetables, and fruits of all kinds. How would such legislation suit the average Granger? Is money an exceptional article that its price may be definitely regulated by law? The law may well establish a rate in the absence of special contract or agreement,—is it wise to do more? As a large number of the agriculturists are money lenders we trust that we shall not be suspected of antagonism to the best interests of the agricultural classes. There is no conflict of interests between the producing and consuming classes, between the farmer and the tradesman. Both aim to sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market,—paying the market value for produce when they buy, and getting the market value of goods, wares, and merchandise when and where they sell. Money is like any article,—when or where in active and great demand it will command a high rate of interest; when or where it is abundant or over-supplied interest will be low. That is the way the interest question looks to us; though money has the advantage of heavy and bulky articles, it is more easily moved long distances, and is generally in demand at all seasons and in all sections, though not always alike or at like rates of interest. Legislation cannot establish a perfect and enduring equilibrium, either in demand, supply, or value.

ON SATURDAY last the Electoral Commission reported its decision in the Florida case. It was immediately concurred in by the Senate; the House did not consider it until Monday, and then voted to non-concur. Both bodies divided, as did the Commission, by a party vote. The Commission based the decision on the finality of the determination of the board of canvassers, and the reasons filed were shrewdly drawn, evidently with a view of covering the Louisiana and Oregon cases. The count proceeded in joint convention, Monday afternoon, and when Louisiana was reached, the conflicting returns and accompanying papers were sent to the Commission. The case was opened for the Democrats on Tuesday, by Senator McDonald, who was followed on the same side by Mr. Jenks. Messrs. Hurlbut and Howe presented the case for the Republicans. Hon. Matt. Carpenter opened, as attorney for the Louisiana Democratic electors, Tuesday evening, and concluded Wednesday, making a sledge-hammer argument. When he closed, the Commission, despite its ruling in the Florida case, granted four hours in which to discuss the admissibility of evidence, and Messrs. Trumbull, Stoughton, and Shellabarger, proceeded to discuss that question until adjournment. This re-opening of a once decided question, seemed to give the Republicans the shakes.

THE legislators seem to be after the University. Mr. Welker, of Branch, has introduced a bill repealing the law requiring an annual tax levy of 1–20th of a mill in aid of the institution; and Mr. Winchell, of Allegan, a bill to abolish the old medical department, the homeopathic college, and the dental school. These gentlemen evidently would disagree with President Fairfield, of the University of Nebraska, who said in a recent address to the Legislature,—in which he had made many allusions to the University of Michigan, its history and progress, with a number of most favorable comparisons between it and other universities and colleges,—"Were Michigan offered a bonus of ten "million dollars to blot out her Univer-"sity, and leave nothing in its stead, "she would be insane to accept it. For "her mines of iron and copper, her pine "forests and her salt springs combined, "have not contributed a quarter part as "much to her renown as her Universi-"ty." And when the Legislature shall begin to lop off the departments of the University of Michigan, it will enter the wedge of its complete destruction.

— President Fairfield says that the average cost per student is: at Harvard, $233 50; at Yale, $120 75; at Brown, $291 40; at Columbia, $468; at Amherst, $168; at Cornell, $268; at the University of Michigan, $99 75.

Senator Bayard's Views.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, whose thorough-going Democracy no one will question, who was a member of the committee which reported the Electoral Commission bill, and who is also a member of the Electoral Commission, is thus reported in a New York *Times* Washington dispatch:

"Senator Bayard said to-day that if the Electoral bill was to come up now, with all that had thus far been done before him, he would vote for it. He regarded, he said, 'The peace and prosperity of the country as above the Presidency,' and he condemned the attacks that had been made upon the Commission or some of its members for the action they had taken in the Florida case. He said he had full faith in the justice of all the members of the tribunal, and that these severe comments upon their action, while there were yet the most vital questions of the whole case to be adjudicated, he thought were out of place and unjust. He expressed himself as having no fear as to the final result, and thought that, whatever it should be, the people of the land would accept it in good faith. He took no gloomy view of the future of the country, even if Mr. Hayes should be declared elected, and said that if the decision was in his favor he would cheerfully acquiesce. He thought that the next four years would, under either Hayes or Tilden, settle the Southern question to a great extent and determine the status of parties there."

STATE NEWS BREVITIES.

The State Pioneer Society has a membership of 335.

There are 269 inmates of the State Public School at Coldwater.

The Lansing *Republican* is calling on its debtors for good dry wood.

William R. Taggart, cashier of the Bank of Niles, died on the 7th inst.

The cerebro spinal meningitis is affecting horses in various parts of the State, proving generally fatal.

A daily paper is to be started at Flint by H. H. Gibson, of the *Democrat*, and George W. Gage, of Grand Rapids.

The First National Bank, of Detroit, gives bonds in the sum of $500,000 for the privilege of handling city moneys.

The next meeting of the Michigan Bee Keepers' Association is to be held at Lansing on the 14th and 15th of March.

Hon. Jonathan Shearer has retired, and Hon. W. J. Baxter is the newly elected president of the State Historical Society.

L. A. Rose and Andrew Wildman, of Bay City, are going to establish a paper in the interest of the reform movement, to be called the *Red Ribbon*.

The historians were instructed to prepare material for the second volume of this history, and that it be published one year from date or as soon as may be.

Mr. Henry Willis, of Battle Creek has secured over 2,000 signatures in the memorial asking the Legislature to establish an industrial schools for girls at that place.

The Litchfield *Gazette* says: "The time seems to be coming when we will have to berrow a few potatoes from the grocery to ornament the table on company occasions."

Bently, who escaped from the prison at Jackson some weeks ago, has been taken back by his father-in-law,—at his own request. Freedom wasn't as sweet as he imagined it.

A trap net in Thunder river, at Alpena, catches from four to six barrels of herrings per day, and the fishermen sell them on the ice at five cents per dozen or a dollar per barrel.

Hon. S. M. Brackett, of Bellevue, Eaton county, died on the evening of the 7th, of typhoid fever. Mr. Brackett was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1862.

At the inter-collegiate contest at Hillsdale, on the evening of the 8th inst., between the Albion, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo colleges, Mr. Hudson B. Coleman, of Kalamazoo, received the medal.

Burglaries are the fashion in Jackson. On the night of February 8 a whole block of stores were entered and several hundred dollars' worth of goods stolen. Cigars figure largely in their stealings.

Dr. Jas. A. Brown, of Detroit, has been appointed one of three special commissionors to report in Washington for the purpose of investigating the management of the United States Marine Hospital at at Boston.

Henry Ralph was arrested on the night of the 9th inst., in Ada, Kent county, charged with breaking into Justice Butterick's barn and stealing a wagon load of wheat. The stolen property was found in his possession.

One Sumner Parker personated Silas M. Parker at Coldwater a few days ago, and got the First National Bank to cash a $349 draft that didn't belong to him. A well-known citizen identified the pretender and also indorsed the draft,—thus saving the bank.

John Cronin, an employe of the Michigan Central Railroad, was instantly killed at Jackson, on Sunday morning, by having his head crushed between the water tanks of two engines. Deceased was a resident of Marshall, unmarried, and about 50 years of age.

Tramps fare poorly in Allegan this winter. Superintendent Calkins tells us that none have been helped from the public store, though many have applied—fewer, however, than last winter, when the number reached 50. In Plainwell they put tramps into the calaboose, giving them a blanket, with crackers and cheese for supper, and a cold breakfast. Otsego is more liberal and sends her traveling gentlemen to hotels where they feast on the fat of the land at the county's expense.—*Allegan Journal.*

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the recent meeting of the State Historical Society, J. C. Holmes, chairman of the committee of historians, made a report in which he stated that they had gathered sufficient valuable matter to make a book of about 600 pages. It was hoped to have this volume ready for distribution at this annual meeting, but the work had been delayed by not getting papers and reports from various pioneers. He reported that a contract had been entered into for the printing of the first volume, 1,500 copies, for $1,875, and the book is now well under way.

1877.

Seeds, Plants & Bulbs

OVER 1,200 VARIETIES OF

BEST FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

—AND—

SUMMER FLOURING BULBS

All seeds in packets (Corn, Peas, and Beans excepted) one-third less than any other reliable dealer in New York State.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOWEST PRICES.

VERBENAS

(In over 60 choicest named varieties) 50 cents per doz.; $3 50 per hundred; $30 per thousand.

Catalogue Free.

D. C. McGRAW, FLORIST,
Riverside Gardens, Binghamton, N. Y. 1621

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Nichols & Paul is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due said firm must be settled at once.

H. A. NICHOLS,
HENRY PAUL.

February 12, 1877. 1622

TO RENT.

TWO ROOMS

Over the subscriber's Drug Store. Suitable for Lawyer, Physician, or Dentist. Enquire of

GEO. GRENVILLE.

Ann Arbor, January 31, 1877. 1620w4

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home the whole of their time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the best illustrated publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Magazine* has attained in its one quarter century and more of existence to that point where it may be said of it, in the language of Dr. Johnson, "It is vain to blame and useless to praise." The lustre of its long-ago-attained reputation has increased as the years have passed, and its future seems as bright if not brighter, than at any time since the golden hue of prosperity settled around its latter and best years.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Harper's Monthly is marked by the same characteristics which gave it circulation from the first with the better class of readers. It combines reading matter and illustrations in such a manner as to make clear and vivid the facts presented. Pictures merely designed to catch the eye of the ignorant are never inserted—*Chicago Journal.*

TERMS:

POSTAGE FREE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, - $4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR to one address one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00—postage free.

An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20, without extra copy—postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the *Magazine* commence with the numbers for June and December of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the first number of the current volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

A complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 53 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, by mail, postpaid, 58 cents.

A complete analytical index to the first fifty volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE has just been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia, 8vo, cloth, $3 00; half calf, $5 25. Sent postage prepaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS. 1622

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Estate of Samuel A. Morgan.

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 Friday, the ninth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel A Morgan, deceased.

William P. Fanning, administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

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

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1622td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Noah R. Gates.

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 Friday, the ninth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Noah R. Gates, deceased.

Adaline Gates and Silas Cornish, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such executors.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the fourteenth day of March 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 executors 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.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1622td Judge of Probate.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receeive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Eugene B. Hinman, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Mrs Alta Hinman, in the township of Ypsilanti, in said county, on the 5th day of May, and on the 6th day of August, next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims

Dated February 6, A. D. 1877.

W. IRVING YECKLEY,
CHARLES HOLMES,
1622w4 Commissioners.

Estate of Lura L. Porter.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1877, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Lura L. Porter, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 30th day of July next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on the 28th day of April and on the 30th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, January 29, A. D. 1877.

1620 WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, made and executed by John Wylde and Mary S. Wylde, his wife, both of the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Robert J. Price, of the same place, and recorded in liber thirty-eight of mortgages, on page five hundred and two, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1868, at eight P. M. of said day, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, and there being claimed to be due and owing on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same, the sum of six hundred and twenty-five and 55-100ths dollars at the date of this notice, also an attorney's fee of twenty dollars as provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such cases made and provided, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the TWELFTH DAY OF MAY, AT TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor (that being the place for holding the Washtenaw Circuit Court), the premises in said mortgage described as follows: "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, bounded and described as follows: Being lot number two (2) in block two (2) south of Huron street, range eleven east," to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage and note, with the interest accruing thereon, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, together with said attorney's fee.

February 12, 1877.

ROBERT J. PRICE,
D. CRAMER, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee. 1622td

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the sixth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, made and executed by John Wylde and Mary S. Wylde, of the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, to Robert J. Price, of the same place, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of said Washtenaw County, in liber thirty-eight of mortgages, on page three hundred and twenty-six, on the ninth day of April, A. D. 1868, at one P. M. of said day, and there being claimed to be due and owing on said mortgage, and the note accompanying the same, the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-three ($1,183) dollars at the date of this notice, also an attorney's fee of thirty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on Saturday the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1877, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw), the premises in said mortgage described, which premises are as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: Being lot number two in block two south of Huron street, range eleven east, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage and note, with the interest accruing thereon and the costs and expenses allowed by law, together with said attorney's fee.

Dated, February 3, 1877.

ROBERT J. PRICE,
D. CRAMER, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee. 1621

MISS MANTIE M. MILNER,

Teacher of the Piano.

Instruction given at the residence of the pupil if desired.

For terms inquire at residence, No. 48 South State street. 1614m3

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.

FOR SALE!

Stone Lime, Water Lime, Cleveland Plaster, & Plastering Hair, either at my Lime Kiln or at my shop.

J. VOLLAND.

FARMERS.

WOOD WANTED

In exchange for Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Horse Blankets, Whips, Gloves and Mittens, etc., at my harness shop.

J. VOLLAND.

1690m6

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.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Fire Insurance

AGENCY OF

C. H. MILLEN.

HOME OF NEW YORK,
Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000.

CONTINENTAL OF N. Y.,
Capital and Surplus, $3,000,000.

NIAGARA OF N. Y.,
Cash Assets, $1,500,000.

GIRARD OF Philadelphia.,
Cash Assets, $1,000,000.

ORIENT of Hartford
Cash Assets, $800,000.

Policies issued at as low rates as in any responsible Company.

C. H. MILLEN,

No. 4 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S

BAKERY, GROCERY

—AND—

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

We keep constantly on nand,

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

AUCTION SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction, in the

Village of Pinckney, Livingston County,

State of Michigan, on

Saturday, March 10th, 1877,

Between the hours of twelve noon, and four in the afternoon of said day, to the highest bidder, the following described premises, together with about twenty-five acres of growing wheat upon the ground, viz: The southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one; and the south half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two in township one north of range four east, in Town of Putnam, County of Livingston, and State of Michigan; and the north half of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of secttion six, in township one south of range four east, in the Township of Dexter, County of Washtenaw, in said State—subject, however, to a certain mortgage of one thousand dollars, now due with interest from the first of November, 1876, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

TERMS OF SALE.—Three thousand dollars to be paid down; the balance in three years in equal yearly payments, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payments secured by mortgage on said premises.

Possession of the farm land given on the last day of March, A. D. 1877, and of the dwelling house thereon during the month of May next following.

Pinckney, Mich., January 27, 1877.

1620w4 G. W. COOKE.

Brick Store for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Brick Store, Corner of Huron and Fourth streets, opposite Cook's Hotel. This is one of the most desirable business locations in the city, and will be sold at a bargain.

1598 JOHN G. GALL.

ONLY TEN DAYS MORE!

REMAINS TO BUY

DRY GOODS AT EXACT COST

COME NOW AND IPMROVE THE OPPORTUNITY AND

SECURE BARGAINS

All kinds of Goods are advancing, Cotton Goods especially. Our goods were bought at Low Prices and we will give you the benefit for TEN DAYS LONGER. We have just placed on sale

A VERY EXTENSIVE LINE OF

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

Imported direct, with regard to which we call especial attention to **NOVELTIES IN PATTERNS,** and the

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

WE ARE ENABLED TO MAKE.

COME AND SEE US—BRING YOUR NEIGHBORS, BRING YOUR FRIENDS. IT WILL PAY YOU TO ATTEND THIS COST SALE.

C. H. MILLEN & SON.

Cash Dry Goods House.

MACK & SCHMID

Invite the attention of their friends and customers to their

SECOND ARRIVAL

—OF—

WINTER GOODS

DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS & BRILLIANTINES, COLORED CASHMERES AND MOHAIRS in all the new shades and TRIMMING SILKS TO MATCH,

BLACK SILKS.

A superb stock, all marked on the basis of prices before the advance. Also, the largest stock of BLACK DRESS GOODS, at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

It is our intention to follow our system of low prices from the beginning, preferring to increase our sales early in the season and not wait until later to mark down prices.

We call special attention to our

LADIES' CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

Waterproofs, Flannels, Cassimeres, and Ladies' and Gents'. Under-Wear.

☞ It is our desire that everyone should come and look at our goods. It incurs no obligation to buy, but we want everyone to know where to find the BEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS.☜

WINES & WORDEN

20 SOUTH MAIN St.,

Dealers in General

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATS,

RUGS, ETC.

Our Stock is full and we are prepared to give low Prices for Cash.

Ann Arbor, Fall, 1876.

IF YOU WANT A

GOOD OVERCOAT

AND WANT TO BUY IT CHEAP,

GO TO

WM. WAGNER'S

For He is

Selling Overcoats at Cost.

IF YOUR BOY WANTS

A BOX OF COLLARS

SEND HIM TO

WM. WAGNER'S

FOR THERE HE CAN GET THE BEST FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD SUIT

MADE TO ORDER, go to

WM. WAGNER'S

21 SOUTH MAIN ST. ANN ARBOR.

A DOLLAR SAVED

IS A DOLLAR EARNED!

NEW GOODS!

And prices LOWER THAN EVER.

I have purchased in New York, for cash, and I am now daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Groceries in Washtenaw County, consisting of a full and well selected

LINE OF TEAS,

All of the new crop—including **Gunpowders, Imperials, Young Hysons, Hysons, Japans, Oolongs, Formosas, Congous, Souchongs, and Twankays,**

Together with a full line of COFFEES, consisting of the following brands: MOCHA, OLD GOV'T JAVA, MARACAIBO, LAGUAYRE, SANTOS and RIO, both roasted and ground; a full and well selected stock of

SUGARS, SYRUPS

AND MOLASSES,

Together with everything in the line of Pure Spices, Canned fruits, and Vegetables. We have a full and complete line of

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES

And Hosiery. Also, a choice assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear Call and examine Goods and Prices and we will insure satisfaction.

EDWARD DUFFY.

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

☞Highest cash price paid for all farm produce.☜

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NOV. 10, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	*Mail.	*Day Ex.	*Kal. Accom.	*Jackson Exp.	‡Evening Exp.	†Pacific Exp.
	A. M.	A. M		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit, leave,	7 00	9 10		4 20	6 05	10 15
G. T. Junction,	7 15	9 25		4 35	6 20	10 35
Wayne Junction	7 46	9 50		5 18	6 57	11 03
Ypsilanti,	8 15	10 17		5 50	7 25	11 25
Ann Arbor,	8 35	10 35		6 12	8 00	11 39
Delhi,	8 50	——		6 31	——	——
Dexter,	9 00	——		6 38	8 22	——
Chelsea,	9 18	——		6 58	8 37	——
Grass Lake,	9 47	——		7 28	9 02	——
		P. M				A. M.
Jackson, Lv.,	10 20	12 00		8 00	9 30	1 01
Albion,	11 04	12 45		——	10 18	1 44
Marshall,	11 50	1 30		——	10 46	2 03
	P. M.					
Battle Creek,	12 20	1 57		——	11 16	2 30
Galesburg,	12 55	——		——	11 53	——
			A. M.		A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	1 15	2 38	4 00		12 16	3 20
Lawton,	1 56	——	4 41		1 00	——
Decatur,	2 15	——	5 00		1 27	——
Dowagiac,	2 41	——	5 26		2 00	——
Niles,	3 11	4 07	6 10		2 35	5 20
Buchanan,	3 25	——	6 25		2 50	——
Three Oaks	3 56	4 43	7 04		3 25	6 02
New Buffalo,	4 13	‡4 55	7 21		3 44	——
Michigan City,	4 40	5 20	7 50		4 15	6 45
Lake,	5 23	5 59	8 35		5 15	7 30
Kensington,	6 20	6 40	9 40		6 10	8 15
Chicago, arrive,	7 05	7 25	10 25		6 55	9 00

GOING EAST.

	*Mail.	*Day Ex.	*Kal.	*Jack. Ex.	Atlantic Ex.	‡Night Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Chicago, leave,	5 00	8 30	3 50		5 15	9 00
Kensington,	5 45	9 12	4 35		5 57	9 40
Lake,	6 40	9 54	5 23		6 45	10 20
Michigan City,	7 32	10 40	6 25		7 40	11 15
New Buffalo,	7 55	11 00	6 51		——	11 40
Three Oaks,	8 09	11 13	7 09		8 11	11 53
						A. M.
Buchanan,	8 41	——	7 50		——	——
Niles,	9 00	11 55	8 20		8 55	12 35
Dowagiac,	9 27	——	8 48		——	1 08
Decatur,	9 52	——	9 15		——	1 37
Lawton,	10 10	P. M.	9 35		——	——
Kalamazoo,	10 50	1 15	10 10		10 25	2 17
Galesburg,	11 12	——			——	2 37
Battle Creek,	11 47	1 57			11 16	3 13
	P. M.					
Marshall,	12 45	2 40			11 40	3 40
Albion,	1 10	3 02		——	——	4 07
				A. M.	A. M.	
Jackson, Lv.,	2 15	3 45		7 25	12 05	4 55
Grass Lake,	2 45	——		7 53	12 50	5 20
Chelsea,	3 10	——		8 20	——	5 50
Dexter,	3 25	——		8 37	——	6 00
Delhi,	3 37	——		8 50	——	——
Ann Arbor,	3 52	4 55		9 05	2 10	6 20
Ypsilanti,	4 15	5 10		9 27	2 27	6 40
Wayne Junc.,	4 43	5 29		10 00	2 48	7 10
G. T. Junc.,	5 30	6 00		10 45	3 20	7 35
Detroit, Ar.,	5 45	6 15		11 00	3 35	8 10

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

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

Corner Main and Huron Streets

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & INDIANA RAILROAD.

To take effect December 31st, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Fr'ght.	Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.
Ypsilanti....	7:00	6:00
Saline..	7:57	6:35
Bridgewater..	8:30	6:55
Manchester.	9:10	7:18
	P. M.	
Hillsdale.....	12.35	9:17
Bankers.....	12:55	9:30

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail	Fr'ght.
	A. M.	P. M.
Bankers......	6:00	[illegible]
Hillsdale ...	6:15	[illegible]
Manchester..	8:08	[illegible]
Bridgewater	8:30	[illegible]
Saline.......	8:50	[illegible]
Ypsilanti....	9:20	[illegible]

Trains run by Chicago time.

To take effect, Dec. 31, 1876.

W. F. PARKER, Sup't, Ypsilanti.

GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY.

THE SHORT LINE BETWEEN DETROIT,

BUFFALO, NEW YORK,

NIAGARA FALLS, BOSTON

Philadelphia,

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES.

☞19 MILES the Shortest Line from Detroit to Buffalo and Points East.

☞45 Miles the shortest line from Detroit to Niagara Falls and points East.

Sure Connections at Suspension Bridge and Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railways.

The Track and Equipments of the GREAT WESTERN are perfect, and it is managed with a view to the SAFETY and COMFORT of its Patrons.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE SEEKERS

Should bear in mind that the GREAT WESTERN Railway is the Shortest and most Comfortable Route between Detroit, Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, and is the only line which crosses Suspension Bridge in full view of the falls.

For information and tickets via this popular route apply to

G. W. SHARPLESS,
Agent M. C. R. R., Ann Arbor Mich.

TREES! TREES!!

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL.

R. G. SMITH, at his Nursery, West Liberty street, is ready to take and fill orders for fruit and ornamental trees, including

Apples, Pears, Peaches,
Plums, Cherries,
Quinces, Evergreens,
Horse Chestnuts,
Kilmarnock Willows,
Grapes, Small Fruits,
Roses, & Ornamental Shrubs.

☞Buy of resident dealers, and don't be cheated by unknown traveling agents.☜

Prices to Suit the Times.

R. G. SMITH.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 20, 1876. 1614yl

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, - - $3,000,000.

Assets Jan 1, 1876,

$6,792,649.98.

Losses Paid in 55 Years,

$44,760,391.71.

Surplus over all Liabilities, including Re-Insurance Reserve,

$4,735,092.86.

Net Surplus over Liabilities, including Re-Insurance and Capital Stock,

$1,735,092.86.

C. MACK, Agent, Ann Arbor.

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

City Scavenger.

THE undersigned offers his services as scavenger. Vaults, cesspools, etc., cleaned to order, and at reasonable prices. Orders may be left at J. H. Nickel's meat market, State street, or made through the Postoffice. W. ACTION.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 3, 1876.

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

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1877.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—The ARGUS and *Harper's Magazine* for $4.80. See prospectus.

—The examinations are over and the first semester (University) closes to-day.

—Ann Arbor contributed $127 toward the Michigan Centennial building.

—The Minnis boys furnish the music for Co. A's ball next Thursday evening.

—Over at Manchester the pay of the village marshal has been reduced from $2 50 to $2 00 per day.

—J. Henry Gardiner, Flint's popular band leader, assists at the University Orchestra Concert this evening.

—Martin Gray, of Ypsilanti, has been drawn as a juror for the March term of the United States Court, Detroit.

—The Tecumseh Light Guard will visit Ypsilanti on Thursday next, February 22, the guests of Company F.

—Dr. Reynolds, the "red ribbon" temperance reformer, himself a reformed drunkard, opens his batteries at Ypsilanti this evening.

—The saw-mill of Follmore and Scovil, near the depht at Ypsilanti, was burned on Tuesday morning. Loss total, with no insurance.

—On Sunday evening the wife of Prof. Olney slipped and fell as she was starting for church, and broke her arm just above the wrist.

—The junior hop on Friday evening last was voted a success. "Jenkins" was in his element in listing the brilliant beauties from abroad.

—We invite attention to the advertisement of D. C. McGraw, Seedsman and Florist. We can commend Mr. McGraw from personal dealings.

—"Robert the Devil:" that is one of the popular pieces which will be performed at the concert of the University Orchestra and Glee Club this evening.

—Wm. Fauth has contributed $12 50, at the request of Justice McMahon, for keeping his saloon open on Sunday. Fine and cost are the legal words used.

—Washtenaw county has more members of the State Pioneer Society than any other county except Kalamazoo. The latter county has 64 members, the former 39.

—Prof. D'Ooge, of the University, was one of the judges at the college oratorical tournament which came off at Hillsdale on Wednesday evening of last week.

—The ARGUS is $1 50 a year; the *American Agriculturist*, $1 60. We will furnish both papers for $2 65,—a reduction of 45 cents. Now is the time to subscribe.

—A pupil in the Manchester public school having died of scarlet fever report says that quite a panic prevails and that many children have been taken out of school.

—The Ypsilanti *Commercial* puts in a disclaimer against being classed as an opponent of a new court house. Well, it has a queer way of showing its friendliness.

—On Wednesday evening Prof. TenBrook, librarian of the University, gave an address in the hall of the House, Lansing, on "The Teaching Power of a Library."

—Prof. Tyler's lectures on American Literature will be resumed next Tuesday, at 4 P. M., and will be continued on each Tuesday afternoon thereafter throughout the session.

—Dr. Christian Helber, a former resident of this city, died at Saline on Wednesday of last week, aged 67 years. His remains were interred in Forest Hill Cemetery (this city) on Friday last.

—City Treasurer Terry has not got his time extended for collecting taxes, but has made his returns. He holds a county treasurer's warrant for the collection of four unpaid personal taxes.

—Wheat is now selling in this market at $1.40 a 1.50; Oats, 30 a 35 cents; Corn, the same figures; Potatoes, $1 a 1.05; first-class butter, 20 cents; Eggs, 18 cents. Wholesale figures these.

—Twelve members of the class of '70 met at Hangsterfer's on Saturday evening last, compared notes, and had a social time. Thirty-one members have married and they report 34 class children.

—City Treasurer Terry returns uncollected taxes aggregating $2,390.81, divided as follows: First ward, $893.74; Second, $173.22; Third, $614.32; Fourth, $449.32; Fifth, $118.48; Sixth, $141.90.

—Michael Weinmann has got the stone and brick together for a meat market building, which he will proceed to have erected at the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets as soon as spring opens.

—At the recent meeting of the State Pioneer Society, at Lansing, E D. Lay, of this county, was elected as one of the Vice-Presidents, and M. H. Goodrich, of this city, was continued as one of the historians.

—The creditors of J. H. Maynard, bankrupt, have been served with notice that a petition for final discharge has been filed, and will be heard before Register Clarke, in Detroit, on the 6th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M.

—The New York *World*, of the 7th inst., gave a half column report or abstract of Prof. Tyler's address before the New York Historical Society, on the evening of the 6th, on "The Humorous Element in the American Revolution."

—A New York Florist comes asking a $2 notice for a pansy chromo which he offers for 25 cents including a book for the florist or gardener. Let him "hoop us up" a dozen or two pansy plants and we'll consider his proposition.

—The City Marshal disbursed $258.66 during January, in relieving the poor of this city, distributed among the several wards as follows: First $46 76; Second, $8 11; Third, $50 64; Fourth, $73 87; Fifth, $51; Sixth, $28 26.

—Prof. Tyler will give readings from Tennyson's new drama of Harold, at his residence on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the Ladies' Library Association. All are cordially invited. Admission ten cents.

—The University has a Chess Club, with B. H. Colby, President; William H. Butts, Vice-President; E. J. Snover, Secretary; and C. C. Whitacre, Treasurer. It already has two match postal card games on hand: one with the Cornell club, and one with the club of Wisconsin University.

—This is the compliment the Dexter *Leader* pays the writing member of the "star combination troupe" of this city: "We cannot refrain from saying that the anonymous writer of local and editorial trash in said *Register* states what is n't true,—and has no foundation for the statement."

—The University Orchestra and Glee Club have both been very generous in furnishing music at social and other entertainments, and are entitled to patronage in return. Besides, they have spent considerable of both time and money in preparing themselves for this evening's concert, and will be out of pocket and inclined to the blues if due appreciation of their efforts is not shown. The programme will be a good one.

—Charles Weir, of Manchester, committed suicide on the night of the 7th inst., by cutting his throat with a razor,—the deed being done in the door yard, near the wood pile. Mr. Weir had been seriously ill for several weeks and had often threatened to take his life. His business for years had been selling reapers and mowers; his age was 43 years; he had been a member of the Baptist Church for 25 years; and he leaves a widow, a grown up son, and a young daughter, with whom a large circle of relatives and friends sympathize in their doubly sad bereavement.

—U. B. Wilson, formerly of this city, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, bringing with him the remains of his son, Willie, who died in Denver, on Friday last, of consumption, aged 23 years. As a boy, Willie was beloved by a large circle of friends.

—Two petitions have been quite generally circulated in this city, both being numerously signed: one praying the Legislature to repeal the clause of section 2, title five of the charter, requiring the Council to provide by ordinance for "a license tax of not less than $100, nor more than $200, annually, payable quarterly, upon each and every person within the limits of said city who is or shall be engaged in keeping a victualing house, saloon, or other place for furnishing meals, food, or drink; and the other asking an amendment so as to except restaurants, eating houses, grocers and bakers selling meals, etc., from the provisions of the section. If the State law could be properly revised and amended, and the liquor traffic, indirectly aimed at by the charter provisions, brought under the provision of a single, uniform act, much local bickering and strife would be prevented.

The Churches.

—Rev. Dr. Cocker preached in the Congregational Church last Sunday,—in the forenoon.

—Prof. W. H. Ryder, of Oberlin, will preach in the Congregational Church next Sunday.

—The "Lord's Meat" was the subject of the sermon at the New Jerusalem Church, Ypsilanti, on Sunday morning last.

—The M. E. Church of this city numbers 597 members in full communion, and has an indefinite number of probationers.

—The subject of Rev. Dr. Brigham's next Sunday evening lecture, at the Unitarian Church, will be: The private life and personal qualities of Martin Luther.

—The Congregational Society held a meeting last evening for the purpose of "calling" a pastor. "Surface indications" lead us to suspect that Prof. Ryder, of Oberlin, O., is the coming man.

—The second quaterly meeting of the conference year was held at the M. E. Church on Sunday last. The administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper took the place of the regular morning sermon.

—Prof. J. B. Steere will give a lecture before the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, in the lecture room. Subject: The Upper Amazon and Andes. Admission 25 cents.

—Mrs. F. W. Gillett, Universalist, was ordained at Manchester on Thursday of last week. Rev. Mr. Crum, of Bay City, preached the ordination sermon; Rev. Mr. Gilman, of Logansport, Ind., formerly of Manchester, gave the charge; and Rev. Mr. Sisson, of Tecumseh, the right-hand of fellowship.

In the last *Register* "G" brings out another municipal court plan, having learned from the ARGUS that the justices of the peace could neither be legislated out of office nor their jurisdiction in civil cases taken from them. His new plan is this:

"The remedy offered for this condition of affairs is the establishment of a Police Justice's Court. The election of an additional justice of the peace, under the provision of the constitution providing for the increase of the number of justices in cities, by the Legislature, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal matters and of offences against ordinances of the city, and concurrent jurisdiction with other justices in civil matters, receiving a salary from the city. In all cases, except where a city is defeated in an action, he shall tax the same fees as are now allowed justices by law, and pay the same into the city treasury. He shall make his charges against the county, which, when paid, shall also be turned over to the city treasury."

"G" thinks that an entirely fit man can be got to run such a court for a salary of from $1,200 to $1,500, and that he will collect and turn over to the city fees amounting to $2,000, making the city a gainer. "G" forgets that to the judge's salary must be added the salary of a clerk of the court,—if it is to be a court of record,—jurors' fees, officers in attendance, rent of a court room, fuel, and all the other expenses of a municipal court. The public, and especially the bar, will be rejoiced at "G's" assertion that he is not a lawyer,—an assertion scarcely necessary to convince his intelligent readers that he is ignorant of both law and courts.

—As "G" seems to think that every one save the editor of the ARGUS and three or four justices favor some new fangled municipal court scheme, we may say that we do not believe it is favored by three lawyers or ten intelligent citizens.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.—We permit "TAX PAYER" to discuss several proposed charter amendments in our columns this week. In doing so it is well to say that his knowledge of the needs of our city, and his experience as an officer, combine to make his testimony valuable. We concur with him in his objections to making the Mayor and Aldermen salaried officers, and in the view he takes of the sidewalk tax question. We apprehend that the Supreme Court would not sustain a charter provision authorizing the Council to levy exclusively special taxes of their own motion.

—There are a few desirable amendments, whether proposed or not, which we should be inclined to favor: 1. As the support of the poor is now a city matter, a director of the poor, with a legitimate method of providing him with funds. 2. A single street commissioner instead of the three now provided for, and the abolition of the power of the Council to lay $1,000 on each ward on the simple motion of the Aldermen. A reasonable number of ward tax payers should be required to sign a petition asking such an appropriation and tax. 3. An increase of the salary of the Recorder, to at least $500 a year, the several accounts he is required to keep having largely increased the duties of his office. And, 4. Making the Treasurer a salaried officer, as suggested by the ARGUS several weeks ago, which should be for collecting, disbursing, and keeping the books, at least $800.

The Coldwater *Reporter* of the 8th inst. had this at the expense of its local cotemporary:

"There will be no social at F. V. Smith's on the evening of the 8th, as announced in the *Republican*. The social in question came off on Tuesday evening last (the 6th), and was a very recerche affair."

To which the *Republican* of the 9th responded:

"We published the item according to copy in that respect. It was furnished us for publication, and the party who wrote it must father her own production."

Which moves us to ask what sort of a *her* that party was? When we were a Coldwater editor the *hers* were n't expected to *father* our locals or anything else. How times have changed "over there."

The Washtenaw members of the Legislature seem to be looking closely after local intersests. Senator Burleigh has several bills in charge making necessary appropriations in aid of the University; Representative Sawyer has introduced one making an appropriation for a museum building; Representative Allen has the Normal School bills in charge, also a bill amending the charter of Ypsilanti; and Representative Norris has in a bill amending the charter of Manchester.

—The University Committees are still pursuing the investigation of the laboratory deficiencies, but the reports of the testimony are very meager.

We invite attention to the communication of Joe T. Jacobs, in another column. Joe means what he says, and if forty-nine more of the same mind, liberality, and enterprise can be found, the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad will be built, and that right speedily. Parties can be found, in fact, we understand, stand ready to take hold of the road, construct, equip, and operate it, if they can be assured of just the co-operation of our citizens Mr. Jacobs promises. Who will follow his lead?

Charter Amendments.

MR. EDITOR: On reading your editorial notice of an attempt to amend our city charter, I thought it would be well to inquire into the matter and see if the police court project was the only nursling of this Common Council ring, believing that the selfishness which gave birth to that pet scheme would be likely to produce other offspring of like character.

Upon inquiry I find that there are several other projects on the carpet for bleeding the people, which, if not checked, will be felt to be a serious evil.

First. It is proposed to amend the charter so as to allow pay to the mayor and aldermen annually for services. What amount I don't know; probably not less than $100, and perhaps $200 or $300 each, per annum.

Now, Mr. Editor, the policy of the early founders of the city government, and of those who had its management for some years after its incorporation, was economy; which practice has been sadly neglected for a few years past. It was then supposed that a suitable man to act as mayor or alderman would be willing to donate his services to the city; and I don't think there has been a time when vacancies existed in the Council because aldermen were not paid. If these gentlemen dislike the position, and won't work without pay, let them step down and out; good men can be found to fill their places.

I don't think a money consideration will pay a faithful mayor (such an one I believe we now have), or a faithful alderman. Then why put the office upon that footing, and leave it the subject of strife among mercenary persons?

Secondly. I understand an amendment is proposed giving the Council power to order local improvements, such as grading, paving, and sidewalks, without a petition of two-thirds of the owners or occupants of the adjoining property, but at their expense. As the charter now is, unless two-thirds of the property owners or occupants interested shall petition, the improvement, if made at all, must be by general tax. I believe the law as it now stands is a good one and provides a wholesome check, and unless some member of the Council had an ax to grind or wanted to usurp the powers which should belong to the people, would be sufficient for all practical purposes.

We have better streets than any city in the State without paving, and if the Council would cease making a ridge-road of them, and thereby injuring materially the adjoining property, slight repairs need be made for years.

In regard to sidewalks, the adjacent owners will petition if they want a walk, and if the owners don't want one and the city does, let it be done by general tax. The power as proposed by the amendment would be subject to the grossest abuse.

It is supposed that the project for the police court amendment is virtually dead, but I mistake the projectors if it is not intended to spring it upon the people at the last moment, and with it an expense of thousands of dollars.

Dated, February 13, 1877. TAX PAYER.

The T. A. A. and N. Railroad.

MR. EDITOR: The *Register* of a recent date said:

"As the storms of winter are about subsiding, and the time for settled weather approaches, the prospects for a speedy completion of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad ——. Will anybody complete this sentence?"

The ARGUS of the 2d inst. *tried* to complete it, by saying the prospects "ought to be good." I say that they *must* be good, and I will be one of fifty to make up $25,000 to present to any parties who may finish the road and put it in running order from here to Toledo, or in other words, one of fifty to *give* $500 each when the cars shall be running from here to Toledo over the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad.

The ARGUS has given reasons enough why the road soould be built. However, it has got the price of as good soft coal as there is delivered in Toledo at least 80 cents per ton too high, as it is selling in Columbus, delivered in cellar or bin, at $1 89 per ton. I would almost guarantee coal delivered in this eity at $3 per ton, and I think I could get my $500 back in eight years by the saving in the price of fuel alone. And this is but one advantage of the railroad. Another is, that it would give us a competing line to the East, a direct outlet to the great State of Ohio, and at Toledo our farmers would find one of the largest grain markets in the world. It is not a North and South Road, but essentially an East and West line.

I believe that our population would increase from three to five hundred the first year after completion, and some think that at least fifty families would move here from Toledo alone, to educate their children, and become permanent residents. There are many other reasons why the people of Ann Arbor should not rest until we have the cars running to Toledo, and there is no need of waiting beyond the first day of July next for the first train.

Let those interested start and complete the subscription. And as we need not pay the money until the road is built and cars commence their daily trips, none of us need lose a cent he gives.

JOE T. JACOBS.

One Justice Reports.

MR. EDITOR: A writer in this week's *Register*, over the signature of "G," has made quite a number of charges against the justices of the peace of this city. So far as I am concerned, I say they are a tissue of falsehoods. Every one of them is false, and I challenge "G" to name a single instance where one of his charges will stick to my skirts. He shall have full and free access to all of my dockets if he wishes. What credit ought to be given to a writer who will deliberately set down, write and publish such a string of falsehoods against any man, and then cowardly sneak under cover of a *nom de plume*? If he has the moral courage to do right in a police court or any other court to which he seems to be an aspirant, he will come out from his hiding place and give his full and true name.

February 15, 1877. E. CLARK.

Real Estate Sales.

The following transactions in real estate have been recorded in the Register's Office ssnce our last report:

Mary Duncan to Thos. Wilkinson, 1 acre of land on Kelly road, adjoining M. C. R. R., Chelsea. $375.

Jas. Corrigan to Chas. Kitson, lot 9 in Pettibone's addition to Ann Arbor. $150.

Abram Y. Case to Orrin T. Parker, 94 3-4 acres off section 19, Scio. $3,200.

Caroline E. Porter to Martha M. Johnson, lot 508 in Norris' addition to Ypsilanti. $200.

Michael Reenz to John Reenz, 60 acres off section 27, Freedom. $2,100.

Chas. Dean to John Reno, 80 acres off section 17, Sharon. $3,400.

Henry W. Wells to John Kercher, 35 acres off section 30, Salem. $1,400.

Clarissa McCollum to S. F. Smith, lot on Catharine street, west of Main, Ann Arbor. $880.

Wm. Benz to Gottlob Burg, 3 acres off section 30, Webster. $100.

Philetus Coon to Horatio Burch part of lot 1 in block 4, Manchester. $2,450.

Ambrose Kearney to Henry M. Taber, house and lot on Ann street, Ann Arbor. $2,500.

John Kircher to Catharine McCarthy, 15 acres off section 25, Northfield. $850.

James Sage to John Haness, 40 acres off section 19, Lodi. $1,600.

Michael Renz to John Renz, 40 acres off section 26, Freedom. $900.

Norman Bordine to Thomas Wilson, 4 acres off section 22, Augusta. $300.

Norman Bordine to Henry Curtis, 40 acres off section 35, Augusta. $1,000.

Jacob A. Dancer to Julia M. Curtis, 80 acres off section 14, Lima. $4,000.

Charles Doss to Robert M. Lamkin, 40 acres off section 15, Augusta $1,500.

Elmira Bennett to Lewis L. Halleck, house and lot at Whitmore Lake. $2,500.

Daniel T. Birch to Julia E. Shankland, 70 acres off section 31, Salem. $4,200.

Edward Powers to William Lane, 20 acres off section 13, Ann Arbor. $400.

AT COST! AT COST!

Until March 1st, 1877,

WILL SELL FROM MY STOCK OF

WINTER GOODS AT COST!

REMEMBER,

ONLY TEN DAYS.

DON'T MISS THE CHANCE!

JOE. T. JACOBS.

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER.

Room in Bank Block, Ann Arbor.

FOR THE FALL TRADE!

BACH & ABEL

Invite the attention of buyers of Dry Goods to their immense stock—the largest, the best assorted, and at the lowest rates of any ever brought to this city.

FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES

FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WOOLENS,

At prices much less than the cost of production.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Ever shown by us. BLACK CASHMERES, ALPACAS AND BRILLIANTINES, A SPECIALTY. WE OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN THESE GOODS.

A Large line of Table Linens,

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

At Very Low Prices.

LADIES' AND GENTS' WOOLEN UNDER-WEAR

HOSIERY, &C. The best assortment in the city and at the lowest prices. 500 lbs. of Gray Woolen Yarn, AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

Tickings, Sheetings, Bleached and Brown Cottons, bought early in the season, before the recent advance, and sold by us at NEW YORK JOBBER'S PRICES.

Our Business is conducted on a cash basis. Purchases made exclusively for cash, and prices will always be found the lowest.

BACH & ABEL.

The Tennessee Colored Jubilee Singers advertise two concerts at the Opera House in this city, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next. A Jackson paper, now before us, compliments the troupe for their performances in that city in the highest terms. Their programme is a good one, and of the same class of music that other jubilee troupes have rendered in our city. They will doubtless draw good houses.

Attention, Co. A.

HEADQUARTERS CO. A., 1ST REG'T, M. S. T. }
Ann Arbor, February 15, 1877. }

General Order No. 2.

Every member of this Company will report at the Armory on Thursday, February 22, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., sharp, for drill and parade, in full State uniform.

By order of
SAM B. REVENAUGH, Captain Commanding.
W. F. REED, First Sergeant.

CENTENNIAL.—Although the firm of D. B. DeLand & Co., manufacturers of D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus*, has not been in existence one hundred years, yet they have manufactured their celebrated Saleratus twenty-five years, during which time the demand for Best Chemical Saleratus has grown from a few pounds per day, till now they turn out many tons. It is strictly pure, healthy and uniform. In fact it contains all the *good qualities* of Saleratus and none of the poor. Every good cook that has tried it buys it again; thus the success.

W. B. ELY, Organist at the Presbyterian Church, will give instruction upon the Piano or Organ, or in vocal culture and harmony. Lessons given at pupils' residence. Terms, $15.00 per course of 20 lessons. Pianos tuned and repaired. Call or address, 15 Bowery street. 1620y1

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption with other throat and lung disease will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected, Doctor Bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEES' GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggist, EBERBACH & CO.

DIED.

SECORD—At Kalamazoo, on Saturday last, BURT SECORD, son of Kate and John Secord, aged 9 years 4 months. The deceased was interred at Canton, Wayne County, on Monday.

VISITING CARDS—NEW STYLES

AT THE ARGUS OFFICE.

TO RENT.

The Brick Store on the Northeast corner of Main and Liberty streets, belonging to the estate of John Gerner, deceased. Location good, and terms reasonable.

C. MACK, Administrator.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 25, 1877. 1619tf

CALL

AND SEE THE

JACKSON TRUSS ROD WAGON

Also, the **New Right-Hand Burrall Iron Corn Sheller,** at

M. ROGERS'.

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Wood invites the ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity to call at her Dress-Making Room, over the store of Kinsey & Seabolt, 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

ABSTRACTS OF TITLES.

The undersigned, Register of Deeds, will promptly and carefully make Abstracts of titles,

From the Original Records,

For Attorneys, Agents, Owners, or Purchasers. No pains will be spared to give a complete chain of title, and show all encumbrances. Charges reasonable.

CHAS. H. MANLY.
Ann Arbor, January 10, 1877. 1617.

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

$900.00

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Chancery Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw—In Chancery: Silas H. Douglas, complainant, vs. James McMahon, Fanny McMahon, William C. Hughes, Harriette W. Gray, John T. Bradlee, and George O. Sears, and also Elizabeth Hutchinson, Edwin Packard, and Charles Louis Fincke, executors of Samuel Hutchinson, deceased, defendants. Upon due proof by affidavit that William C. Hughes, Harriette W. Gray, John T. Bradlee, George O. Sears, Elizabeth Hutchinson, Edwin Packard, and Charles Louis Fincke, defendants in the above entitled cause pending in this court, reside out of the said State of Michigan, and that said defendant Hughes resides in the State of Indiana; and the defendants Gray, Bradlee, and Sears reside in the State of Massachusetts; and the defendants Hutchinson, Packard, and Fincke reside in the State of New York; and on motion of Alpheus Felch, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendants Hughes, Gray, Bradlee, Sears, Hutchinson, Packard, and Fincke do appear and answer the bill of complaint, filed in the said cause, within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed by said defendants Hughes, Gray, Bradlee, Sears, Hutchinson, Packard, and Fincke: And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed in the said County of Washtenaw, and be published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendants Hughes, Gray, Bradlee, Sears, Hutchinson, Packard, and Fincke, personally, at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

Dated this 15th day of February, A. D. 1877.
C. R. WHITMAN,
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Washtenaw County, Michigan.
A true copy—Attest—PETER TUITE, Register.
A. FELCH, Solicitor for Complainant. 1621w6

Chancery Sale.

IN PURSUANCE and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, in equity, made and entered on the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1877, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein George Sedgwick is complainant, and James S. Reynolds, William R. Hewett, George M. Hewett, William Burtless, Charles R. Miller, and Benjamin F. Reynolds, are defendants: Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, on Friday, the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, at the front door of the Washtenaw County Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, all that parcel of land situate in the village of Manchester, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot one in block twenty-one, in said village of Manchester, according to the plat and survey thereof, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said County of Washtenaw, and running thence north on the line of Railroad street to Exchange street, thence east on the line of Exchange street to the center of the River Raisin, and down the center of the River Raisin, where the same ran in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, to lot number one as aforesaid, and along lot number one aforesaid, westerly to the place of beginning (excepting and reserving therefrom all that portion of said premises which was heretofore deeded by William A. McClelland to Amariah Conklin); also, the first right to use all the water necessary for running four runs of stones and the necessary machinery for flouring in the mill on the premises above mentioned, at the dam now erected at or near said mill, and to make or repair the said dam without restraint or prohibition; also, all the right sold and deeded on the first day of August, A. D. 1839, to Benjamin Ford, Cyrus Smith, and Luther Field, by Stephen Fargo and James H. Fargo, to flow lands belonging to said Stephen Fargo and James H. Fargo, necessary for keeping up said dam, and being the same premises deeded by said Sedgwick to said Reynolds on or about August 5th, 1869.

Detroit, February 2, 1877.
1621w7 ADDISON MANDELL,
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan.
BEAKES & CUTCHEON, Solicitors for Compl't.

Chancery Sale.

IN PURSUANCE and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw,—In Chancery; made and entered on the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1876, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Silas H. Douglas is the complainant, and August Widenmann, Pauline Widenmann, and James B. Gott are the defendants: Notice is hereby given that I, Charles R. Whitman, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door (being the South door) of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, designated and described as lot number ten, in block number four south of Huron street, and range number four east, in the city of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan. And also, another piece or parcel of land situated in said city of Ann Arbor, bounded and described as follows to wit: Bounded on the east by Fourth street, on the southwest by Packard street, and on the north by said lot number ten.

Dated, Ann Arbor, February 1, A. D. 1877.
CHAS. R. WHITMAN,
Circuit Court Com., Washtenaw Co., Mich.
A. FELCH, Solicitor for Complainant. 1620

Real Estate for Sale

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. In the matter of the estate of William H. Neeb, Mary Neeb, Esther H. Neeb, and Minnie W. Neeb, minors: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty seventh day of January, A. D. 1877, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in the township of Dexter, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale, and also subject to the right of dower of Anna Neeb, widow of Henry B. Neeb, deceased, therein), the following described real estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of said minors to the undivided one-third of the following described pieces or parcels of land, situated in the Township of Dexter, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan: The east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six; the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five; the west half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five; fourteen acres on the west side of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five; and thirty-six and 23-100 acres on the south end of the southwest fractional quarter of section twenty-four, containing in all two hundred and twenty-five acres and 60-100 of an acre; also, a piece of land described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the east half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section twenty-five; thence southerly sixty eight links; thence north thirty-seven and one-half degrees east seventy-six links; thence along the section line to the place of beginning fifty links,—excepting and reserving from the above described lands thirty acres off of the west side of the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty six, heretofore sold to John Gutekunst under contract. Also, twenty-five (25) acres of land heretofore sold to Henry A. Neeb, and more fully described in a deed bearing date January 1st, 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, in liber 76 of deeds, on page 615; excepting also, sixteen acres of land heretofore deeded to Charles D. Neeb, by deed, dated January 1st, 1876, and recorded in said Register's Office, in liber 76 of deeds, on page 622.

Dated, January 27th, A. D. 1877.
1620 HENRY RATZ, Guardian.

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 Hamilton Vanatta, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased, in the township of Salem, in said county, on the fifth day of May and on the sixth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, February 5, 1877.
1621w4 E. T. WALKER,
THOMAS D. LANE,
Commissioners.

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 Calvin T. Burnett, 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 Asher A. Terry, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the fifth day of May, and on the sixth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, February 6, A. D. 1877.
1621w4 ASHER A. TERRY,
DANIEL HISCOCK,
Commissioners.

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 John G. Heinrich, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the fifth day of May and on the sixth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, February 5, A. D. 1877.
1621w4 JONAS BECK,
CHRISTIAN HAEBICH,
Commissioners.

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 S. Halleck, 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 Whitmore Lake House, in the town of Northfield, in said county, on the fifth day of May and on the sixth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, February 5, 1877.
1621w4 WM. N. STEVENS,
JEREMIAH JACOBS,
Commissioners.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

Estate of Philip H. Reeve.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Philip H. Reeve, deceased.

Edward Reeve and Russell C. Reeve, administrators with the will annexed of said estate, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such administrators.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the seventh day of March 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 administrators 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.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy) 1621td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Gertrude B Risdon.

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 Thursday, the eighth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Gertrude B. Risdon, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lewis C. Risdon, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed administrator with the will annexed.

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

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1621td Judge of Probate.

Estate of John Coe.

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-third day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the mattter of the estate of John Coe, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Henry Coe, praying that Peter Cook, of Pittsfield, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

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

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1620td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Patrick Fay.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Patrick Fay, deceased

Luke Coyle, administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account of such administrator.

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

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1620 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Richard Flannery.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Richard Flannery, deceased.

Luke Coyle, administrator *de bonis non* of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

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

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1920 Judge of Probote.

Estate of Frederick Huson.

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 Thursday, the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Huson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Frederick C. Huson, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Chauncey H. Millen and Philip Bach may be appointed executors thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of February, 1877, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the MICHIGAN ARGUS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
[A true copy.] 1620td Judge of Probate.

Estate of John Miller.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Jdudge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of John Miller, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ignatz Forche, praying that the claim of said Ignatz Forche may be heard and allowed by said court.

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

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1619 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Edward Reeve.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 17th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Edward Reeve, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edward L. Boyden, administrator, praying that he may be licensed to mortgage the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

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

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1618 Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Bradley F. Granger and Susan A. Granger, his wife, of the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Philip Bach, of the same place, bearing date the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and seventy four, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1874, at five minutes past four o'clock P. M., in liber 46 of mortgages, on page 663, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due two installments of interest, amounting to the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same; and default having been also made in the conditions of another certain mortgage, made and executed by the above named Bradley F. Granger and Susan A. Granger to the said Philip Bach, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw on the 27th day of October, 1874, at 9½ oclock a. m., in liber 46 of mortgages on page 674, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, two installments of interest amounting to sixty dollars, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been taken to recover the amount due on either of said mortgages or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in each of said mortgages contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF APRIL next, at ten o'cock in the forenoon of that of that day, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the conuty of Washtenaw is held), the premises described in said mortgages to satisfy the amount due thereon, (two hundred dollars and fifty dollars attorney's fee), with costs and expenses of sale to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land being situated in the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 4 and the west one-fourth of lot No. 3, in block one south of Huron street range two east, according to the recorded plat of the village (now city) of Ann Arbor.

Dated, Ann Arbor, January 25, 1877.
PHILIP BACH, Mortgagee.
By Attorney. 1619

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, Michael Welch, of the township of Northfield, State of Michigan, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and seventy-five, executed a mortgage to Andrew J. Shively, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings and State of New York, to secure the payment of certain principal and interest money therein mentioned, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw county and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of January, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., in liber 51 of mortgages, page 450, and whereas, default has been made for more than thirty days, in the payment of an installment of said interest money, which became due on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1876, by reason whereof, and pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, said mortgagee elects that so much of said principal as remains unpaid, with all arrearages of interest thereon, shall become due and payable immediately; and whereas, there is claimed to be due and unpaid, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-three cents, for principal and interest, also fifty dollars as a reasonable solicitor or attorney fee therefor, in addition to all other legal costs, as often as any proceedings are taken to foreclose said mortgage: And no suit or proceeding having been instituted, either in law or equity, to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice, therefore, is hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said county is held), and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, to satisfy the amount of principal and interest claimed to be due, with the attorney fee of fifty dollars, and charges of sale, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate and being in the township of Northfield, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Being the west half of the northeast quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section number thirty-two (32), also the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) in township number one (1) south of range number six (6) east containing two hundred acres of land.

January 11, 1877.
ANDREW J. SHIVELY, Mortgagee.
JOHN N. GOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Chancery Sale.

IN PURSUANCE and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw,—In Chancery, made and entered on the twelfth day of April, A. D 1876 in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Elisha Jones is the complainant, and Mortimer Root and Sarah J. Root are the defendants: Notice is hereby given that I, Charles R. Whitman, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door (being the South door) of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the township of Salem, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, viz: First, the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight. Second, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine. Third, the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine, all being in township one south of range seven east, containing one hundred and eighty-one acres more or less.

Dated, Ann Arbor, February 1, A. D. 1877.
CHAS. R. WHITMAN,
Circuit Court Com., Washtenaw, Co., Mich.
C. B. GRANT, Solicitor for Complainant. 1620

Chancery Sale.

IN PURSUANCE and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Michigan, in equity, made and entered on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1876, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Charles J. Howell is complainant, and Hannora O'Hara and Edward Duffy are defendants: Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, at the front door of the Washtenaw County Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, the following described property, to wit:

PARCEL No. 1. Situated in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: Being lot No. 7 in block No. 2, south of Huron street, and range No. 12 east, according to a recorded plat of the Ann Arbor Land Company's addition to the Village, now City, of Ann Arbor.

PARCEL No. 2. Lot number nine in block No. two, south of range number twelve east, according to a recorded plat of the Ann Arbor Land Company's addition to the Village, now City, of Ann Arbor.

PARCEL No. 3. Lot number eight, in block number two south of Huron street, range number 12 east, according to a recorded plat of the Ann Arbor Land Company's Addition to the Village, now City, of Ann Arbor.

PARCEL No. 4. Also, another piece or parcel of land, situated in the City of Ann Arbor, aforesaid, known, bounded, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the east side of lot number one (1), in block number one (1) north of Huron street, and range number three (3) east, in said city, fifty-five (55) feet south from the northeast corner of said lot; running thence west fifty-six feet; thence north eighteen and one half (18½) feet; thence east fifty-six (56) feet; thence south to the place of beginning.

PARCEL No. 5. Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land, bounded and described as follows to wit: Commencing thirty-six (36) feet and three inches south of the northwest corner of block one (1) south of Huron street, range four east, in the City of Ann Arbor, aforesaid, and in the east line of Main street, in said city; running thence east parallel to Huron street twenty-two feet and two inches; thence south thirteen feet and nine inches; thence west twenty-two feet and two inches to Main street; thence along the east line of Main street thirteen feet and nine inches (13.9) to the place of beginning. Also, commencing at the east end of the first above described line, and running thence east four feet and two inches; thence south thirteen feet and nine inches; thence west four feet and two inches; thence north along the east line of the foregoing described piece of land thirteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning, and extending upwards as high, and no higher, than the space now occupied and covered by the first story of the building standing upon said lot mentioned in the described premises. Also the right and privilege of ingress and egress up and down a stairway to the second floor of the adjoining building on the east, to be built and kept in repair by the respective owners of the joint lots, and expenses, to be used and occupied jointly by the said adjoining owners, which said stairs are to be built as aforesaid, two feet and six inches in width in the clear, directly adjoining on the east of the last above mentioned and described premises. Also the right and privilege of ingress and egress up and down a stairway and along a hall leading to the second story of the hereinbefore described premises, about six feet in width, and situated twenty-two feet and two inches (22.2) east of the northwest corner of block one (1) south of Huron street and range four (4) east in said city.—Dated, January 10th, 1877.

ADDISON MANDELL,
Master in Chancery Circuit Court of U. S., Eastern District of Michigan.
JOHN N. GOTT, Solicitor for Complainant.
ALFRED RUSSELL, of Counsel.

Chancery Sale.

IN PURSUANCE and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, in Equity, made and entered on the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1876, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Charles J. Howell is complainant and John A. Volz, Clara Mary Volz, Charles Kitson, Jacob F. Beck, Godfrey Beck, Anna Mary Herz, William Laisch, Conrad Volz, Catharine Bross, and Alrick M. Bodwell are defendants: Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, at the front door of the Washtenaw County Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, the following described property, situated in the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to wit: Being lots one, two, three, seven and eight, in block three (3), Ormsby & Page's addition to the Village, now City, of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, in saie district, according to a recorded plat thereof.

Dated, January 10, 1877.
ADDISON MANDELL,
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of U. S., Eastern District of Michigan.
JOHN N. GOTT, Solicitor for Complainant.
ALFRED RUSSELL, of Counsel. 1617

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Conrt for said County, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Jacob F. Stierle, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased, in the township of Freedom, in said county, on the 16th day of April and on the 16th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated, January 15, A. D. 1877.

JOHN F. GROSS,
FREDERICK LAUBENGAYER,
1619w4 Commissioners.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

NEW YORK papers chronicle the death of John O'Mahoney, the well-dnown Fenian leader.

A FIRE at Scranton, Vt., last week, destroyed $100,000 worth of business property....It is reported from Philadelphia that a movement is on foot looking to the formation of a gigantic coal combination by owners of mines and heavy stock-holders in what are known as the coal roads. It is said the operators in the Lehigh region have already signed an agreement limiting the production of their mines.

JOHN C. TRACY, President, and J. L. Chapman, cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics National Bank of Hartford, Ct., have been arrested—the former for misdemeanor in falsifying accounts, and the latter for the embezzlement of $75,000. They gave bonds to appear before the United States Court. The total loss by the bank from overdrafts and lo ins on poor security is thought to be about $560,000.

THE WEST.

BEFORE the Burlington (Iowa) Board of Trade, the other day, a bottle was exhibited containing twenty-five or thirty young grasshoppers. They were hatched in one nest in the neighborhood of Prescott, Adams county, in the western part of the State, and the gentleman who sent them in writes that in every square foot of ground there are between 100 and 200 nests. The recent warm weather has hatched them out by the million, but the cold weather, it is thought, will kill them between this and spring.

GEN. MILES has forwarded to military headquarters at Chicago a report of his engagement with the hostile tribes of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians under Crazy Horse, fought on the 8th of January. The fight lasted five hours. The Indian camp of 600 lodges extended three miles along the valley of the Tongue river below Hanging Womans' creek. They were driven through the canons of Wolf or Panther mountains in the direction of the Big Horn mountains. The Indian loss is known to be severe. Gen. Miles lost four killed and eight wounded. The hostiles were well armed, but otherwise appeared to be in a destitute condition. A number of prisoners were captured with frozen limbs, and were living on horse meat....Advices from Arizona state the Apache Indians are killing and plundering the settlers in the southeastern part of the Territory. The Governor has sent a message to the Territorial Legislature asking for an appropriation of money to raise and equip a force of whites and friendly Indians to carry on a rigorous campaign against the hostiles. He expresses the fear that under the present condition of affairs, Southeastern Arizona must be abandoned by white settlers.

AT Toledo, Ohio, the other day, a lad named Charles Kruck, 16 years of age, was sent by his mother to a grocery store to make some purchases for her. The store had a gin-mill attachment, in which three brutes were carousing. They made the lad drunk, and then induced him to wander off with them. In their walks they came to a high bridge over a creek. The boy looked down on the ice below, said, "I guess I'll take a dive," and, imitating such an action, sprang over the railing and struck upon his head upon the ice below, crushing his skull and killing himself instantly.

THE exceptions taken to the rulings and sentence of John D. Lee, the Mountain Meadow murderer, have been overruled by the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, and the District Court has been ordered to fix another day for the execution. Lee's only hope now lies in an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.... Spotted Tail, chief of the Sioux Indians, accompanied by 200 warriors, has left Spotted Tail agency for Tongue river, for the purpose of counseling Crazy Horse and his band of hostiles to accept the terms offered by the Government, viz., to surrender their arms and ponies.

THE SOUTH.

A SHIP drawing nineteen feet of water has passed through Capt. Eads' jetty channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river. There is now a good straight channel through the shoal at the head of South Pass, with a minimum depth of twenty-two feet.

THE following dispatch has been received at the Internal Revenue Office, at Washington, from Revenue Agent Wagner, dated Greensboro, N. C.: "Deputy Marshal Robertson, of South Carolina, just reports two men killed and several wounded by illicit distillers raided on by him without troops. Am hurrying to provide Maj. Stewart with horses, so we can stop this resistance."

A BRILLIANT ball was given at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., last week, in honor of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis.

MARTIN HENRY and William Henry Simpson, both colored, were hung at Port Tobacco, Md., on the 9th of February, for the murder of John W. Everett.

A DISPATCH from Cartersville, Ga., says that Lieut. McIntyre, of the Second Infantry, was killed in the Frog mountains by illicit distillers in ambush, attacks upon the Government forces having been made by distillers, thirty in number, under cover of night....Ex-Congressman James S. Johnson, of Owensboro, Ky., recently committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a rifle.

POLITICAL.

GOV. WELLS was again before the House committee, on the 6th inst., and, in an answer to a question by David Dudley Field as to whether, in canvassing the Louisiana returns, he had altered any figures or destroyed any returns, stated that he declined to answer any question touching the action of the board until the House gave him his liberty and relieved him of his disability. He wanted to know "whether he was the peer of any member of the committee, or a mere vassal." A number of questions were put to the witness concerning his action as a member of the Returning Board, to all of which he declined to answer until relieved of the sentence imposed by the House, which holds him in duress. Charles S. Abell, Secretary of the Returning Board, was also examined. He said he dined with the board on Sunday, Dec. 3, at which time Littlefield told him he had destroyed the Vernon parish papers. No one ordered him to destroy them. Witness said he certified to 178 votes for the Republicans from that parish, having full confidence in the clerks; knew nothing about the transposition of votes. Judge Davis, Chief Clerk of the board, gave testimony similar to that of Abell, so far as it affected Littlefield.

DUNCAN F. KENNER, of New Orleans, denies that he offered J. Madison Wells $200,000 to give the vote of Louisiana to Tilden. He says Wells asked for $200,000 to count the vote of the State as actually cast in the ballot-boxes, and has asked to be summoned to Washington.

LOUIS M. KENNER, a member, and T. W. Eaton and York A. Woodward, clerks of the Louisiana Returning Board, testified before the Congressional committee on the 7th inst. Kenner said he had no knowledge of any alternations having been made in the Vernon parish return, or of any papers having been burned or destroyed, nor did he know of any proposition for receiving money for any act in connection with the electoral vote; the Returning Board, he said, did not feel safe—felt intimidated—hence the necessity for troops to protect them. Eaton testified that he did not see Littlefield or any one else make erasures in the original returns; Littlefield never asked him to assist in making any alterations. Woodward, in his testimony, said he worked with Littlefield on the returns the night of Dec. 3, when the alteration is alleged to have been made, but did not see him making any erasures; first heard of the Vernon parish transfer when he came to Washington.

EX-GOV. STEARNS, of Florida, was before the House Privileges Committee, on the 9th inst. He testified that he never received or sent any telegram saying that we (meaning the Republicans) must have Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, by fair means or foul. Never received a telegram from anybody outside the State requesting him to send couriers for returns which must be made to show a majority for Hayes. He said the dispatch from W. E. Chandler, "Bismarck ought to come here at once," was sent to C. D. Willard, of Washington, and had reference to railroad matters. Nothing was said about money in any telegram which passed between himself and persons in the North, and he also said he had no knowledge of any money having been received from the North either before or after the election.... A. B. Levisee, one of the Hayes electors in Louisiana, was examined by the Senate committee. He testified that on the 4th of December last, in New Orleans, one S. M. Asher, claiming to act as the agent of Democrats, approached him with an offer of $30,000 to cast his vote in the Electoral College for Tilden. Levisee rejected the offer, when, as he claims, the bribe was raised to $100,000. Levisee held out for $200,000, and the negotiation fell through. Levisee's story is that he set the figure higher than he thought could be paid, and claims that his purpose in the affair was only to see how far the Democrats would go.....C. Irving Ditty, of Maryland, one of the "visiting statesmen" at New Orleans during the count, was called before the House committee, and testified to the bad reputation of tMaddox as to truth and veracity, and said he would not believe him on oath. Witness admitted, in answer to a question, that he was at Littlefield's quadroon ball in New Orleans. A number of other gentlemen of both visiting com mittees were there, including Lyman Trumbull. An excited war of words occurred at this point between members of the committee and witness, Mr. Sparks having said he believed Judge Trumbull would designate witness' story as stuff. Capt. Ditty replied angrily that if the Chairman meant to insinuate that his (witness') statement was untrue, he (the Chairman) assumed something which he had no right to assume. Witness continued—All parties went to the ball as a matter of curiosity. One of the features of the ball was a woman with pink eyes.

JOHN F. MULHERIN, one of the clerks of the Louisiana Returning Board, was before the House prerogative committee on the 10th. He testified that some affidavits were made by clerks of the board in the compiling-room. Don't know whether they were used. Most any name was signed to affidavits. Dec. 2 witness saw with Littlefield and Maj. Eaton a slip of paper containing the total of the electoral vote. The majority of these of the Democrats was about 4,000. Saw afterward that a change had been made in the figures. Heard Gov. Wells in conversation with Littlefield in Abell's office, Dec. 2. Could not hear what they said. Dec. 6 saw them again in conversation in a very low tone in a clerk's room. Saw Littlefield take from a desk a paper and make some erasures about a quarter of an hour after conversing with Gov. Wells. The committee examined Postmaster General Tyner relative to the resignation of Watts, the alleged ineligible Oregon elector, and elicited the fact that the latter resigned his postmastership, by telegraph, on Nov. 13, 1876. The written resignation was not received at the department until Dec. 9. Watts' successor as Postmaster was appointed Nov. 23.

GENERAL.

RECENT deaths: At San Francisco, Rear Admiral James Alden, of the United States navy; at Milwaukee, D. H. Richards, the pioneer editor and printer of Wisconsin; at Cincinnati, Mrs. Susan Bowler, a sister of Hon. George H. Pendleton, and Mrs. Sarah Peter, the mother of Hon. Rufus King; at Washington, Rear Admiral Wilkes, of the United States navy.

EX-PRESIDENT LERDO, Gen. Escobedo, and several other distinguished exiles, arrived at New York last week, by steamer from Aspinwall....The foundations of the incompleted Washington monument, at the national capital, are pronounced insecure by engineers, and its demolition and reconstruction recommended.

WASHINGTON.

THE case of ex-Secretary Belknap was finally disposed of, in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, last week. The District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi, saying that he did so by direction of the Attorney General. The Attorney General's report, which was filed in the case, contained an indorsement by the President approving this course, giving as reasons the improbability of a conviction, "the long suffering of the ex-Secretary, and the great expense to which he has been subjected."....Suit has been commenced in one of the Washington courts against Senator Simon Cameron by a female department clerk, for breach of promise. The lady—a Pennsylvania widow, fair and forty—claims $50,000 damages. Senator Cameron says that the suit is stimulated by blackmailers, who will be exposed. The Senator, some time ago, procured a situation for the plaintiff in the Treasury department, but she was dismissed, and he declined to have her restored.

THE Treasury Department prohibits the importation of meat, cattle, and hides of meat cattle from Germany until further orders, consequent upon the rinderpest there.

FOREIGN.

A CONSTANTINOPE dispatch says the dismissal of Midhat Pasha is attributed to his schemes of constitutional reform, which are regarded by the Sultan as encroaching on his imperial prerogative; also to the discovery of a conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan and replace him by ex-Sultan Murad....The ravages of small-pox are again increasing in London....There is much suffering among the silk workers of Lyons, France, 50,000 operatives having been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the factories.

THE peace proposition submitted by the Porte to Servia embodies liberal conditions which the latter Government can easily accept, and the successful conclusion of the negotiations is regarded as extremely probable. Waiving its former claim for substantial guarantees, the Porte requires of Servia the right of diplomatic representation at Belgrade; the protection of Jews and Christians equally with native Servians; the prohibition of armed organizations and of secret societies; Turkish territory to be guarded from Servian violation; forts on the Servian frontier to be kept in good repair, and the Turkish flag to float above them along with the Servian emblem.

THE British Parliament met on the 8th inst., the Queen, for the first time in many years, opening the session in person. In her speech she severely denounced the Turks for their bloody crimes in Bulgaria....It is now definitely announced that the veteran Russian diplomat, Prince Gortschakoff, has retired from the Imperial Cabinet at St. Petersburg, and is succeeded by Count Adlerberg. Ill health and long service are the reasons given by Gortschakoff for resigning his portfolio.... Dispatches from Constantinople say that the Sultan favors the employment of foreigners, and especially Englishmen, in the administration of the reforms ordained in the new constitution, and that the removal of the late Prime Minister will secure the fulfillment of these designs, and a vigorous policy and rapid progress in the liberalization of the institutions of the empire....Austria is concentrating a large force on the Bosnian frontier, and the occupation of Northern Turkey is believed to be intended.

ROUMANIA has disbanded her reserves and sent them home, being apparently convinced that the danger of war is over.

EARL RUSSELL has given notice to the English House of Lords that he will move that England shall cease all diplomatic intercourse with Turkey, on the ground that that nation is still barbarous and unworthy of rank among the enlightened people of Europe....It is reported that the English mine-owners have resolved to import cheap labor from China....A dispatch from Calcutta reports that a gunpowder explosion occurred at Adhemabad, by which 50 persons were killed and 100 wounded.... At a grand parliamentary dinner in Berlin, the other day, Bismarck expressed himself freely upon the subject of the Eastern complication. His opinion is that war is strongly probable, and that it will be begun in the form of a direct attack by Russia upon Turkey.

IN Japan, great public interest has been excited, but no dangerous feeling, by the extraordinary measures of reduction of taxation. The amount of relief to land owners is $16,000,000 per year. To meet this reduction expenditures are cut down in every department, and a great number of minor officials dismissed.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.—SENATE.—Mr. Cameron reported a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations to promote telegraphic communication between this country and Europe....The bill for the relief of settlers upon public lands under the Pre-emption laws was passed....Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported adversely on the House bill to pay Capt. Eads $500,000 on his jetty contract....The Senate refused to pass the bill abolishing the Washington Board of Police Commissioners over the President's veto. Vhe vote stood 33 to 22—not two-thirds.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the most of the day, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill....A resolution was adopted ordering the printing of the testimony taken before the House committee on Louisiana affairs.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—SENATE.—The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and a committee of conference was ordered....Mr. Ingalls reported with an amendment the Senate bill to enable Indians to become citizens....Messrs. Hamlin, Dorsey and Davis were appointed the new conference committee on the part of the Senate on the bill involving the restoration of the fast mail train and the franking privilege.... The Senate discussed, without action, the bills to pay Capt. Eades $500,000 for his jetties, and to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Union Pacific....The Senate refused, by a vote of 20 yeas to 23 nays, to concur in the House amendment to the Deficiency bill ordering a reduction of the price of composition in the Government Printing Office.

HOUSE.—The House considered the Deficiency Appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted prohibiting the Congressional Printer from paying more for composition than the average paid in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia....Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $12,494,752.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—The credentials of Senator-elect Garland, of Arkansas, were filed....The bill to pay Capt. Eads for his Mississippi jetties was indefinitely postponed....The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed, amended and passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hale read a letter addressed to him by the members of the Louisiana Returning Board, stating that they were confined in a dark, damp dungeon of the cellar of the Capitol, and offered a resolution directing that they be removed to better quarters, where their health may not be endangered. After a lengthy discussion, the resolution was referred....The Deficiency Appropriation bill was under discussion when the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced appropriating $7,000 to defray the expenses of the Electoral Commission, and to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas, according to the plans suggested by Capt. Howgate....The bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Europe was passed. It incorporates a company to construct a new Atlantic cable, with the American end at Baltimore....The bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts was debated.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and the bill to provide for the distribution of the Mexican claims awards....Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the special committee on Louisiana affairs, submitted the report of that committee, which concludes with a resolution declaring that the Democratic electors received a majority of votes in the State of Louisiana; that the pretended canvass and compilation of votes for electors by the Board of Returning officers was without authority of law, fraudulent, and void, and that the vote of that State cannot be counted for Hayes and Wheeler without the confirmation and approval of illegal and fraudulent action by said Returning Board......Mr. Townsend submitted a minority report recommending the adoption of a resolution declaring that the Republican electors have been elected in Louisiana, and that the election was examined into, determined, declared and promulgated by the proper authorities of said State, under all the forms of law, and in complance with the constitution of the United States. Both reports were ordered printed and recommitted.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.—JOINT SESSION.—Precisely at 1 o'clock the Senators took their seats in joint session with the House members, and President Ferry took the chair. The decision of the Electoral Commission having been read, written objections were made to it by Representative Field on the part of five Senators and twelve Representatives, and then the two houses separated.

SENATE.—The Chair presented a communication from the President of the Electoral Commission, informing the Senate that it has decided upon the matters submitted concerning the electoral votes from Florida. The objections to the decisions of the commission submitted by Mr. Field were read. A long debate took place as to the form of the questions sustaining or overruling the objections filed by Field, and an order submitted by Mr. Whyte that the Senate do not concur in the decision made by the commission created under the act approved Jan. 29, 1877, but that the votes cast by Wilkinson, Col. Robert Bullock, J. B. Yonge and R. B. Hinton as the electors of Florida are the true and lawful votes for President and Vice President of that State, and should be counted as the electoral vote of the State, was defeated by a strict party vote—all the Democratic Senators present voting in the affirmative, and the Republicans in the negative. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Sherman, was then adopted by a strict party vote—44 to 25: "*Resolved*, That the decision of the commission upon the electoral votes of the State of Florida stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding." The Secretary was directed to notify the House that the Senate had reached a determination in regard to the Electoral Commission, and was ready to meet the House for the purpose of proceeding with the count.

HOUSE.—After the Senate had retired from the hall of the House a motion was made by a Democratic member to take a recess. Hale made the point of order that a recess could not now be taken. A long discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. McCrary, Kasson, Wilson and Banks, Republicans, and Warren, Jones and Sayler, Democrats—the former opposing and the latter advocating a recess. Speaker Randall maintained that, according to the spirit of the Electoral Commission act, it was competent for the House to take a recess, and overruled the point of order. Mr. Hale appealed from the decision. Mr. Cox moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was carried—156 to 76. The motion to take a recess till Monday was then carried—163 to 108.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—SENATE.—No business was transacted in the Senate. At 2:30 p. m., in response to a notification from the House, it proceeded to the Representatives' chamber for the purpose of resuming the count of the electoral votes.

HOUSE.—Mr. Knott offered a resolution to recommit the Florida case back to the Electoral Commission. Messrs. Hale and Wilson raised points of order that the resolution was out of order, and that the House had no power to refer anything to the commission. The Speaker sustained the point of order, and said that only the joint convention of the two houses could refer the matter to the tribunal. The debate on sustaining the decision was then begun, and was carried on with much warmth and earnestness. The Speaker was sustained in his decision, the vote standing 167 to 97. The resolution declaring the Tilden electors in Florida elected was agreed to by a vote of 168 to 103. A resolution was then passed informing the Senate that the House was ready to proceed with the count.

JOINT SESSION.—The Senate entered, and the joint convention was called to order. The resolutions of the Senate and House in reference to the vote of Florida were read, and Mr. Ferry said that, as the two houses did not agree, the decision would stand. The tellers then recorded four votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The convention then proceeded to count, the State of Georgia being first after Florida. No objection being interposed to the vote of Georgia, the eleven votes were counted for Tilden and Hendricks. Next followed in succession the State of Illinois, with twenty-one for Hayes and Wheeler; Indiana, with fifteen votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Iowa, with eleven votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Kansas, with five votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Kentucky, with twelve votes for Tilden and Hendricks. Then came a certificate from Louisiana, showing eight votes for Hayes, authenticated by Kellogg as Governor; this was followed by the opening of another certificate showing eight votes for Tilden, authenticated by McEnery as Governor. Still a third certificate was read, purporting to be authenticated by Deslonda, Secretary of State, with votes for Hayes. The presiding officer opened and presented another certificate received by mail, no corresponding one having been received by messenger. It was obvious from the first sentence it was a mere burlesque. It commenced by certifying that John Smith had been chosen elector from the First District; John Smith No. 2 from the Second; John Smith No. 3 from the Third; John Smith No. 4 from the Fourth; John Smith No. 5 from the Fifth; John Smith No. 6 from the Sixth; and John Smith and John Smith to be electors at large. It followed the usual formalities, and certified that the eight electoral votes of Louisiana had been cast for Cooper and Cary. The paper purported to be signed by "John Smith, Company 2, Bulldosers, Governor of Louisiana," and wound up with the motto, "Such is life in Louisiana." Subsequently the presiding officer directed the paper to be omitted from the proceedings of the joint convention. Senator McDonald submitted an objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, on the ground that the Hayes electors had been duly elected; that their election had not been certified by William P. Kellogg, who claimed to be, but in fact was not, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and because the Returning Board of said State was without jurisdiction, for the reason that the laws of Louisiana conferred no power on the Returning Board to canvass or compile the votes, since they constituted but four of the five persons required by law, since these four were of the same political party, and since there was a vacancy in said board, which four members had refused to fill; because four members of the Returning Board had full knowledge that the true compilation of votes would have shown that the Tilden electors had been duly elected; because said board had offered for money to sell the State of Louisiana, and because A. B. Levisee and O. H. Brewster, of the Republican electors, held offices of trust under the Government of the United States at the time of their appointment as electors. The objection is signed by McDonald, Stevenson, Saulsbury, Bogy, Senators; Jenks, Wilson, Tucker, Levy, Ellis and Morrison, Representatives. Messrs. Gibson and Wood, of New York, submitted further objections, in behalf of the Democrats, to the Hayes electors. Mr. Howe submitted objections to the Tilden certificates, on the ground that there was no evidence that those electors had been appointed in such manner as the Legislature directed; while there was evidence conclusive in law that neither of them had been so appointed; also on the ground that there was no evidence that McEnery was Governor of Louisiana in the year 1876, while there was conclusive evidence that Kellogg was during the year 1876 and for several years prior thereto Governor of that State, and was recognized as such by the judicial and legislative departments of Louisiana, and by the departments of the Government of the United States. All of the certificates from Louisiana, with the papers accompanying them, were then sent to the Electoral Commission for judgment and decision, and the Senate withdrew to its chamber.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.—The commission was in secret session the whole day, debating the question of the admissibility of evidence in the Florida case.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—On motion of Justice Miller, ordered that no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the President of the Senate, with different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors. The vote is as follows: *Yeas*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. *Nays*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. On motion of Mr. Abbott, resolved that in the case of Florida this commission will receive evidence relating to the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys, or of persons named in certificate No. 1 as elector. *Yeas*—Abbott, Bayard, Bradley, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—8. *Nays*—Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—7. The Secretary of the commission was ordered to inform counsel that it willl be prepared to-morrow to hear argument touching the eligibility of Humphreys.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—The commission heard testimony upon the question of the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the Florida Republican electors. Humphreys testified that he resigned the office of United States Commissioner on the 5th of October, and produced a letter from Judge Woods, of that date, written at Newark, O., accepting the resignation. Argument upon the case was then opened, Judge Hoadley, of Democratic counsel, leading off. He was followed by Messrs. Shellabarger and Evarts on the other side, Mr. Merrick closing the argument on behalf of the Democrats.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—The commission was occupied, in secret session, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., in debate upon the Florida case, in which every one of the fifteen members by turns participated. Two or three of the Judges and several of the Senatorial members read elaborately prepared opinions upon the main points at issue, and the discussion is understood to have been, from its commencement to its close, of extraordinary power and ability. At the close of the debate Senator Edmunds submitted a resolution declaring, in substance, that the four Republican electors in Florida were elected. Representative Hunton offered a substitute declaring the Tilden electors elected. This substitute was rejected by the following vote: *Yeas*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. *Nays*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. Senator Edmunds then withdrew his resolution, and Representative Garfield offered the following: "*Resolved*, That four persons, to wit: Frederick C. Humphreys, Charles W. Pearce, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, were duly appointed electors of President and Vice President for the State of Florida, and that the votes cast by the aforesaid four persons are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States." This was adopted by the following vote: *Yeas*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. *Nays*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. On motion of Mr. Garfield, Messrs. Edmunds, Bradley and Miller were appointed a committee to draft a report of the decision of the commission, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor, to be signed by the members agreeing therein, and to be transmitted to the joint session of the two houses as required by the Electoral act.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.—The commission reassembled in the afternoon, and, after the reading of the journal, adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—The commission assembled in the afternoon, and received the certificates and accompanying papers in the case of Louisiana from the presiding officer of the joint convention of Congress. An adjournment till Tuesday was then voted.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

The Grounds Upon Which the Electoral Commission Render Their Decision.

The Electoral Commission state the grounds of their decision in the case of Florida as follows: That it is not competent under the constitution and law, as it existed at the date of the passage of the act constituting the commission, to go into evidence *aliunde* the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of Florida, according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the Board of State Canvassers prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors; or by counter proof to show they had not, and that all proceedings of the courts or acts of the Legislature or of the Executive of Florida subsequent to the casting of the votes of the electors on the prescribed day are inadmissible for any such purpose. As to the objection made to the eligibility of Humphreys, the commission is of the opinion that, without reference to the question of the effect of the ineligible elector, the evidence does not show he held the office of Shipping Commissioner on the day when the electors were appointed. The commission also decided that, as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the grounds before stated, neither of the papers purporting to be the certificates of the electoral voters of Florida are the certificates of votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and they ought not to be counted as such.

The Democratic Objections.

The objections to the decision interposed in the House recite:

First—That the decision determined that the vote cast by Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, as electors of President and Vice President of the United States on behalf of Florida, is the true and legal electoral vote of the State, when in truth and in fact the vote cast by Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert E. Hilton, and Robert Bullock is the true and lawful vote of the State.

Second—That the commission refused to receive competent and material evidence tending to prove the first-named set were not appointed electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature of the State, but were designated as electors by the Returning Board of the State corruptly and fraudulently, in disregard of law, and with intent to defeat the will of the people.

Third—That the decision was founded upon the resolution and order of the commission previously made.

Fourth—That the decision excludes all evidence taken by the two houses of Congress, by the committees of each house, concerning frauds, errors and irregularities committed by persons whose certificates are taken as proof of due appointment of the electors.

Fifth—That the decision excludes all evidence tending to prove the certificate of Stearns (Governor), as also of the Board of State Canvassers, was procured or given in pursuance of a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy.

Sixth—That the commission refused to recognize the right of the courts of the State to review and reverse the judgment of the Returning Board or Board of State Canvassers rendered through fraud without jurisdiction, and rejected and refused to consider the action of the courts in a case lawfully brought before the court which had jurisdiction.

Seventh—That the decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that Florida, by all the departments of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial, had decreed as fraudulent all certificates of Stearns (Governor) as well as that of the State Canvassers, upon which certificates the commission has acted, and by means of which the true electoral votes of Florida have been rejected and false ones substituted.

Eighth—That to count the votes of Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long as electors for President and Vice President would be in violation of the constitution of the United States.

The objections are signed by Senators Jones (Fla.), Cooper, Barnum, Kernan, Saulsbury and McDonald; Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson (Mass.), Jenks, Finley, Sayler, Ellis, Morrison, Hewitt (N. Y.) and Springer.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

No Love Lost—The German Conqueror Still Threatening France.

[Paris Telegram to the New York Herald.]

Having dismissed the Oriental question for the present with a diplomatic shrug, France exhibits rather a puzzled demeanor just now over the attitude of Germany. There is no love lost between the empire of Wilhelm and the republic of MacMahon at the best of times, but, the *revanche* fever having almost completely subsided in France, the prospectus for an international exhibition at Paris next year having been issued, and the ablest French statesmen having offered the most solid reasons why France should keep out of all present European quarrels, one would imagine that Germany could rest easy. The fact is, however, that Germany does not reason on these lines. Prince Bismarck was not alarmed at the frantic shrieks of the burning French patriots; for all animals that you are not prepared to kill outright must be allowed to squeal when they are hurt. The cry of the French was the rage of a humbled, defeated and disorganized nation. It did not disturb his ears in Berlin or discompose him over his philosophic pipe and comforting beer in his home at Varzin. He is quick, however, to see that France is rapidly becoming stronger materially than she has been since 1812; that her Government is consolidating and tiding over the most dangerous crisis; that she is rising by her own buoyancy to the surface of European politics.

Bismarck's uneasiness has been manifest in some slightly acid communications with the French Government; but the German press, having no diplomatic reserve to keep, has been pouring forth vitriolic articles upon French presumptions in the tone that a policeman might adopt to a convict out on a ticket-of-leave. Hence the differences between the two Governments continue; for, although France continually pleads "no offense intended," Germany is still finding fresh cause of complaint.

The present fear in Berlin appears to be an alliance between France and Russia. Bismarck wishes to continue holding the Czar in the hollow of his hand, and such an alliance with France would look like an attempt on the part of St. Petersburg to choose friends for itself. There is possibly nothing in the story beyond the fact that at the conference the French support of Russian views was very cordial. It suggests that the wily Gortschakoff has taken advantage of the growing importance of France to play for a firmer support from Germany by coquetting with the French republic.

Bismarck consequently proceeds to show France that she is not yet able to run about without his leave, and seeks a quarrel. The extravagant attentions paid to the humbug Gen. Tchernayeff during his stay in Paris exasperate the Germans, and, although it will look a small matter in America to be angry about, it would surprise you to find what trouble it makes here.

An Egg-Shooting Match.

An "egg-shooting match" came off at the Waterside last Friday between John Kelso and F. K. Grain. The distance was twenty-one yards, and the eggs were sprung from a trap in the same manner as "gyro" pigeons. Kelso shot two out of twelve, and Grain ten—the latter, of course, winning the match by "a large majority." This sport is a great improvement on the slaughter of live pigeons, and it tries the marksmanship equally well. It is easy to tell when the egg is hit, especially when it happens to be a bad one.—*Stamford (Conn.) Advocate.*

GRASSHOPPERS.

Their Migration and Destruction of Agricultural Products.

The *American Naturalist*, in an article detailing the routes of migration and other matters relating to locusts, says:

From the observations already collected, naturalists have adopted the theory that the immediate cause of the migration of the locust from its original breeding place is the unusual abundance of the species during certain years. The locust, like most other insects, increases excessively in dry and warm seasons, and when, for two or more years in succession, such seasons occur, the conditions most favorable for its development are secured. The secondary cause of its migrations is the necessity for food, which, by reason of a superabundance of the species in the places of its origin, is quickly exhausted. After once taking to the wing, the insect is at the mercy of the winds, and is borne in whatever direction they are blowing. The general course of the winds in the Western States and Territories is from the west and northwest during July and August, and accords with the eastward course of the swarms of locusts in those months.

As to the question whether meteorologists can predict the occurrence of seasons of undue heat and drought, and consequently of the increased numbers and migrations of the locust, it is believed that, in the lapse of years, this will be possible. As the result of continued observations, it is also thought that the destination and the time of arrival of the migratory hordes of locusts may be foretold, and the direction of their return flight in the ensuing year. The supposition is now ventured that the June migrations from the eastern limits of the locust-area will be toward the northwest, and the July, August, and early September migrations from the Rocky mountain plateau will be in a general easterly and southerly direction.

In summing up the losses sustained in the United States from the ravages of insects, it is said that "The annual agricultural products of this country, by the last census, amounted in value to $2,500,000,000. Of this amount we in all probability *annually* lose over $200,000,000 from attacks of injurious insects alone. Dr. Riley avers that their losses during 1874 in Missouri from locusts—and it will be remembered only the western third was invaded—exceeding $15,000,000. This would make the losses in other parts of the West at least twice as much more, or $45,000,000 in all. The estimated money loss occasioned by the chinch-bug in Illinois in 1864 was over $73,000,000; in Missouri in 1874, it is estimated by Dr. Riley to have been $19,000,000. The annual losses from the chinch-bug are greater, Mr. Riley says, than from any other insect. The average annual loss to the cotton crop from the attacks of the cotton army worm alone is estimated at $50,000,000. Adding to these the losses sustained by the attacks ot about 1,000 other species of insects which affect our cereals, forage and field crops, fruit trees and shrubs, garden vegetables, shade and ornamental trees, as well as our hard and pine forests, and stored fruits, and it will not be thought an exaggeration to put our annual losses at $200,000,000. If the people of this country would only look at this annual depletion, this absolute waste, which drags her backward in the race with the countries of the Old World, they might see the necessity of taking effectual measures in restraining the ravages of insects. With care and forethought, based on the observance of facts by scientific men, we believe that from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, or from one-quarter to one-half of this annual waste, could be saved to the country. And the practical, most efficient way is for the States to co-operate with the General Government in the employment of salaried entomologists, who should combine the results of the State officials, and issue weekly, or, if necessary, daily bulletins, perhaps in combination with the Weather-Signal Bureau, as to what enemies should be guarded against, and what preventive and remedial measures should be used."

UNHAPPY MEXICO.

Interesting News from the Land of Revolutions.

We have news from the City of Mexico, via Havana, to the 6th of February. Diaz had been urged to hasten his return to the capital, as the Government was in danger of falling to pieces, owing to dissensions in the Cabinet.

Business was in a worse condition than ever, and failures were numerous. Some of the foreigners who favored the Diaz revolution had failed, and the new revolution against Diaz was encouraged by the capitalists, who make money by loans to the revolutionists at excessive interest. Escalante loaned Diaz $200,000 toward the payment of $300,000 to the United States with incoming duties as security, receiving $25,000 interest for sixty days.

Bands of robbers were appearing everywhere.

Protestant worship had been suspended at Coahuixtla and Morelos by order of the authorities. The Church party were triumphant in the elections in the capital. The most important positions in Michoacy, Puebla, and Queretaro were held by the Church party. A petition was circulating praying the Government to permit the return of the Sisters of Charity expelled from the country two years ago.

Cortina refuses to obey the order to abandon the Texas frontier. He now opposes Diaz.

Advices from Sonora are that Pesquiera attacked Mariscal's command at Urest The latter was soon reinforced, and Pesquiera was defeated, with a loss of abou. thirty killed, many wounded, and fifty prisoners. At last advices a large body of cavalry was pursuing Pesquiera's flying and demoralized forces. It was generally believed that this revolution was thoroughly squelched.

Who Burnt Richmond?

New light seems to be thrown upon the old controversy as to the responsibility for the partial destruction of Richmond at its evacuation by the Confederate forces at the close of the war. In a suit pending in the Circuit Court at Richmond, entitled Graham vs. the Mutual Assurance Society of Richmond, this question has been raised. The company sets up the defense that the burning of the city was an act of war, and it is therefore not liable to pay the amount which would otherwise be due on its policies. Numerous attempts have heretofore been made to prove that Richmond was burned by order of the Confederate Gen. Ewell, a Confederate officer having already testified that he fired the city by direct orders of Gen. Ewell. Ewell has always refused to give any evidence on this point, but, in the case now pending, the atorneys have entered into a stipulation, which is filed as a part of the record, in which this fact is admitted, and it is further asserted that Gen. Ewell caused the burning of the city in obedience to a statute of the Confederate Congress, requiring the officer in command at Richmond to set fire to the city whenever it fell into the hands of the Union forces.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

A MICHIGAN farmer fed a large flock of quails for six cold weeks, at an expense of $5, and then a boy and trap took the whole lot.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, a heavy New York wholesale grocer, has failed. His liabilities are $884,000.

A SERIOUS strike is threatened by some of the English colliers, who are unwilling to accept a reduction of wages.

THE business of London, as measured by the clearings of the banks, decreased 11 1-10 per cent. in the last four months of 1876 compared with the corresponding period of 1875.

A CONGRESSIONAL committee has under consideration the propriety of recommending that a Government contract be given to some line of American steamers between this country and Brazil. It appears that the South is a vigorous bidder for this contract, and that New Orleans, backed by St. Louis, is making argument before the committee to secure it.

GOLD is fast pouring into France, according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Economist*. The supplies of that metal which are now being driven out of Russia by its paper currency are taken by France. There are also large importations from England. In one week the amount sent from London to Paris was $3,000,000, and the movement was continuing.

BUCK & HUNTING, a large banking firm at Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., has collapsed. Their liabilities are $500,000. For a great number of years the firm has done business in Sag Harbor, and had the confidence of the people of the island. They handled the savings of all the industrious of the place, and the sufferers by the failure are to be found in almost every station of life. It will occasion much want and suffering.

THE January transactions at the clearing-houses of the principal cities do not indicate any material improvement in business thus far, all of them showing a marked falling off as compared with the same period last year. The loss at Philadelphia is surprisingly large. St. Louis also shows a considerable decline in transactions, and the decline at New Orleans is greater than the average. At Baltimore precisely the average decline appears, and at all the other cities the loss is less than 8 per cent.

THE English are going wild over American beef and mutton. Of late years these items of the Briton's bill of fare have been too expensive for the majority of people; and the efforts to import rabbit meat and beef from Australia, and cattle and beef from Brazil, have failed either to bring prices down or give satisfaction in any form. American beef and mutton exactly meet the need of the hour in every way. They reach England in splendid condition, and sell from 4d a pound for bits to 9d a pound for choice pieces, which is 2d or 3d less than the prices of the home article. Connoisseurs declare that American beef and mutton bear evidences of being better fed. The press is in rhapsodies, and cannot mention the subject without quotations from Virgil and Dickens. The trade is growing very large, 700 tons sometimes arriving at Liverpool in one day. It sells immediately, and is now marketed in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Nottingham, and many other towns.

BOLD CHICAGO BURGLARS.

Five Cracksmen Imprison a Family in a Closet and Ransack the House.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

One of the boldest burglaries of the season was that committed yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Amos S. Seeley, at the corner of West Madison street and Hoyne avenue. About 3 o'clock a gang of five men, having the appearance of well-to-do mechanics, one of whom carried a carpet-bag from which protruded the handle of a hammer, knocked at the front door of the house. The only members of the family at home were Mrs. Seeley, her little boy and the servant girl. Mr. Seeley, who is senior member of the firm of Seeley, Pollard & Co., was down town at his office. The girl responded to the knock, and on opening the door was informed by the spokesman that they came to inspect the gas-meter. The girl, supposing the statement to be true, told them to come in, and called to Mrs. Seeley, who, in response to the query, "Where do you keep the meter?" conducted two of them to the room where that truth-telling machine was stored. One of the remaining trio asked the girl if the water-pipes were all right, and, on being told that they were, requested her to show him where the hydrant was. She took him into the kitchen, when he immediately caught hold of her, and, drawing a pistol, held it to her head. The girl began to scream, and the little boy rushed in to ascertain the cause of the trouble. The burglar then drew a knife and told the little fellow he would relieve him of his head if he did not keep quiet. In the meantime one of the two who had accompanied Mrs. Seeley in search of the gas-meter had thrown her on the floor, and, brandishing a murderous-looking knife, cautioned her with a round volley of oaths to keep her mouth shut. The three unoccupied ruffians then began a systematic search through the house. Every room was visited; bed-clothes and mattresses, closets and cupboards were thoroughly examined. In the dining-room they found a small parlor safe. This they carried out to the middle of the floor, and with the aid of cold-chisel and hammer soon succeeded in opening it. The booty consisted of a lot of deeds and other valuable private papers, a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold bracelets, and a sum of money. Having bagged the plunder, the burglars turned their attention to the two women, whom they placed in a small closet, and, after closing the door, piled up against it a heavy bedstead. One of the gang then stopped the clock—it denoted exactly 4—and the quintette departed. The women were locked up in the closet until the arrival of Mr. Seeley, a little after 6 o'clock.

THE ESCAPED SIOUX.

A Canadian Officer's Interview With the Indians that have Crossed the Border.

A Toronto *Globe* correspondent at Fort Walsh, Northwest territory, writes of a visit by Maj. West, of the British army, to the camp of the hostile Sioux, at Wood Mountain, 190 miles from Fort Walsh:

Maj. West started from Fort Walsh with a detachment of ten men and himself on the lead; rode into the camp about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st ult., creating considerable astonishment among the savages, who rushed out, arms in hand, as they afterward explained, thinking it was the United States troops, whom they had been told were to follow them across the line. No attention was paid to them, the camp was passed, and old White Eagle of the Santees (friendly Indians) sought out. There were about three hundred lodges of mixed Sioux, consisting of Uncapapas, Minnecongous and Ogallallas, the worst Indians under the sun. They had a number of United States Government mules, taken in the battle of the Little Horn. Black Moon and Long Dog, both noted characters, were among them. The Major talked pretty plainly to them, and laid down the laws, and told them if they remained in the British possessions they must obey the laws. He asked them if they were here only for the winter seeking protection, and when spring comes to return to the other side of the line and make war. They replied that they were tired of war and wanted peace, and they had come here to remain. They asked why he had entered their camp in the manner so new to them. The Major told them the children of the Queen were not afraid to go anywhere, as they did not think of danger in their country. They concluded that they had good hearts, and were brave. They seemed to have little or no respect for the Americans. They were glad to see the Major, and promised to behave themselves while here. Although they announced their determination to remain here, there is no probability of their doing so. As soon as spring opens they will again be on the warpath. Old Long Dog is an arrant rascal; the number of white men he has killed in his time could be counted by scores. Black Moon is not far behind him. In fact, the entire lot are not to be trusted; they have none of the virtues usually attributed to the Indians about here; many of them are so uncivilized that they have no names. The Major says it took all the other chiefs' exertions to keep the Ogallallas quiet. He further told them, in explaining the laws, that if any of them were violated the offender would be taken from camp and brought to Fort Walsh and punished. We do not anticipate any trouble from these Indians while in this country, as they seem willing and anxious to keep on friendly terms with the mounted police.

RUSSIA INVADED.

Not by the Turks, but Peaceably by American Manufacturers.

[From the New York Tribune.]

It will be a long time yet before the Americans know all that is to be known about the curious eyes which studied them and their institutions and arts during the months of the Philadelphia Exhibition, or before they realize in full how much impressed foreigners were by what they saw. Whatever were the thoughts which Europeans took home with them in regard to the taste and skill of the Americans in the elegant arts, there is already plenty of proof that they went off with genuine respect for our mechanical abilities, which in some cases amounted to admiration, and which has given our countrymen a better standing in the markets of the world and is creating an unexpected demand for American productions. New instances come to light every day. The latest comes from Russia, and is a very pleasing one.

It seems that the agricultural provinces of Russia, those lying in the south and west of the empire, have begun to suffer from competition with the United States in the sale of grain. Not only is the exportation of Russian cereals to Europe restricted by the shipment from the American States of enormous quantities of the same class of products, but the Russian commercial houses and landholders have been compelled to accept cheaper prices for what they do export. The competition with the United States is growing more severe every year, and the intelligent men of the south and west of Russia have come to feel about as the British manufacturers do in the field of industry, that something must be done or they will be able no longer to stand up against the new world in the business in which their capital is principally invested. They have accordingly made a study of the American system of agriculture within tne past two years, through two agents, for the purpose of discovering the secret of American success and making use of it in Russia.

The gentlemen who have been acting for them are Mr. Benedict Kolyszko, a prominent and wide-awake land-holder of South Russia, and Mr. T. F. Krajewski of this city, a young engineer of education, who, during five years' residence in this country, part of the time having been spent in the employ of Grant Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., has become favorably known for good judgment and ability. Commissioned by the boards of agriculture to act for them, these gentlemen spent several months the past summer at the Philadelphia Exhibition and in studying the methods of agriculture in the Western States. The cause of American success in grain-raising is no trade secret, and the Russian agents discovered it immediately. It consists, not in the fertility of the soil, but in intelligent work and an abundance of excellent implements and labor-saving machinery. Mr. Kolyszko and Mr. Krajewski were not long in coming to the conclusion that, in order to maintain a competition with the United States in agriculture, the Russians must put into the hands of their laborers the superior farming implements and labor-saving machinery of the Americans.

Mr. Kolyszko has returned to Russia, and three trials have been made in the presence of interested crowds of spectators. One was at Odessa, where a competition took place between English and American plows and implements, and where the latter won a signal success. Another was on the lands of Count Malachowski, a large landholder. This was a private trial. It was attended by several hundred landholders, and resulted in deepening the good opinion beginning to be felt toward American implements. The third was an official trial, under the supervision of the Board of Agriculture, at Cherson. It was on this occasion that certain things were decided as to the size and form of certain implements best adapted to Russian use. As a result of these trials, the Boards of Agriculture of South and West Russia have decided to recommend the general use of American implements, and they have so done, and Mr. Kolyszko has been designated as their agent for importing them. Mr. Krajewski, at No. 73 Broadway, is the engineer, inspector and agent in this country.

In pursuance of the plan which has been detailed, orders were given for tools and implements, one of them being to a firm in Louisville, Ky., for 10,000 plows. A mowing machine adapted to Russian soil has been picked out, and experiments are in progress in New England to ascertain the best kind of portable engine for Russian employment. For the purchase of specimens of this latter class of heavy machinery, for trial and exhibition in various parts of Russia, $5,000 has been appropriated to the Board of Agriculture. The orders which have been given, and the experiments which are making, are only the beginning of what Mr. Krajewski believes, and what may possibly prove to be, a considerable trade in implements with Russia.

The Balance of Trade.

Here are a couple of instructive tables for those who have any knowledge of commercial statistics. They are taken from the late returns of the Bureau of Statistics for the year past. The first table shows the exports of the last eight years:

	Dom. and for. prod. and mdse.	*Specie.*	*Total.*
1876	$590,621,783	$56,354,465	$646,976,248
1875	510,947,222	79,303,514	590,250,936
1874	569,873,098	70,727,075	640,600,173
1873	506,199,554	60,592,497	566,792,051
1872	419,584,239	95,562,413	515,146,652
1871	460,352,088	77,440,470	537,792,558
1870	403,488,172	80,950,725	484,438,897
1869	336,946,068	56,785,991	393,731,999

The following is a comparative showing of the imports of merchandise and specie respectively for the last eight calendar years:

	Merchandise.	*Specie.*	*Total.*
1876	$426,612,706	$34,479,397	$461,092,103
1875	503,010,181	22,775,949	525,786,130
1874	562,156,334	15,253,804	577,410,138
1873	561,808,260	27,528,838	589,335,098
1872	614,397,434	19,624,799	634,022,213
1871	573,111,099	16,804,415	589,915,514
1870	461,090,303	25,605,370	486,695,673
1869	438,535,994	24,888,427	463,424,421

Lighter Sleeping-Cars.

The sleeping-cars now in use weigh from twenty-four to thirty-four tons. The upper portion of the car is made very heavy and strong in order to support the upper berths. Senator Wagner hopes to diminish the excessive dead weight of a coach by using lighter materials in construction, and by introducing simple appliances for keeping the upper berths in place. The new cars which he has recently ordered will not weigh more than nineteen tons.—*New York Tribune.*

A CORRESPONDENT in Montgomery, Va., desires to know the correct pronunciation of the name of Knabe, the piano manufacturer. It is pronounced Ken-ah-by.

A Woman's Freak.

A handsome boy boarded for a year at a Nashville hotel and conducted a sewing-machine agency. He was active and successful in business, and a pet of the women, with whom he was fond of associating. His youthfulness insured him more freedom with them than would have been accorded an older beau; but one day he hugged and kissed a chambermaid, and was complained of to the landlord. At this point in the story the pronoun "he" must be changed to "she," for the offender confessed to being a woman in boy's clothes. She said that, being compelled to earn her own living, she learned by experience that her sex was a detriment. So she took to trousers, and in that guise she not only did better in business, but was able to bamboozle the women.

The Plague of Mothers-in-Law.

The Coroner of Chicago, in an annual report, says that of fifty-five suicides in that city within a year only four were victims of love. He alludes to one of these as a man who "blew out what little brains he had on account of the tortures to which he was subjected by his mother-in-law." The Coroner also says: "Mothers-in-law have always been a great power of mischief to the world, and, alas, the plague is so universal and enduring that we must despair of ever seeing it overcome. The miseries caused by mothers-in-law are eternal, even as mothers-in-law themselves are immortal."

THE authorities of the Grand Library of Paris estimate the annual increment of volumes at 40,000. The whole number now is, by the latest report, 2,1[illegible]571.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	8 75	@11 [illegible]
HOGS	6 40	[illegible]
COTTON	12¼	[illegible]
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 40	[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 43	[illegible]
CORN—Western Mixed	55	[illegible]
OATS—Western Mixed	39	[illegible]
RYE—Western	83	[illegible]
PORK—New Mess	16 75	[illegible]
LARD—Steam	11	[illegible]
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@[illegible]
Choice Natives	4 80	[illegible]
Cows and Heifers	2 75	[illegible]
Good Second-class Steers	3 90	[illegible]
Medium to Fair	4 25	[illegible]
HOGS—Live	5 90	[illegible]
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	[illegible]
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 31¾	[illegible]
No. 3 Spring	1 19	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	41	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	35¾	[illegible]
RYE—No. 2	70	[illegible]
BARLEY—No. 2	61	[illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	33	[illegible]
EGGS—Fresh	16	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	15 80	[illegible]
LARD	10¾	[illegible]
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 42	@[illegible]
No. 2	1 34	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	44	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	34	[illegible]
RYE	72	[illegible]
BARLEY—No. 2	74	[illegible]
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 49	@[illegible]
CORN—Western Mixed	38¼	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	34	[illegible]
RYE	67	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	16 50	[illegible]
LARD	10¾	[illegible]
HOGS	5 25	[illegible]
CATTLE	3 25	[illegible]
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 45	@[illegible]
CORN	43	[illegible]
OATS	38	[illegible]
RYE	78	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	16 50	[illegible]
LARD	10¾	[illegible]
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 55	@[illegible]
Amber	1 49	[illegible]
CORN	44¾	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	41½	[illegible]
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	6 00	@[illegible]
WHEAT—White	1 50	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	47	[illegible]
OATS—Mixed	40	[illegible]
RYE	70	[illegible]
PORK—Mess	16 75	[illegible]
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	6 25	@[illegible]
Philadelphias	7 00	[illegible]
CATTLE—Best	5 25	[illegible]
Medium	4 25	[illegible]
SHEEP	3 50	[illegible]

O.K.H.

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