The Michigan Argus.

VOLUME XXXII. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877. NUMBER 1624.

The Michigan Argus.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

n the third story of the brick block corner of Main and Huron streets,

ANN ARBOR, - - MICHIGAN.

Entrance on Huron street, opposite the Gregory House.

ELIHU B. POND,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	6 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
1 square..	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50	$2 50	$3 50	$5 00	$8 00
2 squares..	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 50	6 00	8 00	12 00
3 squares..	2 00	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 50	10 50	15 00
1-5 column	3 50	4 00	4 50	6 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
¼ column	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
⅓ column	5 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	38 00
½ column	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	55 00
1 column..	10 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Twelve lines or less considered a square.

Cards in Directory, not to exceed four lines, $4.00 a year.

Business or special notices 12 cents a line for the first insertion, and 8 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Marriage and death notices free; obituary notices cents a line.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing their advertisements quarterly. Additional changing will be charged for.

Advertisements unaccompanied by written or verbal directions will be published three months, and charged accordingly.

Legal advertising, first insertion, 70 cents per folio; 35 cents per folio for each subsequent insertion. When a postponement is added to an advertisement, the whole will be charged the same as the first insertion.

JOB PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blanks, Bill-Heads and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing executed with promptness, and in the best possible style.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DONALD MACLEAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence, 71 Huron street, Ann Arbor. Office hours from 8 to 9 a. m. and from 2 to 3 p. m.

W. J. HERDMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, southwest corner Main and Huron streets. Residence, 48 South State street. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

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

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

EUGENE K. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds for Pennsylvania. Consultation in the German or English language. Office in Kinsey and Seabolt's Block, Washington St., Ann Arbor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOAH W. CHEEVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office east side of Court House Square, Ann Arbor, Mich.

JOHN L. BURLEIGH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
No. 5 North Main Street,
ANN ARBOR, - - MICHIGAN.

HENRY R. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Dealer in Real Estate.
Office, No 3 Opera House Block, ANN ARBOR.

EVERYBODY SAYS THAT
REVENAUGH
IS THE
Boss Photographer of Ann Arbor.
28 *East Huron Street, up-stairs.*

A. H. WINSLOW,
32 East Huron Street,
DEALER IN
PICTURE FRAMES, BRACKETS AND VIOLIN STRINGS.
1565

J. H. NICKELS,
Dealer in
FRESH & SALT MEATS,
Hams, Sausages, Lard, etc.,
STATE STREET, OPPOSITE NORTHWEST CORNER OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.
Orders promptly filled. Farmers having meats to sell should give him a call. 1568-y1

SHANAHAN & BROKAW
Have opened a
Meat Market on North Main St.,
Three doors north of Hall & Marble's, where will b kept a full line of
Fresh and Salt Meats, Smoked Ham, Sausage, Lard, etc.
All orders promptly filled. 6m1618

THE ANN ARBOR
SAVINGS BANK
Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Receives deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allows Five per cent. interest on all deposits remaining three months or longer.
INTEREST COMPOUNDED SEMI-ANNUALLY.
Also, buys and sells U. S. Bonds, Gold, Silver and Interest Coupons, and New York, Detroit and Chicago Exchange.
Also sells Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, or any other part of the European Continent.
This Bank is organized under the General Banking Law of this State. The stockholders are individually liable to the amount of their stock, and the whole capital is security for depositors, while with Banks of issue the capital is invested for the security of bill-holders. This fact makes this Institution a very safe deposit of moneys.
Married Women can deposit subject to their own drafts only.
Money to Loan on Approved Securities.
DIRECTORS—R. A. Beal, C. Mack, W. D. Harriman, W. Deubel, W. W. Wines, D. Hiscock, W. B. Smith.
OFFICERS:
C. MACK, Pres't. W. W. WINES, Vice-Pres't.
C. E. HISCOCK, Cashier.

EBERBACH & SON,
Druggists and Pharmacists,
12 South Main St.,
Keeps on hand a large and well selected stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,
ARTISTS' & WAX FLOWER MATERIALS
Toilet Articles, Trusses, Etc.
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.
Special attention paid to the furnishing of Physicians, Chemists, Schools, etc., with Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Bohemian Chemical Glassware, Porcelain Ware, Pure Reagents, etc. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. 1546

A ROSARY OF SONNETS.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

I.—NATURE.

As a fond mother when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leave his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more;
So Nature deals with us, and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently, that we go
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the what we know.

II.—IN THE CHURCHYARD AT TARRYTOWN.

Here lies the gentle humorist, who died
In the bright Indian summer of his fame!
A simple stone, with but a date and name,
Marks his secluded resting-place beside
The river that he loved and glorified.
Here in the autumn of his days he came,
But the dry leaves of life were all aflame
With tints that brightened and were multiplied.
How sweet a life was his; how sweet a death!
Living, to wing with mirth the weary hours,
Or with romantic tales the heart to cheer;
Dying to leave a memory like the breath
Of summers full of sunshine and of showers,
A grief and gladness in the atmosphere.

III.—ELIOT'S OAK.

Thou ancient oak! whose myrtle leaves are loud
With sounds of unintelligible speech,
Sounds as of surges on a shingly beach,
Or multitudinous murmurs of a crowd;
With some mysterious gift of tongues endowed,
Thou speakest a different dialect to each;
To me a language that no man can teach,
Of a lost race, long vanished like a cloud.
For underneath thy shade, in days remote,
Seated like Abraham at eventide
Beneath the oaks of Mamre, the unknown
Apostle of the Indians, Eliot, wrote
His Bible in a language that hath died
And is forgotten, save by thee alone.

IV.—THE DESCENT OF THE MUSES.

Nine sisters, beautiful in form and face,
Came from their convent on the shining heights
Of Pierus, the mountain of delights,
To dwell among the people at its base.
Then seemed the world to change. All time and space,
Splendor of cloudless days and starry nights,
And men and manners, and all sounds and sights,
Had a new meaning, a diviner grace.
Proud were these sisters, but were not too proud
To teach in schools of little country towns
Science and song, and all the arts that please;
So that while housewives span, and farmers plowed,
Their comely daughters, clad in homespun gowns,
Learned the sweet songs of the Pierides.

V.—VENICE.

White swan of cities, slumbering in thy nest
So wonderfully built among the reeds
Of the lagoon, that fences thee and feeds,
As sayeth thy old historian and thy guest!
White water-lily, cradled and caressed
By ocean streams, and from the silt and weeds
Lifting thy golden pistils with their seeds,
Thy sun-illumined spires, thy crown and crest!
White phantom city, whose untrodden streets
Are rivers, and whose pavements are the shifting
Shadows of palaces and strips of sky;
I wait to see thee vanish like the fleets
Seen in mirage, or towers of cloud uplifting
In air their unsubstantial masonry.

—*Atlantic Monthly for March.*

WHY KITTY DID NOT KILL HERSELF.

Miss Kitty Gibson, aged 19, eyes blue, complexion peachy, health perfect, had made up her mind to die.

This decision had been reached after much deep reflection, some sharp twinges of regret, and a fierce conflict with conscience; nevertheless, it had been reached with unalterable firmness. Perhaps a physiognomist would have declared that firmness was not a quality of mind possessed by Miss Kitty Gibson, and by so declaring he would have proved simply the absurdity of his own science. What though her chin was not square and angular, after the manner of Joan of Arc's—did that indicate a lack of courage, self-reliance, or determination? May not blue eyes sometimes look out from as fathomless depths as black? And may not a fixed resolution form itself in the breast of a pretty, peachy-cheeked girl of 19 as well as in the maturer bosoms of aquiline-nosed maidens? Thus would Kitty Gibson have reasoned with any physiognomist who might have intruded his obnoxious arguments upon her, as she sat, on a certain winter's day, gazing out of the kitchen window.

The question of a speedy death had been settled beyond all quibble or doubt, and it remained now only for this young lady of suicidal proclivities to determine what means she should employ to consummate her design. A pistol would be quick and effective, but there wasn't a pistol in the house. Poison, particularly strychnine, presented itself to her mind as a Mecca for all death-coveting maidens; but there was the difficulty of procuring the drug—of reaching the Mecca. What would Hiram Griswold think if she were to go to the village store and ask him for an ounce of strychnine? And would one ounce be enough? She might hang herself in the barn, but that was more properly a masculine method of self-destruction. She might cut her throat with Uncle Randolph's razor, but for a lingering recollection of the difficulty she had experienced in sharpening lead-pencils with that venerable instrument. Besides, such a plan would disfigure her dreadfully, and she desired, above all things, to be a neat and comely-looking corpse. There was yet another way open to her, and that was the river. This impressed her more favorably than either pistol or poison, rope or razor. Even such sensible heroines as those who figure in George Eliot's novels were given to watery graves, and drowning seemed at once the simplest, the most agreeable, and the most romantic method of putting an end to her burdensome existence. The river it should be—the broad, swift Connecticut, which flowed within half a mile of Uncle Randolph's house, and which seemed at the precise moment, to Uncle Randolph's pretty niece, designed by Providence to afford her a moist and peaceful exit from this dry and warring world. She would drown herself just as soon as the ice melted. And, this weighty question having been decided, Miss Kitty Gibson rose up from her seat, filled the tea-kettle with water, and replenished the fire with a stick of wood.

Except they be insane, girls of 19, with comfortable homes and good digestions, do not make up their minds to drown themselves without cause. I will not say without sufficient cause, since that might plunge me into a defense of suicide under possible conditions—a line of argument which no Christian story-teller would care to follow. Kitty Gibson was not insane, but she believed that circumstances rendered excusable the step she was about to take, that is, a step into the Connecticut river. Called upon to analyze and explain these circumstances, she would have brought forth as the result of her self-searching, first, love unreciprocated; next, pride deeply wounded; and last, a heart which she believed to be broken so hopelessly that not even the magic of time's cement could mend it. A month before, Kitty Gibson was the happiest, as well as the prettiest, girl in the State of Connecticut; at least that is what everybody who knew her said, and no doubt that is what Kitty herself thought, although she did not, of course, acknowledge the fact to others. A month before, and she was counting the days until spring, until the dawn of that blossomy May, when she was to be married. What was it that had turned the thoughts of this young lady from bridal veils to poisons, pistols and other horrible subjects? What could it be, except a quarrel with Jack? Obviously, nothing.

Obviously, Kitty and Jack had quarreled.

Now there are Jacks and Jacks in this world, but, with the single exception of Jack Burroughs, Kitty Gibson cared nothing for the whole pack of Jacks. He was her right bower, with which she fully intended to play life's game, and make all the points desirable. That, at least, had been her intention a month before. But now—now, alas! she had turned him down. The mustard seed from which had sprung this many-branched tree of misery had taken root at Helen Clapp's party. Indeed, Helen herself might be termed the seed. With Helen Jack had danced the opening reel, which everybody knew was a shocking breach of etiquette. He ought to have danced it with Kitty, with his affianced bride. Like the spirited young woman she was, Kitty Gibson punished her lover by accepting an invitation to supper from Cyrus Phelps. Jack was dumfounded at this behavior, while Kitty enjoyed her triumph, and ate her ice-cream demurely. It is to be confessed that Cyrus Phelps was not the most agreeable of companions; that his range of conversation was limited to the weather and to the condition of the roads; and that, whenever he attempted to strike out into broader fields, he lost himself completely in the marshes of grammar and the pitfalls of language. Kitty did not care for this, however. She was watching out of the corners of her bright eyes, and, with a gleam of wicked satisfaction, the forlorn face of Jack Burroughs; and she accepted Cyrus, with his plural subjects and singular verbs, as a necessary adjunct to the infliction of her righteous punishment. When the hour for going home arrived, Kitty, bundled in shawls and furs, took her seat by Jack's side in the cutter, but said never a word.

"Perhaps you would have preferred Cyrus Phelps' company to mine," remarked the young man, when they had ridden a mile without speaking.

"And no doubt you would be very much happier if Helen Clapp was sitting at your side," rejoined Kitty.

"G'lang!" said Jack, touching the flanks of his horse with the whip.

This was the first instance on record where Jack Burroughs had sought to get over ground rapidly with Kitty Gibson in the cutter at his side, and the stars twinkling overhead.

When the sleigh drew up in front of Uncle Randolph's gate, Jack, holding the reins in one hand, helped Kitty to alight. His face was very stern and grave.

"Good-night," said he. And with that, for the first time since their engagement, Jack drove off without kissing the red lips which he had a right to kiss.

If the red lips pouted, or possibly quivered, there was no one present to see. And if the owner of those red lips, so cruelly neglected, cried herself to sleep that night, Jack Burroughs was profoundly ignorant of the fact.

This, then, was the little seed which had grown into a tree of misery mustard-like in proportions.

On the very next day Kitty had written a note to Jack, beginning "Mr. Burroughs," requesting the immediate return of her letters and picture, and signed, "Respectfully yours, Kate Gibson." When lovers fall into such strait-laced formalities of expression as these, what is to be expected? Jack sent back the letters and picture; and from the moment of their receipt Kitty began to meditate upon the simplest and most agreeable method of suicide. Her cogitation culminated, as we have seen, in a final resolve to throw herself into the Connecticut river—just as soon as the ice melted.

Had Uncle Randolph been a man quick to detect the exterior evidences of a broken heart, or even of a broken engagement, he must surely have seen that something was wrong with Kitty. As it was, however, Uncle Randolph was not quick to detect anything, except, perhaps, opinions differing from his own. A man of political, religious, social, or moral beliefs antagonistic in any way to the political, religious, social, or moral beliefs of Uncle Randolph was held by the latter to be a rascal. Nor would the minor virtues of honesty, integrity, and industry in any manner mitigate the ultimate conclusion, or compensate for the fatal differences. Uncle Randolph held it to be a truth as self-evident as any of those set forth in the Declaration of Independence that a man who supported Thisism and not Thatism was a knave. And yet Uncle Randolph was a very good man at heart, as was abundantly shown by his acts. He talked like a terrible bigot, yet he did all things in a spirit of broad catholicity. He had denounced the unfortunate father of Kitty Gibson as a worthless scamp (chiefly because he was a Thisist), and yet when this worthless scamp came to die he took Kitty to his own home, and cared for her as tenderly as though she had been his child. Besides himself and his pretty niece, Uncle Randolph's household included his maiden sister Martha, his aunt, whose memory stretched back through the mists of eighty years, and Tom Turner, a distant twig of the family trunk, who never troubled himself to find out why it was that he came to be numbered among the family. Uncle Randolph devoted himself chiefly to protracted and heated discussions in Hiram Griswold's store; old Aunt Charity spent all her time in knitting; Miss Martha kept her mind fixed upon the household duties; while Tom Turner's mind, such as it was, drew nourishment principally from the writings of Sylvanus Cobb, Jun. Thus severally occupied, none of the members of the family had found time to discover that Kitty's heart was broken. It was known, in a vague sort of way, that the young lady had quarreled with her lover, and that Jack Burroughs had not visited the house for a month; but then young ladies were always quarreling with their lovers, and no doubt Jack would turn up again in good time. Taking this sensible view of the matter, Uncle Randolph continued his discussions, Miss Martha her scrubbing, Aunt Charity her knitting, and Tom Turner his regular doses of peppery literature. And it is to be added that even Kitty herself, influenced, no doubt, by the course of those about her, followed very closely in the accustomed grooves of life, and ate her three meals a day with tolerable relish. Yet she had fully made up her mind to die.

Like all well-conducted heroines who drown themselves, Kitty determined to leave behind her a touching little letter, wherein forgiveness should be extended to all her enemies, and an appeal made to her friends not to mourn her loss.

"I will write that letter now," thought she to herself, pouring the water into the tea-kettle.

And thereupon, as a proper preliminary to all epistolary effort, Kitty brought out the dictionary, a sheet of paper, and a lead-pencil, and sat down to bid the world a final farewell. The date was left blank, to be inserted when the sun should thaw the ice in the river. The early winter twilight was deepening into darkness, and the kettle was singing on the stove, when Kitty finished her letter. One or two of the hard words in which her heart-rooted grief found utterance were searched out in the dictionary; for this suicidal young lady would have deemed it shocking indeed to have left behind her so momentous a document with any slips of orthography. Thus Webster reassured her doubting mind as to "melancholy," and determined the order of vowels in "relief." And it was while Kitty was yet picturing to herself the effect which this pathetic letter would produce upon those who loved her—in which category Mr. Jack Burroughs was not included—that the sound of Uncle Randolph's voice broke in upon her reveries. With a blush and a start, Kitty thrust the sheet of paper into the dictionary and closed the volume.

"He is a scoundrel and a thief," she heard her uncle say, as he drew near the door. "You can't tell me anything about the Marshalls; I've known the whole race of 'em for twenty years. Old Silas Marshall went from Windsor to Hartford, and sold soap and candles, and, during the Jackson campaign——"

Precisely what the late Silas Marshall did during the Jackson campaign was not told at that moment, for the door opening cut short the thread of the conversation. Uncle Randolph walked into the kitchen, while behind him, self-confident and smiling, walked Mr. Jack Burroughs. Trembling all over, Kitty rose up from her seat and thanked the twilight which hid her face.

"Where's your aunt Martha?" inquired Uncle Randolph. "Jack has come over to eat supper with us. Why don't you light up?"

"Here's a match," said Jack, and he held out his hand.

"Aunt Martha is up stairs," answered Kitty, addressing herself to her uncle, and paying no heed to Mr. Burroughs' proffered match. "I'll go and call her." And with this the young lady beat a hasty retreat.

"That Josiah Marshall is a scoundrel and a thief," resumed Uncle Randolph, as he took down the kerosene lamp from the mantel-piece. "I'd like to kick him, and the whole tribe of Marshalls along with him!"

"It's a pretty numerous tribe," observed Jack, good-humoredly. "Let me help you to put on that chimney."

While Jack was adjusting the lamp, Miss Martha, who never found time to dress up, as she expressed it, until late in the afternoon, entered the room. Miss Martha was a capital housekeeper. Moreover, she was what the New Englander calls "smart" and the Englishman "clever." And she was what all the world, in divers tongues and dialects, calls "eccentric." Perhaps one of her most noticeable eccentricities was that of mixing the names of the members of her own household. Tom Turner was called "Randolph" quite as often as he was "Tom," and Kitty answered promptly, when addressed as "Nancy," albeit the only Nancy in the family had married a dozen years before, and was living now in Oregon. Jack Burroughs had long before grown familiar with this peculiarity, so that when Miss Martha, upon entering the kitchen, said, "Is that you, William?" Jack responded, cheerily, "It is."

"Well, I'm proper glad to see you," exclaimed Miss Martha. "It seems an age since you've been inside the house. Take off your great-coat, and come into the sitting-room and get warm. How's Lydia and the folks?"

Jack gave a satisfactory account of the health of the Burroughs family, and Miss Martha then withdrew to look after the supper.

Meantime Kitty, who had rushed to her own room, with face flushed, hands trembling, and bosom heaving, had donned her best black alpaca, and combed out the braids of nut-brown hair, which was hers by growth and not by purchase. Not that she did this in honor of Jack Burroughs. By no means. She would have done it for anybody—anybody who was going to stay to supper. And she tried hard to convince herself that it was not because of Jack that her face flushed and her hands trembled. What was Jack to her now? Had he not sent back her letters and picture, and kept away from her a whole month? And was she not a heart-broken maiden, resolved to die as soon as the ice in the Connecticut river melted? These thoughts whirled through her brain as she fastened a bit of white lace at her throat—lace which Aunt Charity had once worn, when knitting was not her sole aim in life—and took a final peep at her pretty self in the double-sectioned mirror. At all events, it made her conscious of her beauty, and caused her to forget the terrible letter lying between the pages of the dictionary down stairs.

When Kitty went into the sitting-room to announce that "supper was ready," she saluted Jack with chilling politeness, and addressed him as "Mr. Burroughs." This ought to have stabbed the young man to the heart, but it didn't. He looked very grave, to be sure, and called her "Miss Gibson," but there was the old roguish twinkle in his gray eyes, and Kitty detected at once that, under his assumed gravity, there was a desire, restrained only by continued exertion, to burst out laughing. Naturally this vexed the young lady to a degree where tears would have been a sweet relief. It was not enough, then, that this wicked, deceitful, cruel Jack should make a plaything of her heart, but he must needs exult over his atrocious conduct. Kitty could have cried with a relish, but she remembered her letter and her resolution to die, and so, in lieu of tears, she drew solace from that grim thought.

At the supper-table Jack was unusually talkative. He complimented Miss Martha upon the excellence of her flaky biscuits, and emphasized his appreciation by eating half a dozen of them; he expressed his cordial sympathy with Uncle Randolph's desire to kick the tribe of Marshalls, and evinced a deep interest in the plot of the story which Tom Turner had just devoured; he shouted the praises of Aunt Charity's knitting in tones so lusty that the old lady was made to hear, albeit she was wont to declare herself "so proper deef she couldn't hear anything;" and as for Kitty, this wicked Jack bombarded her with such a volley of interrogatories that she was forced into an unwilling conversation. When the meal was at an end, Kitty persisted in helping Miss Martha wash the dishes.

"You'll only hinder me," expostulated the elder maiden, "and besides you've got on your best dress. Go into the sitting-room and entertain Jack."

But the younger maiden was fixed in her purpose. So she went to her room to don an apron, and left Jack to entertain himself.

Thereupon, the heir of the house of Burroughs picked up a bulky volume and sat down by the open fire in the sitting-room. The bulky volume proved to be Webster's Dictionary, which careless Kitty had thrown on the table on her first hasty retreat from the kitchen. Jack turned over the leaves listlessly until he came to a sheet of paper written upon in a chirography pleasantly familiar. Of course it was highly improper for him to read that paper, yet as a chronicler of simple facts I am forced to record that he did read it. And this is what it contained:

To dear Uncle Randolph, and all who love me:

I have determined to drown myself, because I am tired of life. My heart is broken, and I can see no relief except in death. Forgive me for what I am about to do, and I shall pray to God to forgive me also. I do not want to live and suffer as I have suffered——

Here the words "since Jack" were scratched out, and in their stead was written, "during the past——" (a blank to be filled in when the ice should thaw).

I forgive everybody. I hope you will not mourn for me, nor remember my melancholy end, because I do not deserve it. With love to you and to dear Aunt Charity and Tom, I remain, Your heart-broken KATE.

How many times Jack read and re-read this singular document will never be known, but when Kitty entered the room, a quarter of an hour later, he was still sitting with the dictionary upon his knees and the paper in his hand.

"I thought Uncle Randolph was here," said Kitty, hesitating whether to remain or not, and failing to observe what it was that so absorbed Jack's attention. He turned with a start, as though first conscious of her presence, and thrust the sheet of paper back into the volume. Then he said, very gravely:

"Your uncle is not here, Kitty. Won't you be seated? I want to talk with you."

Kitty sat down upon the high-backed sofa, and fell to studying the figures in the carpet. Jack went over and took a seat by her side. She did not notice that he held the dictionary under his right arm.

"Kitty," said Jack, with becoming solemnity, "I do not believe that you have been very happy during the past month, have you?"

Kitty's lip began to tremble, but she answered, desperately, "Why shouldn't I have been happy?"

"Because," replied the candid Jack, "you have not had me to torment you."

"You mean to say that I can not be happy without you, Mr. Burroughs?" Kitty was still gazing intently at the carpet, so that she did not see the smile that played about Jack's mouth as he answered:

"Yes, I have reason to believe that without me you would be very miserable."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Kitty. "I should like to know what right you have to believe that?"

"Well, Kitty, I judge you by myself. I have been wretched ever since the night of that unfortunate party. I made up my mind yesterday to swallow my pride and come here and ask you to forget and forgive. We were both to blame, although the fault, no doubt, was mine to begin with."

"If you have been wretched, as you say," rejoined Kitty, her eyes fixed on the floor, "why didn't you go to Helen Clapp? You would surely have found comfort there."

"Nonsense, Kitty! I care nothing for Helen Clapp—no more than you do for Cyrus Phelps. I haven't seen her, nor have I wanted to see her, since the night of the party."

"You take it for granted, I presume, that I will overlook all that has happened without a word."

"I did not take it for granted, Kitty, until—"

"Until what?" Here the young lady turned her eyes suddenly upon Jack, and discovered for the first time the volume under his arm. "What is that book?" she demanded, blushing scarlet.

"That," returned Jack, with tantalizing composure—"that is Webster's Dictionary. While you were engaged in washing the dishes I was improving the time by a study—"

"Give it to me this instant!" demanded Kitty, springing to her feet.

Jack handed her the volume without a word. She snatched it impetuously, and turned over the leaves until she came to the letter.

"You have read it!" she exclaimed, crumpling the sheet of paper in her hand.

"If you mean your farewell epistle," rejoined Jack, gravely, "I have."

"Why, Jack!" And, thereupon Kitty threw herself upon the sofa, and, with her face buried in the cushion, began to sob convulsively.

And what did Jack do? Perhaps he drew her to his side and told her what a very, very wicked girl she was to think of drowning her pretty self. Perhaps he repeated to her, for the thousandth time at least, the story of his love, which had grown and deepened during a month of self-inflicted torture, and which was dearer to him than all else in life—dearer than fame or fortune, or even the Phi Beta Kappa key which he had won at Yale. Perhaps he soothed her with soft words, and rested her head upon his breast, and convinced her that, after all, she had much to live for in this world, and that her heart was not so seriously shattered as she had fancied. Perhaps, even, he kissed her; but that is no affair of ours.

Whatever Jack may have done, this much I know to be a fact: when the ice in the river thawed, Kitty did not throw herself into the waters of the Connecticut. And when the blossomy May came round, she blushed prettily because people called her "Mrs. Burroughs."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Boy of Mettle.

On Wednesday afternoon, in Capp street, a lady and child had just taken their seats in a buggy, to which two horses were harnessed, when the animals took fright and went down the street at full speed. The lines had fallen over the dashboard, and the lady had no means of controlling the team, but she had presence of mind enough to retain her seat and tightly grasp the child. Several attempts were made by persons on the street to stop the runaways, but they only served to increase the speed of the frightened horses. At length a boy on horseback appeared on the scene and galloped after the fugitives. He headed them at the corner of Fourteenth and Capp streets, after they had cleared two or three blocks, and, by dexterous handling of his own horse, managed to seize the lines of the runaway team and bring them to a standstill. As may be imagined, the lady was greatly agitated by the adventure, but was not too overcome to speak her gratitude to her deliverer. The name of the little hero is John Flynn. He is about 12 or 13 years of age, and is said to have stopped other runaways in much the same way.—*San Francisco Call.*

MARRIED IN THE DARK.

A Michigan Matrimonial Mystery—Four Claimants for a Bride.

[Jackson (Mich.) Cor. New York Herald.]

About twenty years ago there lived in Central Michigan a curious old Benedick named Dodsworth. At the age of 50 he married a girl of 20, and when the burden of 60 years bore him down his wife was only half his age. Dodsworth was noted for his peculiarities, but the climax came when he found himself on his dying bed. He was worth about $30,000, and he hadn't a blood relative living, so far as he knew. He wanted to leave his property to his wife, as the pair had lived very happily, but yet he could not leave it without displaying some of his peculiarities in the provisions of the will. Some old men display a mean spirit when making their wills, and draft in a provision cutting the wife off with a shilling if she marries again. This old man wasn't of that stamp. His young wife was good looking, vivacious, fond of society, and it was folly to suppose she would mourn for her "late departed" any great length of time. Therefore Mr. Dodsworth turned heel on the usual custom and said in his will:

In case my wife Celia does not take unto herself another husband within thirteen months from date of my burial, all bequests otherwise made in this will are to the State of Michigan, to be used for building and furnishing a home for old women.

Whether Celia was pleased or displeased at this provision deponent saith not, but the old man had not been under the sod more than six months when the widow was said to be looking out for another man. If it was singular for the dying Dodsworth to urge his wife to marry again, it was still more singular that he should desire the ceremony to be performed under the following circumstances, viz:

And it is made incumbent on said Celia Dodsworth that in taking a new husband the marriage ceremony shall be performed in the big barn on my farm on the H—— road. It shall take place at 10 o'clock in the evening, on the main floor, without lights of any description, with all doors shut, and a free invitation shall be extended to all. The clergyman shall stand in the stables and the bride and groom on the main floor, and the principal parties to the ceremony shall be dressed in black throughout.

The widow announced her intention to faithfully obey in spirit and letter, the will was probated, and the twelfth month had scarcely passed before she issued an invitation for the public to attend a wedding at the big barn. Just who the groom was to be no one could positively assert, as the widow had been keeping company with a widower, a bachelor and two young men, and, as far as any outsider could judge, she loved one as well as the other. Being good-looking and talented, and having a fortune behind her, it was not strange that she should have a number of suitors. She seemed to enter into the spirit of the affair with great zest, as also did the minister; and, to further mystify the people in attendance, the bride entered the barn alone at one door, the groom alone at another, and no one knew that the minister had arrived until his voice was heard in the stables.

There were at least 200 people present, and each one understood that even the striking of a match would break the will. Many jokes were passed, and considerable confusion existed, but at length the minister announced that all was ready. The ceremony was gone through with, and, at its conclusion, the affair having been a "profound success," a rush was made for the bride; she was kissed by 100 men, and was then carried home, a distance of a mile and a half, in a big arm-chair.

Now comes the mystery. When the lady was down at her own door the widower, the bachelor, and the two young men each claimed to be her true and lawful husband. None of the crowd could say who was the lucky man, the minister was at sea, and the bride herself seemed to have doubts. The widower was the man of her choice, but in the confusion he could have been hustled aside, and he did affirm that an attempt had been made to choke him and get him out of the barn. The bachelor vowed that she had promised to marry him, as also did both young men, and each one was sure that he held the widow's plump hand and was legally married to her. The four men had a fight, but that didn't mend matters. The crowd ducked two of them in a creek, but that didn't decide the question.

Just how it would have terminated had not the widower been a man of nerve, no one can tell, as the other three had already appealed to the law, when the widower stepped in and took his place as husband, and settled with the others for $2,000 each.

One of the young men, now over 40 years old, and having all the wife he wants (she weighs 230 pounds), is living in this city, and, during an interview had with him to-day, he solemnly and earnestly assured your correspondent that he was legally married to the Widow Dodsworth that night in the big barn. Another of the parties lives in Clinton county, and he has time and again asserted that he is the woman's true and lawful husband, so help him God. The bachelor is dead, but, were he alive and kicking he would renew his oft-repeated protestations—

"I married her, by gum! and, by gum, I ought to have her!"

Crime in the East Indies.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Madras, says: "The great jail delivery which took place in India on New Year's day gives one a strange notion of the vastness of our Eastern empire. On that day 10 per cent. of the criminal population were turned loose upon the land, to the number of 15,988. It is true that a few of these were political offenders, and that a considerable proportion were prisoners who had been sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and had worked out one-half of their term. Others were imprisoned debtors who had been thrown into jail for sums not exceeding 100 rupees, and whose debts were then discharged. But after making these allowances, we shall not be far wrong in estimating the actual criminal population of the Indian jails on the last day of 1876 at fully 140,000 persons. This is the force of the standing army of Indian crime that has to be maintained at no trifling cost to the State, and with only a negative advantage. While in prison they are powerless to do evil, but the frequency of recommittals proves the inefficacy of the systems of penal discipline enforced in the majority of Indian prisons."

Carrying Weight.

A series of experiments made in France shows approximately that the heaviest load a man of strength can carry for a short distance is 319 pounds. All a man can carry habitually, as, for example, a soldier his knapsack, walking on a level ground, is 132 pounds—an extreme load, it would seem—or he can carry an aggregate of 1,518 pounds over 3,200 feet as a day's work, under like circumstances. If he ascend ladders or stairs, as do hod-carriers, then he can carry but 121 pounds continuously, and his day's work cannot exceed 1,232 pounds raised 3,200 feet high.

THE TELEPURP.

A Brand-New Invention—How a Yaller Dog was Sent Over the Wires.

[From the Operator.]

A good story comes from Norwalk, Ct. One day last week a gaunt, slab-sided chap, with particles of hay-seed on his coat and in his tow-colored hair, stepped up to the telegraph office at the railroad depot and asked if the boss was in. The operator assured him that he was, and his rural friend went on to relate that he lived up in Danbury, had come down from there that morning, and intended bringing his brother's dog, which a man in Norwich wanted to buy, but had forgotten it, and wanted to know if the dog could be sent down from there by telegraph. The man of lightning, seeing a good chance for a little fun, at once answered:

"Certainly, sir; that is a matter of daily occurrence. All that is necessary for you to do is to give me a description of the dog, so that no mistake can be made; call again in about half an hour, and the dog will be here."

"It is a yellow dog, with small ears, and is about so high," said the Granger, placing his hand eighteen inches from the floor. He then took his departure with the remark that he would call again soon. The operator then sent his messenger boy to look for a dog as near the description as possible, which he soon succeeded in finding. It was at once brought to the office, and secured to the operator's desk by means of a piece of telegraph wire. After a little coaxing the dog was made to lie quietly down, and everything was in readiness for our rural friend. Punctual to the time appointed he made his appearance, and asked if the dog had come.

"I will see," said the operator, and stepping up to the instrument he tapped a few times on the key, at the same time, inserting his leg under the desk, he managed to step on the dog's toes, which caused the canine to yelp. "Ah! he's coming," said the operator, and then, tapping more furiously on the key, he at the same time kicked the dog clean from under the table, who, not relishing this kind of treatment, barked furiously, and ran around the office with the wire attached to his neck. "Fifty cents, sir," said the operator, turning around to the countryman. "Uncommon nice dog, must be worth $50; but he is the hardest dog I ever received over the wires; he is so muscular, you see, that he broke the wire, in fact a piece of it is now attached to his neck, which he broke off."

During the whole of this operation the countryman gazed on the operator with eyes wide open and full of surprise; but when the dog came from under the table and was seen by the countryman, that was the culminating point, and he was struck with amazement. After looking at the dog a moment or so, he said, "Say, mister, he ain't so big as he was, and he is darker, how is that?"

"Oh! that is easily explained," said the operator; "you see the chemicals employed in making electricity of course darken his original color, and the velocity with which he passed over the wire caused him to contract in size; but after you expose him to the air for a short time he will soon assume his original size and color."

"Du tell," said the countryman, and, after placing 50 cents on the counter, he picked up the dog, and walked out of the office, remarking that "the man who invented them telegraphs must be a very knowledgable man."

Two Good Bear Stories.

No. 1.—By "Texas Jack:" "I was once out with a party in Texas, and we came across a big cinnamon bear. A fellow proposed to capture him with his lasso. He made a good throw, and got the loop around the bear's neck. When old Cinnamon felt it get tight, what do you think he did? He just sat up on his haunches, felt of the rope with one paw, and then began pulling it in hand over hand. There was a horse and a man fast to the other end of the rope, and they had to come, both of them. As for the hunter, he jumped off and got away, but the bear drew the pony right up to him, and killed him.

No. 2.—By the Glencoe (Minn.) *Register*: "On Thursday last a son of Christian Hanson, about 9 years of age, went to a straw-stack near the stable to get some straw for horse-bedding. He says while pulling out the straw a huge black bear held him in such a way that he could make no resistance, but, after running a considerable distance, nearly half a mile, and leaping a high fence, the monster seemed to get out of wind, and let him drop on the ground, while he stood over him with his great red tongue hanging out of his mouth panting for breath. The boy says he seized hold of the bear's tongue with both hands, and held on until he raised upon his hind feet and scratched him in the face with his fore paws so hard that he let go and ran. The bear did not follow, and the little fellow made the best time possible toward the house. Mr. Hanson was away from home at the time. The next day he and his neighbors followed the bear's track for some distance and the citizens of Helen will make it warm for Bruin if he does not return to his hole."

Qualities of Fire Wood.

It is a great convenience to know the comparative value of different kinds of wood for fuel. Shell-bark hickory is regarded as the highest standard of our forest trees, and calling that 100, other trees will compare with it for real value as fuel for house purposes as follows:

Shellbark hickory	100	Yellow oak	60
Pignut hickory	95	Hard maple	59
White oak	84	White elm	58
White ash	77	Red cedar	56
Dogwood	75	Wild cherry	55
Scrub oak	73	Yellow pine	54
White hazel	72	Chestnut	52
Apple tree	70	Yellow poplar	51
Red oak	69	Butternut	43
White beech	65	White birch	43
Black walnut	65	White pine	30
Black birch	62		

It is worth bearing in mind that in woods of the same species there is a great difference, according to the soil on which they grow. A tree that grows on a wet, low, rich ground will be less solid and less durable for fuel, and therefore of a less value than a tree of the same kind that grows on a dry and poorer soil. To the ordinary purchaser, oak is oak, and pine is pine, but for home use the tree grown on dry upland and standing apart from others is worth a great deal more.—*Our Home Journal.*

ON a Monday a young man rescued a girl who had broken through the ice of a skating pond in Toronto. On the ensuing Saturday they were married, although they had been strangers up to the time of the accident.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

PROCURE seeds early from the seed stores. The assortments are always the best early.

DO NOT buy fruit trees from the extravagantly colored pictures shown by traveling agents.

THE wingless female of the canker worm begins to crawl up the trees as soon as the ground thaws.

PRUNING must be done before or wait till after the sap flows. Use wax or paint to cover large wounds.

A YOUNG farmer friend asks us what he will do to make money. Buy a sow and pigs and take care of them.

IF young lambs are coming along about these times those having care of them must recollect Mark xiii, 37.

COWS should be dried off from four to six weeks before calving. Give them generous food of moist hay, but little grain.

HORSES that have been kept on hay and corn fodder can now be grained more thoroughly preparatory for the spring work.

IF you are going to set fruit trees in the spring, it is time orders were made and sent to some reliable nurseryman, as near home as possible.

SEE that plows, harrows, corn-markers, corn-planters, seeders, singletrees, harness, and everything needed in putting in crops, are in perfect repair.

MANURE, rich and well rotted, is the one thing needful for gardens, East, West, North or South. Have it ready in time before all hands drive afield.

LET the boys, when home from school on Saturdays, build neat houses for martins, blue-birds and wrens, and put them up about houses, barns and fruit yards.

HOT beds can be made early next month for tomatoes, cabbages, peppers, egg-plants, etc. They are simple and easy of construction, and any one can have them.

ALLOW young calves to have the milk of the cow for four or five days. The first milk is medicinal, and it is necessary the young animals should have it to make them healthy.

INSECTS are to be fought at any time. Remove the eggs of the tent caterpiller before they hatch. They will be found near the end of the twigs, wound around like a neat band.

FRUIT trees can be profitably washed with strong soap-suds or lye. It can be done any time now until the busy season commences. It kills dormant insects, removes mosses and linchens, and improves the trees generally.

THE peddlers of apple trees grafted on Canada stock are humbuggers of the worst kind. But the people need not be humbugged unless they want to be. It is a free country, and none of their natural rights should be taken.

BREEDING sows should have potatoes or succulent food before farrowing. Put poles around the pen eight inches from the floor and the same distance from the sides, to keep the sows from over-laying their pigs. Give them clean, well-littered beds, but not enough to endanger the young.

WHY in the olden times did men live to such immense ages? It was not permitted that meat should be eaten until after the flood. So, if you want to live long in the land it is time to begin preparations for the early garden, for there is where many of God's blessings come from.

IF fruit trees have been gnawed by mice and rabbits during the deep snows, if it does not amount to entire riddling, smooth off the torn and rough edges and paint thoroughly with grafting wax, or make a plaster of dry and fresh cow dung and cover thickly, and bind on with a cloth.

APPLES FOR COWS.—Those who have fed apples freely to their cows and other stock this fall have found them very useful in increasing the quantity of milk, and many think they have improved the quality also. At the meeting of the board at Worcester there was a general expression of opinion in favor of the practice and its economy. Many thought the apples were worth 12½ cents a bushel for this purpose, and no one put them less than 10 cents, and from that to 15. We think they are worth at least 10 cents a bushel to feed out, and that is far better than to let them rot on the ground. But they ought to be fed out when mature, when they are ripe enough to eat, when their sugar is elaborated. It does not follow that they should be mellow enough to suit us, but they should at least be ripe.

About the House.

CUP CAKE.—Four eggs, two cups of sugar, one of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, three of flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls of yeast powder.

FISH SAUCE.—Boil two onions and three anchovies in a pint and a half of water till quite soft; then thicken with flour and butter and add two glasses of wine, claret or port.

MUSH.—Stir corn meal, mixed to a paste with cold water and salted, into a pot of boiling water; add more meal if not thick enough; boil an hour, stirring frequently to prevent lumpiness; serve hot and eat with cold milk.

TO TAKE WRINKLES OUT OF SILK.—If silk scarfs or handkerchiefs have become wrinkled, moisten, not wet them, evenly with a sponge dipped in a weak solution of glue; then pin the article, smoothly and tightly stretched, upon a screen or a mattress.

CORN-STARCH CAKE.—Two cups of powdered sugar, one cup of butter, the whites of six eggs, three-fourths of a cup of sweet milk, three-fourths of a cup of corn-starch, two cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder mixed in the flour, flavor to suit the taste.

RICE AND APPLES.—The following is a very nice thing, especially for children: Core as many nice apples as will fill the dish; boil them in light molasses; prepare a quarter of a pound of rice in milk, with sugar and salt; put some of the rice into the dish, then put in the apples and fill up the intervals with rice, and bake it in the oven until it is a fine color.

GERMAN POTATO CHEESE.—Roll sound white potatoes, peel and mash them perfectly smooth; to five pounds of the mashed potatoes, when cold, add a little more than a pint of sour milk; season it with salt and knead it well; cover it and let it remain, according to the season, from two to four days; then knead it afresh and make it into small cheeses; hang them up in a basket in the shade to dry; when they are sufficiently dry put them up in layers in large pots or kegs, and keep them closely covered. It will be fit for use in three or four weeks, but become finer the longer it is kept. It must be kept in a dry place well-covered.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Our Inebriate Asylums Condemned.

Dr. Bucknill has returned to England after visiting the inebriate asylums of the United States, and does not hesitate to condemn them. He says the patients admitted to him that they could get liquor whenever they pleased; that the asylums were "capital places to pick up in after a debauch, but good for nothing else." He also contends that these institutions afford great facilities for the wrongful detention of inmates whose presence at home is not desired by their friends.

THE ladies are again forming reading clubs. The reading club is an organization that discusses the character of Shakspeare's Portia for fifteen minutes, and the best manner of cutting a basque on the bias for an hour and a half, and rarely fails to be of great profit.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

ELECTED: Tilden and Hendricks. Counted in: Hayes and Wheeler.

THE NAMES the Commission's elect are now known by: Returning Board Hayes and Willing Accomplice Wheeler.

GEN. MCARTHUR, of Chicago, is the latest defaulting postmaster. He has made way with $56,000 of the people's money, but the Government is alleged to be a secured creditor.

THE Kalamazoo *Gazette* (Democratic) says: "Judge Cooley is one of the best Judges that has set upon the Supreme bench of Michigan, and we hope he will be re-elected without opposition."

THE Methodist ministers of New York City show no overstock of good sense or Christian spirit in their Monday meetings. They should either bridle their tongues or lock the doors and plug up the key-holes. And a plaster might be well placed over Bro. Buckley's mouth.

VERY NATURALLY the Detroit *Post* don't like the pending House bill providing for the temporary filling of the office of President in certain emergencies. If it should only be passed into a law it would break certain Republican slates: and that's what's the matter with it.

THE Commission wrestled with South Carolina on Tuesday, and by a unanimous vote decided that the vote of the State should not be counted for Tilden. It was given to Hayes by the usual vote of 8 to 7. The Democratic members held that there was no legal election in the State.

IN THE Senate, on Monday, Senator Burleigh's resolution amending the Constitution by increasing the salaries of Circuit Judges from $1,500 to $2,500, was defeated by a vote of 21 to 11, the requisite two-thirds not voting yea. The Senate, in following the example of the people, is "penny wise and pound foolish."

THREE more candidates for Regents have been added to the Republican list. The Kalamazoo *Telegraph* enters Dr. L. C. Chapin, of the "big village," brother of Rev. L. D. Chapin, formerly of this city; and the Allegan *Journal* names Gen. B. F. Pritchard, of Allegan, and L. J. Bates, the poet-editor of the Detroit *Post*.

CRONIN was not elected in Oregon and the seven Democratic members of the Electoral Commission so voted,—notwithstanding the certificate of Gov. Grover. The Republican electoral candidates were not elected in Louisiana, and the Republican members of the Electoral Commission knew it, yet they refused to look not behind but at the certificate of a fraudulent returning board. Which were the partisans?

MR. SCALES, of North Carolina, made a little speech in the House on Monday, and quoted the following stanza to show his appreciation of J. Madison Wells and his colleagues of the Louisiana Returning Board:

The River Rhine, as is well known,
Doth wash the City of Cologne;
But tell me what, ye powers divine,
Shall thenceforth wash the River Rhine.

THE House had a warm time over South Carolina on Wednesday, but finally met the Senate in joint convention and the vote was counted for Hayes. Tennessee and Texas were counted for Tilden. When Vermont was called objection was made, the houses separated, and the House immediately took a recess until 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday. It is probable that Wisconsin was reached yesterday, and that the count will be concluded to-day.

WE REGRET to see that the Committee on Ways and Means of the House has reported against Mr. Ireland's bill repealing the act of 1875, which requires every officer receiving or disbursing public moneys to keep the same separate and apart from his own moneys, etc. The terms of the law are well enough for officers furnished with offices, safes, &c., but they are almost impossible to be obeyed by the mass of town treasurers and minor officers. Honest officers and good bail will better protect the public than a requirement to keep the funds in a separate stocking or tin box, or under a separate stone in the cellar. Legislation in direction of the bill of '75 is running to seed.

THE STATE Board of Centennial Commissioners ask the Legislature for an appropriation of $12,245, of which sum $8,595 are wanted to meet actual deficiencies in expenses incurred. The balance is to pay Mr. Noble, Secretary of the Commissioners, $2,000; Mr. Jacokes, who had charge of the Educational Exhibit, $1,500; and Mr. Brady, in charge of the Mineral Exhibit, $450. A question or two arises: Have Messrs. Noble, Jacokes, and Brady had their expenses paid already? Do the above sums include their expenses, or are they in addition and for services alone? If the latter a little paring down might well be done before passing the bill. The original appropriation placed at the disposal of the Commissioners was $7,000.

THE DEMOCRATIC members of the Legislature held a caucus on Monday evening last, and after protracted discussion adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That having consented to the formation of the electoral commission we counsel submission to its decisions, but regarding its action as violating every principle upon which it was established we advise that no further countenance be given it by participating in the further action or decision.

Which reminds us of the careful hunter, who, being uncertain of his game, "shot to hit it if a deer and miss it if a calf." Well, it was better than advising filibustering or wah! The Democrats in Congress, and the mass of the Democracy out of it, having assented to the law should accept the result. Quarreling among themselves over the spilt milk will not better things.

A NOT very creditable piece of legislation was perpetrated at Lansing on Saturday last. The House Committee on Local Taxation reported back "A bill (No. 599) to extend the time to collect the State and county taxes of the fifth ward in the city of Detroit," with a substitute therefor, recommended that the substitute be concurred in, and that the bill (or substitute) do pass. The House, being in an accommodating mood, concurred in adopting the substitute, suspended the rules, and passed the bill,—yeas, 65; nays, 0. Then the title was changed to read "A bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the township of Grosse Point in the county of Wayne," and the bill sent to the Senate and immediately passed by that body. If unimportant bills may be passed in this way, in violation of the Constitution, more important ones may. Gov. Croswell might well interpose his veto in such cases,—and can not well avoid doing so unless ignorant of what the House journal shows.

— Another legislative fraud was perpetrated on Tuesday,—the House again being the instigator, on which day "A bill to legalize the tax roll of the township of Duplain, in the county of Clinton, for the year 1876," was given a new body, passed, and then the title changed to "A bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the township of Springwells, in Wayne county, for 1876." And legislators have sworn to support the Constitution. In the cases named this violation of a plain constitutional provision is without any possible necessity (there could be no excuse for it,) because the laws of the State give township boards the right and power to extend the time for collection of taxes That they neglected to do so in time is no excuse for riding rough-shod over Constitution and oaths.

SENATOR CONKLING ventured a short speech upon the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Oregon case, in which he said, "Oregon meant to ap-"point Republican Presidential Elec-"tors. The people of Oregon, by a "plain, undenied majority, honestly "and intentionally voted for the Re-"publican electors." And again, "I "believe Oregon's votes should speak, "as those who had the right and power "to utter the voice of that State meant "they should speak. My vote here will "express this judgment. All beyond "that I disclaim." Brave words! But, then, why was not Senator Conkling as *brave* and outspoken when Florida was before the Senate? Why did he vote to stifle the "voice" of Florida? Why was he adsent from his seat when Louisiana was counted for Hayes, by order of the Commission? He could not stand up in his seat and say, "I believe Louisiana's votes should speak, as those who had the right and power to utter the voice of that State meant they should speak" (for Samuel J. Tilden), and then vote to confirm the decision of the Commission and give eight votes to Hayes, which the "voice" of the people never "meant" to give him, and never did give him, and so he sneaked away from the Senate Chamber and allowed the fraud to be consummated without his protest. And that is the measure of Conkling.

AMONG the numerous bills introduced into one or the other branch of the Legislature pertaining to the University or some of its departments, is one to transfer the School of Mines to the Upper Peninsula. An exclusive mining school, no matter where established, would prove a very expensive affair. There must be buildings, numerous professors (for the graduate of a school of mines must study more than one branch), laboratories, apparatus, &c. Can the State afford to duplicate buildings, professorships, laboratories, and apparatus? And if it can would a small and exclusive school, established at a small mining town, furnish any attractions to students? The experience of the educational world is that the more departments and facilities can be combined in, at, and around one institution the more special schools therein will thrive and prosper, and the greater will be the success of each. The Legislature may experiment too much with an institution which is the pride of the State.

IN VIEW of the prospective inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler our Republican friends are advised to make a note of the following prophetic words from the pen of Secretary Fish to Gen. Dix: "If either candidate be placed in pow-"er with a reasonable, well-grounded "doubt as to his rights to be there, his "will be no enviable position, and the "days of his party's supremacy will be "numbered with those of his own oc-"cupancy of a position thus acquired." The fact, known to all men, that Florida and Louisiana both voted for Tilden but have both been counted for Hayes through fraud to which the Electoral Commission made itself a party by making it its own, makes that "reasonable "and well grounded doubt" so plain that the way-faring man, though ever so big a fool or blind a partisan cannot err in his verdict. Fish didn't measure his words that time.

DISCUSSING the proposed re-nomination of Judge Cooley, of this city, by the coming Republican State Convention, the Chicago *Times* says: "Judge Cooley has reached an eminence in jurisprudence as great as that of any living American, and is an ornament to a nation, which, young as it is, has produced jurists as profound and as learned as those of England in any period, and upon whose personal character has appeared no blemish of weakness or stain of corruption." Also: "Should Mr. Hayes become President, as seems probable, he could scarcely do an act which would more generally reconcile people of all parties to his elevation to the Presidency than by calling Judge Cooley, or, at least, some one nearly as fit, to Judge Davis's vacated place in the judiciary of the United States, which is now in dire need of a proper replenishment." The Supreme Court needs a little new life and vigor, a little of Judge Cooley's industrious, conscientious working habits.

SOME POLITICAL TRUTHS.

III.

Human experience recorded in history shows that a man cannot be so pure in thought, or so virtuous in action, as to escape the lying lips of the virulent traducer. The godliest man of ancient times had his revilers, who filled the poisoned cup that was lifted to the lips of the dying Socrates. It was by revilers that the defamed but noble Aristotle was driven into exile. When the greatest orator of all antiquity sought to inform the Athenian democracy of the dangers threatening him because of the Macedonian spoiler, the very rabble of the street hooted and jeered. So in modern times, Voltaire has informed the world that there never would have been such a thing as Protestantism, had the sale of indulgences been given to Luther rather than Tetzel. And when Washington did the noblest act of his life in signing the Jay treaty, there were those of his countrymen who stood ready to burn him in effigy. We do not wonder that political parties, like individual men, should be subjected at times to undeserved abuse. Such is human nature. But where this abuse arises from ignorance it is a duty to dispel that ignorance. A person indulging in unmerited abuse deserves reproach, whether the abuse is ignorant or malicious.

We have previously shown how unfounded and unjust are the vehement attacks made upon the Democratic party besause of its record on the slavery question up to the time of the war. We did not undertake to show that the Democratic party was right in its position on that subject, but only that the denunciation of the party on that ground cannot be justified by the facts. We propose now to consider the opposition made by the Democracy to the abolition of slavery through the thirteenth amendment, and to see whether Republican abuse is called for on that point.

Abolition of Slavery by Thirteenth Amendment.—We intend to try this question according to the standard of Republican doctrine, and to leave all Democratic arguments out of view. What then was the standard raised by the Republican party?

1. The Republican National Convention at Chicago, in 1860, adopted the following as its fourth resolution: "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, *and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively,* is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends." This was a very emphatic affirmation of the doctrine that the Republican party would not interfere with the domestic institution of slavery in the Southern States.

2. This doctrine was reaffirmed by President Lincoln in his inaugural address, March 4th, 1861. Mr. Lincoln, quoting the above resolution, said: "I now *reiterate these sentiments*; and, in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the *property*, peace, and security of no section are to be in *anywise* endangered by the now incoming administration." He also said: "I have no purpose, *directly or indirectly*, to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists."

3. Just previous to the inauguration, the House of Representatives, being strongly Republican, passed the following resolution, the Republicans being unanimous in its support: "*Resolved*, That neither the Federal Government nor the people, or the governments of the non-slaveholding States, have the right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States in the Union."

3. Congress, being Republican in both branches, also passed the following proposed constitutional amendment: "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, in any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State." The above was introduced by Mr. Seward and carried through by the Republicans. Mr. Lincoln, speaking of it in his inaugural, says: "Holding such a provision now to be implied *constitutional law*, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable."

Now the Republican party held, through its National Convention, its Congress, and its President, that the domestic institution of slavery was a matter over which the Federal Government and the people of the United States had no just authority; that they could not interfere with it in any manner; that the slaveholding States had "exclusive" right to control it; and that any interference by federal action would be a violation of good faith and implied constitutional law. Did Republicans ever condemn themselves as politically infamous, and as oppressors of the negro race for holding such doctrines as the above? Did they condemn themselves as trampling upon truth and right and justice, and the Constitution which they had sworn to support? If not, it comes with an ill-grace for them to hold up the Democratic party to public scorn for rejecting the thirteenth amendment.

Did the Republicans perjure themselves and trample the Constitution under their feet in 1860? If not, they did in 1865, when they took exactly the opposite position for the sake of gaining a partisan advantage. In either case they have no right to denounce the Democratic party for consistently standing *by what it had always* held to be the true constitutional theory.

The fact that some of the slaveholding States had attempted to go out of the Union does not alter the Coonstitutional obligations. The sound doctrine is that those States were never out of the Union. But the Constitutional amendment abolished slavery not only in those States, but also in the slaveholding States within the Union.

Away then with this ill-founded, lying, and malicous abuse of the Democratic party, every word of which is a living rebuke to the policy of the Republican party itself and ought to be a nail in its coffin. The days when the Republican party can live upon the malicious slander of the Democracy, in reference to these questions at least, are numbered.

PUBLICUS.

DOES THE Lansing correspondent of the Detroit *Post* mean to prejudice the interests of the University, in the Legislature and with the public. by persisting in stating the permanent aid or appropriation to the University, under Act No. 32, session laws of 1873, at $50,000 instead of $31,500, nearly the exact sum to be realized under that bill, hereafter as heretofore? The managing editor of the *Post* should enlighten its correspondent.

IN THE Senate, on Monday, Senator Kernan, of N. Y., was elected to take the place of Thurman (sick) on the Electoral Commission.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. In the matter of the estate of Grace H. Caldwell, Willie H. Caldwell and Sarah S. Caldwell, 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-fourth day of February, A. D. 1877, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw in said State, on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1877, at ten o' lock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existence at the time of the sale, and also subject to the right of dower of Sarah C. Halleck, widow of Nelson S. Halleck, late of the city of Ann Arbor in said county, deceased, the following described Real Estate, to wit: The northwest quarter of the northwest fractional quarter of section five, in township one south in range six east (Northfield); also commencing at the northeast corner of section six, in township one south in range six east, thence west three chains and fifty links, thence south nine chains and eight links, thence north seventy-eight degrees east two chains and eighty links, thence north eight chains and fifty links to the place of beginning; also, beginning at a stake from which, a point seven links in front of the southeast corner of West's Hotel, bears south forty-two degrees fifteen minutes east one chain and seventy-six links, thence north forty-seven degrees forty-five minutes east to the north line of the southwest quarter of the northwest fractional quarter of section five, in township one south of range six east, thence west two chains and ninety links, thence south forty-seven degrees forty-five minutes west to the southwest corner of a piece of land now owned and occupied by Joseph D. Stevens, thence north forty-two degrees fifteen minutes west two chains to the northwest corner of a lot owned by J. C. Clements, thence south forty-seven degrees forty-five minutes west two chains to the west line of said fractional quarter, thence south forty-two degrees fifteen minutes east three chains and ninety-six links to a stake from which the quarter post between sections five and six bears south thirty-four and one-half degrees west four chains and fifty-six links, thence north forty-seven degrees forty-five minutes east four chains to the place of beginning. Also, all the following described land situated in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, to wit: Lots Nos. four, five, six, seven, and eight, in block six south of Huron street in range one west; and lot number three and the west half of lot number fourteen in block five south of Huron street in range eight east, in said city of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dated, February 24, 1877.

1624 DANIEL M. CALDWELL, Guardian.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, James Shaw and Sarah Shaw, of the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the fourteenth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, 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 14th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-three, at four o'clock five minutes P. M. of said day, in liber 49 of mortgages, on page three hundred and forty (340) and; whereas, default has been made for more than thirty (30) days in the payment of an installment of said interest money, which became due on the first (1st) day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-seven (1877), by reason whereof and pursuant to the terms of said morsgage, 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 five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixteen cents ($559.16), for principal and interest, also fifty dollars ($50) as a reasonable solicitor or attorney's fee, in addition to all other legal costs as often as any proceedings are taken to foreclose said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted, either in law or equity, to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of 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 of said county is held), and by virtue of the powor of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public vendue, 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's fee of fifty dollars and charges of sale, to wit: Being lots numbers eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block number four (4) in Ormsby & Page's addition to the City of Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan, being the same lots sold and conveyed by Luke Coyle to the party of the first part.

March 1st, 1877. 1624

ANDREW J. SHIVELY, Mortgagee.

JOHN N. GOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Perkins and Hannah S. Gilmer, husband and wife, of Mecosta County, State of Michigan, to Lorenzo D. Hale, of the City of Ann Arbor, dated the 23d day of July, A. D. 1872, and recorded July 27, A. D. 1872, in the office of the Register of Deeds in Washtenaw County, Michigan, in liber 48 of Mortgages, on page 301, by which said default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative, and the sum of four hundred and forty-seven 15-100 dollars ($447.15) being claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, besides the sum of forty dollars provided to be paid in said mortgage as an attorney fee on taking proceedings for the foreclosure thereof, and no proceedings having been had or instituted, either at law or in equity, to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described or some part thereof, viz: That piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Ann Arbor, State of Michigan, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point nine chains and seventeen links east of the quarter stake between sections twenty-one and twenty-eight (28) in township two south of range six east; thence east along the line three (3) chains and forty-two links; thence south at right angles four chains and fifty links to the north bounds of the Michigan Central Railroad; thence westerly along the north line of said Railroad three chains and sixty-four links; thence north three chains and twenty-eight links to the place of beginning, containing one and one-half acre of land, at public auction or vendue, at the south door of the Court House, where the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw is held, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1877.

Dated, March 2, 1877.

1624 L. D. HALE, Mortgagee.

A. FELCH, 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 twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1876, in a certain cause therein pending wherein John M. Gross is the complainant, and Jacob Stang, Adam Stang, Anna Stang, Valentine Lindenschmidt, Andrew Lindenschmidt, and Philip Bettger are the defendants,—the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1877, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described lands and premises, namely: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the Town of Saline, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the center of the north line of lot number two (2) in Haywood's addition to the Village of Saline, on section one, in town four south of range five east, running thence northerly at right angles to said line two chains to a stake; thence westerly parallel to said line one chain and fifty links; thence southerly at right angles to said line one chain to a stake; thence easterly parallel to said line fifty links to a stake; thence southerly at right angles to said line one chain to a stake at the center of lot three (3); thence easterly along the north line of said lot one chain to the place of beginning.

Dated, March 2, A. D. 1877. 1624

CHAS. R. WHITMAN,

Circuit Court Commissioner, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

A. J. SAWYER, Solicitor for Complainant.

Estate of Christian Helber.

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 March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Christian Helber, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Agatha Helber, 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 she may be appointed administratrix with the will annexed.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-sixth day of March, instant, 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.] Judge of Probate.

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1624td

Estate of John P. Boyden.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of 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 John P. Boyden, deceased.

Peter Tuite, 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 Thursday, the twenty-ninth 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.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1624

Estate of Joseph Jedele.

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 twenty-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 Joseph Jedele, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth Frey, praying that James Sage, of Lodi, or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-sixth day of March 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 heaing 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). Judge of Probate.

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1624td

Estate of Patrick Cavinaugh.

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-sixth 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 Patrick Cavinaugh, deceased

Catherine E. James, administratrix of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such administratrix.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the twenty-seventh 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 administratrix 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.) Judge of Probate.

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1624

Estate of Moses C. Edwards, Sr.

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 twenty-third 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 Moses C. Edwards, Senior, deceased.

Sarles C. Edwards, 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 twenty-eighth 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.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1824

Estate of Nelson B. Cole.

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-sixth 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 Nelson B. Cole, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, Elizabeth H. Cole, executrix, praying that she may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the third day of April 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, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1618

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 Frank Steffan, Senior, 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 office of George W. Turn Bull, in the village of Chelsea, in said county, on the 24th day of May and on the 24th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated, February 24, A. D. 1877.

GEORGE W. TURN BULL,

PHILIP KEUSCH,

1624w4 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 David Beach, 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 office of D. B. Greene, in the city of Ypsilanti, in said county, on the 23d day of May and on the 23d day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, February 23, A. D. 1877.

ORRIN B. HINMAN,

GEORGE D. WIARD,

1624 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 Susan H. Welles, late of the City of Chicago, Illinois, 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 First National Bank, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the 28th day of May and on the 28th day of August, next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, February 28, A. D. 1877.

1624 JOHN W. HUNT,

J. W. KNIGHT,

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 Coe, 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 Henry Coe, in the township of York, in said county, on the 26th day of May and on the 27th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, February 26th, A. D. 1877.

ALLEN CRITTENDEN,

RANSOM SALSBURY,

1624w4 Commissioners.

Estate of Sheldon Tomlinson.

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 1st day of March, A. D. 1877, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Sheldon Tomlinson, 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 first day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on the first day of June and on the first day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 1, A. D. 1877.

1624 WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

Judge of Probate.

SPECIALTIES.

MACK & SCHMID

ARE NOW RECEIVING A

NEW STOCK

—OF—

Black Mohairs & Brilliantines

Black Henrietta and Tamise Cloth,
Black Bombazine and Australian Crape,
Black Cashmeres,

BLACK SILKS,

A large assortment of the best and most desirable brands.

HAMBURG EDGINGS,

BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS,

NAPKINS, TABLE LINENS,

All of which we are offering

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

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.

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.

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.

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

Rspaired 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.

A DOLLAR SAVED

IS A DOLLAR EARNED!

—o—

NEW GOODS!

And prices LOWER THAN EVER.

—o—

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. ☜

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can earn a dozen dollars a day in there own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1620

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NO. 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	[illegible]
G. T. Junction,	7 15	9 25		4 35	6 20	[illegible]
Wayne Junction	7 46	9 50		5 18	6 57	[illegible]
Ypsilanti,	8 15	10 17		5 50	7 25	[illegible]
Ann Arbor,	8 35	10 35		6 12	8 00	[illegible]
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	[illegible]
Albion,	11 04	12 45		——	10 18	[illegible]
Marshall,	11 50	1 30		——	10 46	[illegible]
	P. M.					
Battle Creek,	12 20	1 57		——	11 16	[illegible]
Galesburg,	12 55	——		——	11 53	——
			A. M.		A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	1 15	2 38	4 00		12 16	[illegible]
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	[illegible]
Buchanan,	3 25	——	6 25		2 50	——
Three Oaks	3 56	4 43	7 04		3 25	[illegible]
New Buffalo,	4 13	‡4 55	7 21		3 44	——
Michigan City,	4 40	5 20	7 50		4 15	[illegible]
Lake,	5 23	5 59	8 35		5 15	[illegible]
Kensington,	6 20	6 40	9 40		6 10	[illegible]
Chicago, arrive,	7 05	7 25	10 25		6 55	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

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

*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. GOING EAST.

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

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 LINT 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.

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.

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

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.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

– Not very good maple sugar weather.

– Republican County Convention to-day.

– Pay for the ARGUS this mouth and save half a dollar.

– Dr. Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo, was in the city yesterday.

– Watch our advertising columns for advertisements of spring goods.

– The ball of Company A, on Thursday night last, was voted a success.

– March came in yesterday very much like a lamb. We wait the roar of the lion.

– Prof. Wm. P. Wells is to deliver the closing lecture of the term to the law class.

– The regular meeting of the Common Council will be held Monday evening next.

– It is said that Billings who runs the Leonard House as assignee knows how to keep a hotel.

– The Red Ribbon brigade of Ypsilanti had a parade on Washington's Birthday, nearly 500 strong.

– James Boyd and W. Allaby will occupy the store on Main street soon to be vacated by W. S. Allen.

– About a dozen faithful Republicans are entered for the postoffice, with several wards to hear from.

– Mr. John Duffiy, of New York City, gave us a call two or three days ago, and subscribed for the ARGUS.

– The law department juniors indulged in a class blow out, at the Gregory House, on Friday evening last.

– H. W. Rogers and wife left yesterday for a trip to Virginia and further South, and will be absent some weeks.

– The University Committee finished taking testimony in the laboratory case on Tuesday. The report is anxiously looked for.

– C. H. Manly, Register, proposes to move from the Fifth ward to the Fourth (on Detroit street) to be nearer his office.

– Dick Johnson is to be called to an account to-day for a violation of the ordinance regulating the ways of hackmen at the depot.

– If there is no break in connections Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York, will be due before the Students' Lecture Association on the evening of March 5.

– The funeral of Miss Caroline B. Spafford, who died on Friday last, of consumption, aged 34 years, was attended from St. Andrew's church on Sunday afternoon.

–Senator Burleigh's bill amending the charter of this city, by repealing the compulsory saloon and restaurant clause, passed the Senate yesterday, by yeas, 30 : nays, 1.

– At the regular meeting of the Ann Arbor Scientific Association, to be held to-morrow evening, papers will be read by Mr. Haller on Watch Escapements, and by Prof. Greene on the Ashtabula Bridge.

– The examination of ex-Recorder Lovejoy, charged with converting city funds to his own use, was continued from Monday to April 26, to give Mr. L. time to liquidate his indebtedness.

– Mrs. Livermore had a large audience on Friday evening last, and discussed "Women's Husbands" nominally, but it was remarked in our hearing that "Men's Wives" came in for the larger share.

– Michael Weinmann was convicted on Monday on the charge of slaughtering within forbidden limits, and fined $40. He has appealed to the Circuit Court, and will contest the validity of the ordinance.

– Prof. D'Ooge will give a parlor reading, at the residence of Judge Cooley, on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock, for the benefit of the Ladies' Library. Admission ten cents. All are most cordially invited to be present.

– Charles Parker, who was boarding at the county hotel, foot of Main street, somewhat against his will, went out after a pail of water on Wednesday evening of last week, and hasn't yet returned. Owing to the long spell of dry weather he is probably unable to find enough water to fill the pail.

– On Saturday afternoon last the japanning oven in the Ypsilanti whip socket factory exploded, setting fire to the building and burning out the inside, with stock, tools, &c. Loss on building, $500; on tools, $1,500; and on stock, $2,000. Insurance on stock and machinery, $2,000.

– At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held on Saturday last, Messrs. J. J. Robison, Samson Parker, J. W. Wing, and G. W. Phelps were appointed a committee to negotiate a consolidation with the Eastern Michigan Agricultural Society. A move in the right direction.

– Last spring Supervisor Krapf thought he had caught Luther James living within his jurisdiction and assessed him for personal property in quite a large sum. But Mr James claims to reside in Lima instead of the First ward and refused to pay his taxes. Not finding any visible property to levy upon, City Treasurer Terry has brought suit for the taxes before Justice McMahon.

– The industrious but destructive borer is mischievously at work in the maple trees which are such an ornament to our city. Pools of sap may be seen on the walks beneath the trees where the borer is plying his vocation, and there is a continual drip, drip, drip of the life-blood from numerous limbs. Heroic amputation last fall seems to have checked the destructive work in some quarters.

– Miss Bessie Eaglesfield, a graduate of the University last year and favorably known in this city, now Terre Haute's lady attorney, has recently tried and won a case in which the title to a "hoss" was involved. The *Gazette* of that city says: "She is soon to try an attachment case, and it is shrewdly intimated that Bessie prefers "attachment" cases and will make a specialty of them."

– Hon. J. J. Robison was in town a few days ago, and reported the country voters very much excited over the attempt of Ann Arbor to get three more Supervisors, and intimated that if the project was pressed it would insure the defeat of the Court House loan. We assure John that not to exceed half a dozen citizens favor the increase,—about the same number as want so many commissions, etc.

– Mr. S. McCaughy, of Huntington, Ind., formerly a resident of this city, dropped in to see us a day or two ago, pay for the ARGUS, and compare notes. He was not exactly satisfied with the political situation, but thought it would have to be accepted. He said the plow had been running in his vicinity for three weeks. He also made some very complimentary remarks about the Court House, and confessed to not knowing its equal.

– On Friday morning last, as J. Austin Scott, of the Sixth ward, took his seat in his carriage, and before his wife had time to get in, the horse made a sudden start, became uncontrollable, and ran away, tipping over the carriage and dragging Mr. Scott some little distance in the top. It then broke loose from the carriage, ran a few rods, and stopped. Mr. Scott was stunned by the fall, but was not otherwise injured. It was a narrow escape.

– James Taylor, colored, attempted to enter the house of Nelson R. Hill, on Elizabeth street in the Fourth ward, on Saturday night last, at the unseemly hour of 12 o'clock and by a window instead of the door. Mr. Hill hearing the noise, dressed himself and started in pursuit, coming up with his man on Detroit street, when a scuffle took place, in which the colored man proved too much for Hill. So Hill returned for a gun, and with the aid of Officer Maroney, who had been notified that something was up, succeeded in capturing his game and lodging him in jail. Examination to-day.

– A Mrs. Mary E. Watson, living on East University avenue, discovered on Friday that since the previous morning her strong box—a pasteboard box kept under the mattress of her bed—had been broken open and robbed of a gold watch and chain worth $100; an Ann Arbor Savings Bank certificate of deposit for $130; a note, and $39 cash. Other boxes had been opened and searched before the right one was found. Mrs. Watson, suspecting some of her student roomers, had their rooms and trunks searched, but without making any discovery. Payment of the certificate of deposit and note has been stopped.

Prof. A. J. Pernin, of Detroit, a graduate of the University of France, has placed a copy of his "Phonographic Instructor" on our table. It is a new and simple system, and readily acquired in a few lessons, —that is if the certificates of Prof. Pernin's pupils are reliable. The professor is now giving instructions to a class of University students.

The Churches.

— Prof. W. H. Ryder, of Oberlin, Ohio, recently invited to the pastorship of the Congregational Church of this city, has signified his acceptance provided the congregation will wait until the first of May.

— Rev. Mr. Brigham's lecture on Sunday evening next, will be on "The Reformation in England in the 16th Century."

— At the M. E. Church last Sunday morning the rite of baptism was administered to six infants.

— A donation party was given in Goodyear Hall, Manchester, last evening, for the benefit of Rev. G. H. Field, pastor of the M. E. Church of that village.

— Rev. Dr. Brown, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, goes to Virginia next week. We understand that Dr. Cocker will supply the pulpit a portion of the time Dr. Brown is absent.

— The report that Rev. Wyllys Hall, of St. Andrew's Church, has received a $2,500 call to Grand Rapids, is premature.

Real Estate Sales.

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

Philip Rheinfrank to Conrad Schade, 1 acre off section 1, Bridgewater. $175.

Jas. Davidson to Jas. S. Richards, lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, in block 1, Chelsea. $1,100.

David Harris to Chas. Freibeis, 80 acres off section 24, Augusta. $800.

Calvin Wadsworth to Marcus W. Wood, 50 acres off section 25, Bridgewater. $1,500.

C. Homer Cady to Myron Cady, undivided one-third of 80 acres off section 34, Pittsfield. $1,333.

Wm. H. Berry to Wm. P. Groves, 85 acres off section 13, Northfield. $4,600.

Chas. Hamilton to Irving W. Hamilton, 22 acres off section 31, Salem. $1,000.

Barney F. Wade to Bernhardt H. Uphouse, 60 acres off sections 13 and 23, Sharon. $2,400.

Henry Huesman to Henry Uphouse, 16 acres off section 19, Freedom. $800.

Adam Foerster to Herman Hardinghaur, lots 10 and 11, in Kopp's addition to Ypsilanti. $1,400.

Thomas Wetherell to Irem Ainsworth, east half of lot 65 in Stewart, Harwood & Larzelere's addition to Ypsilanti. $200.

Thos. Wetherell to James Weeks, west half of lot 65 in Stewart, Harwood & Larzelere's addition to Ypsilanti. $200.

Lewis H. Van Antwerp to Loren Babcock, part of lot 24 in block 6, Chelsea. $1,000.

Orson S. Kendrick to Eliza Johnson, lot on Hamilton street, near Buffalo street, Ypsilanti. $400.

Eliza Johnson to Orson S. Kendrick, lot 28 in Normal School addition to Ypsilanti. $400

Wm. Millard to Lewis Z. Foerster, part of lot 102 in Hunter's addition to Ypsilanti. $125.

Charles P. Walker to Elijah Nelson, 80 acres off section 18, Salem. $5,600.

We are in receipt of numbers 25, 26, 27, and 28 of "*Zell's Popular Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary*," revised edition. Number 26 opens with Fire-kiln, and number 28 closes in the middle of an article on the Greek Empire. Between these two topics, among the more important ones treated of, are: Florence, Florida, Food, Forest, Fortification, France, Franklin, the Fredericks of Prussia, Freemasonry, Free-Will, French Language and Literature, Friends or Quakers, Furriery, Gaelic Language and Literature, Galvanic Battery and Galvanism, Gas-Light, Gastronomy, Geography, Geology, Geometry, Georgia, German Language and Literature, Germany, Glacier, Glass, Gold, Goths, Great Britain, Greece, Greek Architecture, and the Greek Church. There are eight pages of new matter in the appendix to the letter F. To be completed in 64 numbers, or two large volumes, at 50 cents each. Baker, Davis & Co., Philadelphia.

—The *Catholic World* for March has: The Russian Chancellor, a timely article in view of the complications in Eastern Europe, if not all Europe, and in which Russia is the prominent figure-head; Up the Nile, II; Longings, poetry; Similarities of Physical and Religious Knowledge, dealing with the literature of atoms; Letters of a Young Irishwoman to her Sister, full of love of country and religious enthusiasm; DeVere's Mary Tudor; A Bird's-Eye View of Toledo (not Toledo on the Maumee); English Rule in Ireland, history to "elucidate principles"; A March Pilgrimage, poetry; Six Sunny Months, a serial story; Some Quaint Old Cities (the dead cities of the Zuyder-Zee; The Great Strike at Errickdale, a sad but powerful story; Modern Melodists, and New Publications. The number completes the XXIVth volume. If one would keep abreast of Catholic thought and Catholic aggressiveness he has but to read the *Catholic World*. THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION HOUSE, New York.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—On behalf of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the M. E. Church, we desire to express our thanks to Prof. J. B. Steere, for his very interesting lecture delivered on Wednesday evening last. Subject—"Upper Amazon and Andes." Prof. Steere's extensive travels in South America have given him an opportunity to gather materials for a very pleasing and instructive lecture. All who were not present missed a rare treat. It was a success in every respect, for which many thanks are due. MRS. ROSE, Secy.

A Negro's Idea.

There was amusing testimony taken by the Louisiana Senatorial Committee, and occasionally the laugh came in against the Republicans. There were a few negroes who were original democrats—blacks who had been body servants to indulgent masters. This case, for example: A negro who testified to having votod the Democratic ticket in Ouachita, was asked by Senator Oglesby how he came to change from the Republicans to the Democrats. He replied:

"Well sah, my old massa was an old Jackson democrat, and I was his body servant. I would always have voted the democratic ticket, but the niggers, they wouldn't let me. This time I had a chance, and I voted the ticket." He was then asked if it was the proper thing for him to do, to leave the party that had achieved his emancipation—if he thought he would fare as well in the hands of the democracy as in the hands of the republicans. He answered: "I don't know about that. I think we is all instruments in the hands of the Lord. I guess the Lord raised ol' massa Davis to be the instrument just as much as he did massa Linkum." The next question put to this philosopher was: "Have you any other reason for joining the democratic party?", and he answered: "Well, cause dey is gemmen." He was then asked if he meant that the Republicans were not gentlemen, and he answered: "Well, I don't allow as you's no gemmen, but them what we've got in our parish is all on the steal."

STATE NEWS BREVITIES.

The *Deaf Mute Mirror* says the contract price for furnishing the Institute at Flint with meat for the current year is: For fresh meat 7 1-2 cents a lb.; fresh mutton, veal, pork, sausage, headcheese, and salt pork, 7 cents; corned beef, 4 cents; poultry, 9 cents; pigs' feet and soup bones, 2 cents; and liver, 3 cents.

Small-pox is making terrible ravages among the Indians near Manistee, and rumor states that they are dying at the rate of four or five a day.

A Saginaw firm is engaged in marbleizing iron ware used for cooking utensils.

Notwithstanding the continued lack of snow, yet some of our lumbermen are draying in logs at a comparatively lively rate. Fully half of the season's cut has been already banked, and if we get anything like a decent March the mills on the shore will get a two-thirds or three-quarters stock for the coming season. Perhaps in the present depressed condition of the market, that is all that will be needed.—*Iosco County Gazette.*

At Howell, on Friday night last, just after dark, Jerome Dana, who was in jail for stealing harness and robes from P. L. Smith and Norton, in Marion, escaped. He was allowed to bring in wood from the back yard, and went out for some and did not return.

A horse-thief, giving his name as L. Berger, of Buffalo, got away recently with a span of horses and a buggy belonging to a Monroe livery stable man.

The number of members of the Howell Red Ribbon Club reaches over 250. The membership of the Women's Temperance Union exceeds 125, and that of the youths' club is over 100. They have established a reading-room in the Weimester block, and will hold their meetings there weekly. The ladies have started a lunch-room, which thus far has proved a success beyond the most sanguine expectations of its founders.

Joel Barnes, of Alganse, Branch county, went to his barn the morning of Feb. 2, with a lantern, and going into the loft fell to the floor, a distance of 25 feet, breaking two of his ribs. While his son was gone for the doctor the barn took fire and burned with all its contents, including a valuable horse. Loss $1,200, about half insured.

The horses of a Mr. Penniman, of Bay City, broke through the ice one day recently, and were rescued and sent home by the hired man. Mrs. Penniman inquiring where her husband was, he jokingly replied that he was under the ice, upon which she fainted and never recovered, dying Feb. 19.

Governor Tilden's Letter.

To the organs which are trying to cover up the anxiety of Chandler to cover up investigation by sneering at Governor Tilden's letter, we commend the following utterance of the New York *Evening Post*:

We publish on the first page to day a letter from Mr. Tilden to Senator Kernan, in which Mr. Tilden disavows the agreement of the Congressional committee to the effect that his bank account and Mr. Chandler's should not be examined. Mr. Tilden further denies that he ever "made, authorized, or knew of any expenditure in relation to the election in Oregon," or of "the resulting controversies," or of "any promise, or obligation, or negotiation on the subject." This disavowal of assent to any agreement not to prosecute further inquiries into the affair of the money sent to Oregon is what we should have expected from Mr. Tilden. It seems from this letter that a transcript of Mr. Tilden's bank account has been taken with his knowledge to Washington—an account embracing a large extent of transactions, entries of private business, trusts, charities, etc. We fully accept Mr. Tilden's asseveration that there was not among all these anything relating to Oregon' nor anything which his personal reputation required to be concealed. His letter is the letter of a thoroughly honest man, whom it has suited the purpose of a party to treat as if he were a just object of suspicion—a course to which some plausible occasion was given by the acts of persons connected with him by political and even nearer relationship. We have never, however, supposed that any knowledge of the Oregon intrigue, or any participation in it of any kind, would ever be brought home to Mr. Tilden, and we have no doubt that he would have welcomed the opportunity if it had been given him as he suggested, to make a personal statement in regard to that affair under the examination of the Senate committee.

LONGFELLOW was 70 years old on Tuesday last.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Special Sale of Cotton Goods for Cash at Astonishing Low Prices.

We offer fifteen cases and bales of bleached and brown cottons, new Spring style prints, and housekeeping goods. All bought before any advance, and on which we are having a

RUSHING SALE AT OLD PRICES.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings—10,000 yards now open. Don't buy a cent's worth elsewhere until you see them.

Black cashmeres, black alpacas, and 25 pieces of the celebrated Jamestown mohairs—in grays and browns—just received.

We are ready for business this Spring with new goods, new styles, and bottom prices.

Respectfully, C. H. MILLEN & SON.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

1620m6

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 Rinsey & 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

$5 to $20 Per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. 1578

FINE JOB PRINTING done at the ARGUS OFFICE.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

For strictly household matters and dress, *Harper's Bazar* is altogether the best thing published. To take it is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription price, besides giving the household an interesting literary visitor.—*Chicago Journal.*

Harper's Bazar is profusely illustrated, and contains stories, poems, sketches, and essays of an attractive character. * * * In its literary and artistic features, the *Bazar* is unquestionably the best journal of its kind in the country.—*Saturday Evening Gazette*, Boston.

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 *Bazar* commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The annual volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete set, comprising nine volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

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

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S

BAKERY, GROCERY

—AND—

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

We keep constantly on hand,

BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, ETC.,

FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

We shall also keep a supply of

DELHI FLOUR,

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

At wholesale and retail. A general stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

constantly on hand, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house in this city.

Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce generally.

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

RINSEY & SEABOLT.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1876. 1564

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

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 ortherwise 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 qual undivided one-thi d 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 sectio n 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

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

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 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.

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.

Estate of Benjamin H. Glenn.

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 twenty-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 Benjamin H. Glenn, deceased

Emily J. Glenn, administratrix of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such administratrix,

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the seventeenth 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 administratrix 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,
1623 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Emily Olmsted.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Emily Olmsted, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Daniel Hiscock, praying that the Probate Court assign the residue of the estate of said deceased to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

Thereupon it is ordered that Saturday, the seventeenth day of March 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 circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1623td Judge of Probate

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.

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 and 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.

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.

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. 1622w6

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, Mortgagee.
D. CRAMER, Attorney for Mortgagee. 1621

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, County of Washtenaw, 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, Mortgagee.
D. CRAMER, Attorney for Mortgagee. 1622dt

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 county 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 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 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 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

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

DOUGLAS WALKER, of New York city, has been sentenced to sixty days in the penitentiary for cowhiding Thomas T. Clark.

THE WEST.

IT is reported that silver has been discovered few miles south of Rushford, Minn. Every one in that neighborhood is in a highly-excited state. Specimens have been sent to Philadelphia for assay....D. Kreigh & Co., of Chicago, heavy dealers in grain and provisions, have failed. Their liabilities will reach several hundred thousand dollars.

THE Ohio State Grange has just held its annual session at Cincinnati. Two hundred delegates were present, representing every county in the State. The report of the State Business Agent shows an aggregate business of over $3,000,000, making a showing of $800,000 to Patrons. The sales of hogs during the past season amounted to $1,000,000, saving commission to owners and giving them the advantage of a good market.

THE boiler of the Clifton Nail-Keg Factory, at Middleport, Ohio, exploded with a terrible effect a few days ago. The large building was completely wrecked, and four of the workmen killed and about a dozen wounded....The wool-growers of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania held a meeting at Cincinnati last week, and decided to erect a capacious storehouse at Steubenville, O., for the purpose of storing their product and assorting it before placing it upon the market. They will dispose of their stock directly to manufacturers.

THE miners in the Black Hills are becoming alarmed at the threatening attitude of the hostile Indians. A band of savages recently made a night attack on Spearfish City, a small mining town near Deadwood. About a hundred shots were exchanged, but no miners were injured, owing to the darkness. Parties of Indians had been seen in other sections of the Hills.

CHICAGO'S last sensation is the defalcation of Gen. McArthur, for several years Postmaster at that city. His "irregularities" amount to about $50,000. McArthur has gone into bankruptcy, and made the Government a preferred creditor, which will probably secure it against loss.

FOX'S American Theater, in Philadelphia, has been destroyed by fire. It had a seating capacity of 3,000.

THE SOUTH.

PRESIDENT GRANT having prohibited a military parade in Columbia, S. C., on Washington's birthday anniversary, the day in that city exhibited all the quietness of the Sabbath. Business was wholly suspended, and the flags on the public buildings were placed at half-mast.

IN the Nicholls Legislature, at New Orleans, a resolution has been adopted declaring that under no circumstances will the people of Louisiana pay tribute to any other than the Nicholls Government, and that "any attempt to gather taxes by other authority will not only prove abortive, but lead to lamentable civil strife." Gov. Nicholls has appointed tax collectors in nearly all the parishes of the State.

POLITICAL.

WILLIAM S. STOKELY, Republican, has been re-elected Mayor of Philadelphia by 3,000 majority. In Pittsburgh and Lancaster the Democrats elect the Mayor and other municipal officers.

THE following letter from Gov. Tilden explains itself:

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

To Hon. Francis Kernan, Washington:

A telegram to the Associated Press, published this morning, states that a harmonious agreement has been brought about between the Senate committee, of which you are a member, and the committee of the House, by which it has been decided not to go into an examination of my bank account on the one hand, or accounts of the Chairman of the Republican committee on the other hand. I repudiate any such agreement, and disclaim any such immunity, protection, or benefit from it. I reject utterly the false imputation that my private bank account contains anything whatever that needs to be concealed. Under the pretense of looking for a payment in December, demand was made for all payments after May and all deposits during nine months. The bank was repeatedly menaced with removal of its officers and books to Washington. A transcript of entries of private business, trusts, charities, containing everything but what the committee was commissioned to investigate, but nothing which it was commissioned to investigate, because nothing of that sort existed, has been taken, with my knowledge, to Washington. Of course, there is no item in it relating to anything in Oregon, for I never made, authorized, or knew of any expenditure in relation to the election in that State, or the resulting controversies, or any promise or obligation or negotiation on the subject. Mr. Ellis, acting President of the bank, himself a Republican, some time ago told the Chairman of the committee and several of its members that there is nothing in the account capable of furthering any just object of investigation. I am also informed that a resolution was passed to summon me as a witness, but have received no subpena. I had written before this telegram appeared requesting you to say to the committee that it would be more agreeable to me not to visit Washington if the committee would send a sub-committee or hold a session here, but that otherwise I should attend under the subpena. As to this arrangement now reported, I have only to say that I can accept the decorum and decency, but not a fictitious equivalent for a mantle of secrecy to anybody else.

S. J. TILDEN.

THE State Prohibition Convention of Ohio met at Columbus, last week, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, H. A. Thompson; Lieutenant Governor, George R. Jenkins; State Treasurer, Arza Alderman; Attorney General, D. W. Gage; Supreme Judge, D. C. Montgomery; Clerk of the Supreme Court, George Dodd; Member of the Board of Public Works, Amos Miller.

THE Cabinet-makers are busily at work constructing a council of ministers for the incoming President. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs as follows: "There is substantial unanimity that the Cabinet, as a New England Senator says, 'will not be a Cabinet of scrubs and nobodies.' It is believed that no member of the present Cabinet will remain permanently, but it is expected that Gov. Hayes will request them to stay until the 14th of March. One Cabinet position at least will be given to a Southern moderate man of Whig antecedents who has not been identified with the Republican party, in order to try the experiment of breaking up the color-line and dividing the white vote South. Evarts is accorded the State Department on all hands, notwithstanding the inevitable opposition of Conkling. The Postoffice Department and Interior speculation gives to the South. John Sherman, it is said, may be made Secretary of the Treasury. The War Department, it is calculated, will go to a Northern man of good war record. Gen. Logan's friends will urge him. Gen. Harrison, of Indiana, and Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, are mentioned to reconcile the Cameron element to the inevitable failure of Don Cameron to retain a position in the Cabinet. It is suggested that Wayne McVeigh may be made Attorney General. He is son-in-law of Senator Cameron."

FRANK W. PALMER, recently editor of the *Inter-Ocean*, has been appointed to succeed Gen. McArthur as Postmaster at Chicago.

THE OREGON DECISION.

The following is an abstract of the report of the majority of the Electoral Tribunal in the case of Oregon: "The Electoral Commission, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of the State of Oregon, and certain papers accompanying the same, and objections thereto, report that it has duly considered the same, and has decided and does hereby decide that the votes of W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright and J. W. Watts, the persons named in the certificate of the Secretary of State of Oregon as the persons receiving the highest number of votes for Presidential electors, are the votes provided for by the constitution, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as testified to in the certificate of said electors, namely, three votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and three votes for William A. Wheeler for Vice President. The report further sets forth that the election of Watts by the other two members of the Electoral College was in accordance with the constitution and laws of Oregon. The grounds for this decision, so far as they concern the eligibility of Watts, are substantially that it is competent to go behind the certificate of the Governor so far as the same is not founded upon the action of the canvassing or returning authority provided for by the laws of the State, which authority in the case of Oregon is held to be the Secretary of State. The report also takes the ground that it is not essential to show that an elector was eligible on the 7th of November, provided it be shown that he was eligible when he cast his vote in the Electoral College, and the fact appears that the alleged ineligible elector, Watts, was chosen to fill a vacancy caused by his own absence from the Electoral College, and that he was not ineligible at the time he cast his vote. The report is signed by Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong.

GENERAL.

A HORRIBLE story of *suffering, starvation* and cannibalism at sea is related in a letter received at Boston from Capt. Kane, of the schooner F. E. McDonald, dated on the west coast of Africa. Capt. Kane relates that on his outward voyage from Boston he fell in with the wreck of the British bark Marie, having on board two survivors of the crew of fourteen men, the others having perished from exposure and famine. The two men were taken on board the schooner, but one died within four hours. From the sole survivor it was ascertained that the bark was bound from Doboy, Ga., to Belfast, Ireland; that she sprung aleak in a gale and filled with water so it was impossible to save any provisions or fresh water. They soon began to die of starvation, and as soon as one died the rest subsisted upon the dead body, and so on, until only two were left. The survivor, James McLaughlin, belongs to Belfast, Ireland, and says that only small portions of the bodies could be eaten. No one was killed, but the moment one died the survivors cut the throat of deceased and drank the blood, and then divided the heart and brains. It was thirty-two days from the time of the disaster until the wreck was sighted, and during all this time the crew had not a drop of water or other food than the bodies of their dead shipmates.

THE whole Government machinery of Nova Scotia has been wiped out of existence by the discovery that the great seal of the province in use was the one rendered worthless by the Queen's command nine years ago. It has been therefore decided that all legislation, money grants, marriage licenses, and in fact everything done by Government authority, since 1868, was null and void. Imperial legislation is necessary to set the matter right, and the Halifax people are naturally full of excitement.... Gen. Andrew Denison, Postmaster at Baltimore for eight years, was found dead in his bed a few mornings since.. .The notorious Gen. Cortinas has been arrested at Matimoras, Mexico, and placed in the military prison. It is believed that he will be court-martialed and shot for not obeying the order of President Diaz to present himself at the City of Mexico to answer for his conduct on the frontier for the past ten months. ....The Presidential election in Mexido has resulted in the success of Diaz.

WASHINGTON.

TWO REAR ADMIRALS in the United States Navy—Goldsborough and Davis——died at Washington last week.

THE Secretary of the Ttreasury has decided that until Congress amends the Pacific Railroad laws, or enacts further legislation, he has no option but to apply the whole amount of the earnings for mail transportation of the several Pacific railroads and their branches to the liquidation of the interest account of these roads, notwithstanding the Supreme Court has decided that these roads are entitled to one-half of such earnings....In obedience to a call from the Election Committee of the Senate, the Secretary of the State of Louisiana has delivered to that committee the returns from the twenty-two challenged parishes of Louisiana.

THE President has nominated James A. Williamson, of Iowa, Commissioner of the District of Columbia in place of James H. Ketchum, resigned.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The Postmaster General has received during the past week a number of newspaper protests against the construction of the Postal law of 1874, so far as it relates to the postage on back numbers of newspapers and periodicals mailed to subscribers. The department has ruled that subscribers can receive all the back numbers of the volume for which they subscribed at the subscription rates of postage, but that numbers back of that volume must pay book rates.

FOREIGN.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says: Russia has 600,000 men, or two-fifths of the army, organized. About half are on the frontiers, ready to begin operations....A Constantinople dispatch says twenty more Bulgarians, charged with complicity in the May insurrection, have been sentenced each to twenty years' penal servitude. The same dispatch also announces that Chevkel Pasha, the author of the Bulgarian atrocities, has been appointed to the command of a corps in the Turkish army....The peace negotiations between Turkey, Servia, and Montenegro are progressing favorably.

A VIENNA dispatch says the Russians are actively working in Persia to induce the Shah to join them in the event of a war. The inducement offered is the possession of disputed frontier territory. The Shah does not appear altogether averse to the plan....A cable dispatch states that thirty vessels, many of them with their entire crews, were lost in the gale on the English coast during the night of Feb. 19.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, in opening the German Parliament, the other day, expressed the opinion that the peace of Europe will not be broken in consequence of the Eastern complications, basing that opinion upon the belief that the united demands of the powers upon Turkey for guarantees of reform will be complied with by the Porte, and war thus averted. His Majesty, however, took occasion to add the significant remark that his Government will continue to exercise its influence in behalf of the Christians in Turkey, and of the preservation of the peace of Europe, but, "above all things, strengthening its own good relations with the Governments allied or otherwise friendly to it."....Turkey has ordered a large number of revolvers from the United States.

ELECTION disturbances have broken out in various districts in Servia, owing, it is said, to intrigues against Prince Milan. Troops have been sent to the scenes of trouble....Roumania will disband her reserves at once, as no danger is apprehended from Russia, that power, even in the event of war, desiring only the privilege of passing its forces through the former state.

THREE ships, with all hands, are reported lost at Sultana, Spain....The Persian Minister has communicated to the Sultan a dispatch from the Shah explaining that the assemblages of troops on the Turkish frontiers are solely meant to prevent the depredations of a nomadic tribe. These assemblages have been ordered to cease....It is stated in well-informed circles that the Czar will certainly await the powers' reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular before attacking Turkey.

NEWS comes from India that rain has fallen in all the famine-stricken districts of Madras, and the number of people employed on the relief works has largely decreased. In Bombay the situation shows no change.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.—The Electoral Commission met at 1 p. m., all the members being present. The papers received from the two houses of Congress relating to the votes of Oregon were read and ordered printed. Senator Kelly, of Oregon, then proceeded to submit his objections to certificate No. 1. He said he presumed that there would not be any dispute of the third objection, viz.: That Watts was a Postmaster, and they were prepared with proof to sustain the allegation. If this was an office of profit or trust, the constitutional inhibition was as clear as language could make it. Mr. Kelly argued that if Watts was not qualified on the 7th of November, when the election took place, he could not be elected at any subsequent election. He contended that by the constitution and laws of Oregon the person receiving the next highest number of votes was entitled to be declared elector, and that the Governor had a right to inquire into and decide the question of the eligibility of electors. Representative Jenks next addressed the commission on the Democratic side. Senator Mitchell then presented the objections in behalf of the Republicans. In his argument he said there was no law in Oregon authorizing the Governor to certify a minority candidate elected. The Legislature of Oregon might have provided that electors should be appointed by the Governor, the Supreme Court, or Secretary of State, but it did not; but it did direct that the people, the qualified electors, shall by a plurality of votes, to be cast in the different precincts, choose electors. Behind this ultimate determination of the Canvassing Board, neither the Governor of the State nor the tribunal whose final duty it is to count the votes for President and Vice President, whether it be the President of the Senate, the two houses of Congress, or the Electoral Tribunal, can rightfully go. Judge Hoadley then addressed the commission on behalf of the Democratic objectors. He contended that the action of Gov. Grover in withholding a certificate from Watts, who was clearly ineligible, and giving it to Cronin, the next highest candidate, was legal throughout, and that there is nothing in the law of Oregon which authorizes any such certificate or exemplification as is presented by the supporters of certificate No. 1. He said: "My proposition is that the State of Oregon, through her State officers, has spoken, and the result of that speech is here in the certificates given to Cronin, Odell and Cartwright. These are the only legitimate, lawful evidences of the act of Oregon in this matter. I submit that the certificate or list signed by the Governor and Secretary of State of Oregon and delivered to the College of Electors is final and conclusive evidence. Why were the Governor and Secretary required to sign these lists? It is because the chief executive of the State and the canvassing officer should unite in declaring who is elected, and when thus signed their signatures give it the conclusive and final evidence which is required." At the conclusion of Mr. Hoadley's argument the commission adjourned for the day.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.—Judge Stanley Matthews addressed the commission in opposition to the Cronin certificate (No. 2). He contended that the Governor's certificate fell to the ground when it was shown that it was not a warrant to the electors for the performance of their duties. The law of Oregon required that the votes for electors should be given, received, returned and canvassed the same as for members of Congress, and in the case of members of Congress it was made the duty of the Secretary of State to canvass the votes, and there the statutory directions end. The statute in relation to electors further provided that the Secretary of State should certify two lists, showing who had received the highest number of votes, and there the canvass ended. The constitution and the law stamped that record the legal and constitutional result of the election. Mr. Matthews combated the proposition that the ineligibility of Watts made a non-election, or that the votes cast for an ineligible candidate were void. For the Governor to take upon himself executive, judicial and legislative powers, was to bring about a complication that would make the confusion of the Government inextricable. At the conclusion of Mr. Matthews' argument, Judge Strong said that the counsel had now consumed two hours each, and still the question of the admissibility of evidence was before the commission. He thought it should be received now, subject to the judgment of the commission as to its effect. The proposition was adopted. Mr. Merrick then offered as evidence a certified copy of the commission of John W. Watts as Postmaster, dated Feb. 13, 1873, and the commission of Henry M. Hill as his successor, dated Jan. 3, 1877, in which it was recited that he (Hill) was appointed Nov. 3, 1876. Postmaster General Tyner was called by Mr. Evarts. A telegram from Watts resigning his Postmastership was produced and admitted. This was received Nov. 14, and the answer accepting the resignation was sent on the same day. John W. Watts was called, and testified to the same facts relative to his resignation. After listening to arguments by Messrs. Evarts (for the Republicans) and Merrick (for the Democrats) the commission went into secret session.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.—The Electoral Commission was in secret consultation on the Oregon case from 10:30 to 3 o'clock, at which hour the arbitrators repaired to Senator Thurman's residence, that gentleman being confined to his bed, where he remained during the proceedings of the commission. A vote was then taken on the following propositions, which had been informally submitted and discussed, but not voted upon, during the day's session. By Senator Edmunds: "*Resolved*, That the certificate signed by E. A. Cronin, J. N. T. Miller, and John Parker, purporting to cast the electoral vote of the State of Oregon, does not contain or certify the constitutional votes to which said State is entitled." Justice Field offered the following as a substitute: "WHEREAS, J. W. Watts, designated in certificate No. 1 as an elector of the State of Oregon for President and Vice President, on the day of the election, viz.: the 7th day of November, 1876, held an office of trust and profit under the United States; therefore, *Resolved*, That said J. W. Watts was then ineligible to the office of elector within the express terms of the constitution." Rejected—yeas, 7; nays, 8, as follows: *Yeas*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. *Nays*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. Justice Field then submitted a resolution to the effect that Odell and Cartwright were the only persons chosen electors in Oregon. This was rejected by the same vote—7 to 8. Justice Field offered still another resolution, "that the attempted re-election of a third elector by the two persons chosen was inoperative and void." Rejected—7 to 8, as above. Mr. Bayard offered a proposition to the effect "that the votes of Odell and Cartwright were the only votes provided for by the constitution, there having been a failure to appoint a third elector in accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States and laws of the State of Oregon, and that these two votes should be counted, and none others from the State of Oregon." Rejected—yeas, 7; nays, 8, as before. A vote was then taken on Mr. Edmunds' original proposition, and it was adopted—yeas, 15; nays, none. Mr. Morton then offered the following: "*Resolved*, That W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright, and J. W. Watts, the persons named as electors in certificate No. 1, are the lawful electors of the State of Oregon, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President of the United States." Mr. Hunton moved to strike out the name of J. W. Watts. Disagreed to—yeas, 7; nays, 8. Mr. Morton's resolution was then adopted—yeas, 8; nays, 7, as follows: *Yeas*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. *Nays*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. The decision of the commission was then drawn up and signed by the eight members voting in the affirmative. On motion of Mr. Morton, the injunction of secrecy upon the acts and proceedings of the commission, except as regards their report to the joint session of Congress, was removed, and the commission adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.—The Electoral Commission reassembled at half-past 6, immediately after the two houses separated, all the members present, Mr. Kernan, successor to Senator Thurman, taking his seat for the first time. The papers referred to the commission by the two houses in joint session were read by the Secretary. In response to inquiry as to who appeared as the objectors, Mr. Hurd announced that Mr. Cochrane and himself would appear as objectors to certificate No. 1. Mr. Lawrence said Senator Christiancy and himself would appear for objectors to certificate No. 2. Senator Christiancy said he appeared for the objectors, but they did not propose to occupy the whole time allowed them. In response to another inquiry as to who would appear as counsel, Mr. Hurd said he was not prepared to state at this time, but would announce counsel to the commission to-morrow morning. Mr. Matthews stated that Mr. Shellabarger and himself would appear in favor of certificate No. 1....Adjourned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

House Debate on the Question of Sustaining the Electoral Commission's Decision in the Louisiana Case.

Mr. Gibson offered an order that the Hayes electoral votes for Louisiana be not counted.

Mr. Hurlbut moved to amend by striking out the word "not."

The discussion was opened by Mr. New, who said that he had voted for the Electoral Commission bill without hesitation or misgiving, and he was not ashamed of the support which he had given to that measure. He accepted, without qualification his humble share of responsibility. He would vote to sustain the objections to the decision of the commission. He was in favor of proceeding without unnecessary delay to the completion of the count.

Mr. Seelye said that in the case of the Louisiana election, the corruption on one side seemed as heinous as the cruelty on the otherside was horrible. He found it quite impossible to say which of the two sets of electors from Louisiana voiced the true will of the people of that State. *It would have been hard to find wiser* and more candid men than those who had pronounced the decision of the Electoral Commission. He appreciated the strength of their position. Congress could not be too jealous of the constitutional right of the State to choose its electors.

Mr. Joyce declared that the whole scheme of the election to the Presidency of the grand fraud of Gramercy park had been a superb Democratic cheat from beginning to end.

Mr. Rice protested against the wrong and violence embodied in the decision, and argued that the whole subject should be referred back to the commission.

Mr. Watterson rose to speak, and immediately the floor and galleries were hushed into stillness. He said if the acceptance of the inevitable with resolution and dignity be the highest, as it is the rarest form of courage known among men, it is made harder in this present instance by the consciousness of double-dealing and foul play. Two courses are open to the majority on this floor—on the one hand, passionate outcry, at once impotent and childish; on the other hand, without offering needless obstruction to the progress of events, an earnest, manly, but temperate protest against what we believe to be great and grievous wrong. In my judgment the latter is our clear and bounden duty. We owe it to the necessities of the case; we owe it to the country; we owe it to ourselves. Because we were duped by false pretenses into the snare furnished, it is no reason why we should forget the obligations that press upon honorable men. In the very act of passing the Electoral Commission bill we provided for the contingency that has come upon us. I voted for that measure in perfect good faith. The result is against me, and, detestable as I must think the means that brought it about, I accept it as a finality. I shall go to my constituents and shall tell them all, for, as now advised, they know only a part, and, when they have taken time for reflection, they will, I am very sure, illustrate the wisdom and grace of moderation, doing nothing that does not become good citizens. Life will still go forward, in spite of all this. There are many things to live for yet in this rough world, and, among the rest, that day of reckoning—"*Dies iræ dies illa*"—when the dark shall be light, and the wrong be made right.

Mr. Danford, of Ohio, defended the decision as one which, outside of party feeling, would meet the approval of the whole American people. Although there had been investigating committees into the elections in Florida, Louisiana and Oregon, which had found much crookedness, yet in all words spoken, letters written, telegrams sent, there had not been traced to the President-elect, or to any member of his household, one word that would bring the blush of shame to the American people. [Applause.]

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, said: Louisiana, by the voice of 10,000 majority of her people, voted for Samuel J. Tilden for President, but I find to-day by the voice of this commission her electoral vote cast for one Hayes. In arriving at that decision, in overthrowing the will of the people of Louisiana, that commission decided in the first place that they would not examine into the unconstitutionality of the law creating this Returning Board. In the second place, it refused to go into the question of fraud, and in the third place, having sworn to decide according to the constitution of the United States, they, the chosen ministers and high priests of that constitution, sat and closed their ears against the expressed voice and will of that constitution, against any proof as to the ineligibility of two of these electors, well known, undisputed and undoubted. The Returning Board violated the Election law, and no lawyer has ever doubted it. No lawyer will ever dispute it. It is a principle of law familiar to every neophyte in the profession that whatever is done in opposition to the declared will of the people through their constitution is an absolute nullity. But again, sir, they refused to hear any proof of fraud. Fraud—it obliterates, it vitiates everything. It unclasps the clutches of the most skillfully drawn mortgage act around real estate. It vitiates even the sanctity of the marriage tie, and yet this great Government, which was able to summon 3,000,000 in its defense, which was able to shake the world by the earthquake of its agony and struggle for self-preservation, must fall hopelessly paralyzed before the fraud conveyed to it by four men whose acts are black with crime, whose souls are seared with perjury—aye, blacker than Judas Iscariot, and whom it were base flattery to call men. As to the eligibility of these electors under the constitution, these Commissioners who had sworn to decide according to the constitution, as I said before, sat there, these high priests, these chosen ministers, with the sword which is held by this House and by the Senate placed in their hands to guard the constitution, and to guard this Government against the illegal vote of this Electoral College, yet they sat there and refused to hear the most positive and convincing testimony of the ineligibility of two of these electors. Sir, the deed is done. The crime is accomplished. For four years from the 4th of March next the Republican party will hold the shadow of executive power. I say the shadow, because the substance of usurped power is over and can never be realized. The immortal pencil of Gustave Dore has illustrated the legend of the wandering Jew. You have all seen it. In all that dreary march of years he found no rest, no resting-place from his crime and its memories. Whether amid the busy haunts of men or in the dim aisles of the forest, whether upon the mountain top or amid the roar and spray of the ocean storm, there was ever the memory of the crime of the Jew, the pale, suffering face of the Redeemer, and the accusing voice forever in his ear. So it must be with the Republican party and the unjust Judges of this commission. The spoils of office will not compensate it. The splendors of the Presidential receptions and levees cannot banish its presence. The silence and gravity of the Cabinet meetings will not banish or hush its accusing voice, and in four years more this great American people, this wronged, outraged people, will rise in their majesty and will hurl these drunken guests of the feast from power everywhere, and brand with the indelible brand of infamy these men who have aided, countenanced, abetted, and defended this monstrous crime.

Mr. Foster, of Ohio, who represents the district in which Gov. Hayes resides, spoke of the duty of both parties to abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission, and said this is not a time for mere party exultation. The exultation of the patriot over the nation's escape from the dangers that threatened its peace, prosperity, and happiness is fitting and proper. In the triumph of peace over disorder and possible civil war, both parties can unite in exultation. While I do not rejoice simply in a party sense, I do rejoice that one of the purest and most patriotic of our fellow-citizens is to guide the affairs of this Government for the four years to come. Representing as I do the district in which Gov. Hayes resides, and being a lifelong acquaintance of his, I but speak the opinion of all persons who know him when I say that his administration will be wise, patriotic and just, notwithstanding whatever may be said to the contrary here or elsewhere. The people of the country may confidently expect from him not only a fair, but a generous, consideration. His letter of acceptance is the expression of a man of the broadest and loftiest patriotism. I feel certain that I shall be sustained by his acts when I say that his highest ambition will be to administer the Government so patriotically and wisely as to wipe away every necessity or excuse for the formation of parties on a sectional basis, and all traces of party color lines; that thereafter and forever we shall hear no more of a solid South or a united North. The flag shall float over States, not provinces; over freemen, not subjects. When Gov. Hayes appealed to the people of the South in his letter of acceptance, he addressed them as "My countrymen," and why not his countrymen? Are not the Southern States the equal of those of the North, East or West, and is not the South an integral part of the nation? It has been said sneeringly, and for the purpose of stirring the wild passions of the human heart to bad actions, that the South, under President Hayes, must submit to an unconditional surrender to the Republican party. No, sir; no such demand will be made. All that will be expected is patriotic co-operation of the Southern patriots in the great work of restoration through the Union, the Constitution, and enforcement of the laws. In this great work the representative men of the South have already distinguished themselves for patriotism and statesmanship during the pendency of this present crisis in our history.

Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, in reply to Mr. Foster, said that he doubted the patriotism of any man who took an office thrust upon him by fraud, and which he knew he got through fraud. He imagined "the little gentlemen from Grammercy Park" paying a visit to Hayes at the White House, and saying, as he took up his hat to leave, "Sir, a quarter of a million of people voted for me more than voted for you, and a clearly-defined majority of the electoral vote of the country was for me, but through your rascally, scoundrelly, fraudulent Returning Boards you have stolen the office from me."

Regular Proceedings.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.—SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock, but no business was done, the Senators only awaiting a notification that the House was ready to continue the count of the electoral votes. This notification was made at 1:30, and the Senate repaired to the chamber of the House of Representatives. Upon returning, at 2:30 p. m., the case of Crossman, the alleged ineligible elector from Michigan, was taken up, and the following resolution, offered by Mr. Allison, was adopted by a vote of 40 to 17: "*Resolved*, That said vote be counted with the other votes of the electors of said State, notwithstanding the objections made thereto." The following, also by Mr. Allison, was unanimously agreed to: "*Resolved*, That the objection made to the vote of Daniel L. Crossman, one of the electors of Michigan, is not good in law, and is not sustained by any lawful evidence."... The Senate then repaired to the Hall of the House for the purpose of resuming the count, but shortly returned to consider the objections to the vote of R. M. Daggett, one of the Nevada electors. The matter was speedily disposed of by the unanimous adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Jones, of Nevada, that the vote of Daggett be counted, notwithstanding the objections thereto.

HOUSE.—As soon as the House was called to order the regular business of the day was introduced by Mr. Gibson, who offered a resolution that the Hayes electoral votes of Louisiana be not counted. The discussion was carried on without any special excitement on either side, the Republicans speaking in support of the decision of the commission, and the Democrats in opposition. The only exception was in the case of Representative Seelye, who made a brief speech, advocating the throwing of the vote of the State (Louisiana) out altogether. He said that he believed the Democratic charges of fraud against the Republicans, and the Republican charges of intimidation against the Democrats, and for that reason he thought the vote of the State ought not to be counted. The debate lasted two and a half hours, and at its close the yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Gibson's resolution that the vote of Louisiana, as declared by the Electoral Commission, shall not be counted, the vote standing 172 yeas to 99 nays. Two Republicans voted with the Democrats in favor of the resolution—Messrs. Seelye and Pierce, of Massachusetts. A message was sent to the Senate that the House was ready to meet that body in joint convention. The House subsequently met again, to consider the objections offered to the counting of the vote of D. L. Crossman, one of the Michigan electors. Mr. Tucker offered a resolution that the vote of Crossman be not counted. Mr. Jenks offered a substitute to the effect that, as it was not proven at the time of his appointment that Crossman was an officer of the United States, therefore, that the vote objected to be counted. This was agreed to without a division. The two houses then met in joint session. At a later hour, after the joint session had adjourned to consider the objections to counting the vote of Elector Daggett, of Nevada, the House voted to adjourn, without taking up the case of Nevada.

JOINT CONVENTION.—At 1:35 the Senate and House met in joint convention. The presiding officer stated that the two houses acting separately had considered and decided objections to the certificates from the State of Louisiana, and that the action of each House would now be read. This having been done, the presiding officer stated that the two houses not having decided otherwise, the decision of the commission would stand in force, and he directed the tellers to declare the vote of Louisiana. Senator Allison, one of the tellers, thereupon announced that Louisiana had given eight votes for Hayes for President, and eight votes for Wheeler for Vice President. There was no manifestation of any kind at the announcement, and the opening and counting of the certificates proceeded, the State of Maine giving seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Maryland eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks, and Massachusetts thirteen votes for Hayes and Wheeler. When the certificate from the State of Michigan was read, giving eleven votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, rose and presented an objection to the counting of the vote of Daniel L. Crossman, one of the electors, declaring that one Benton Hanchett having been elected one of the electors for the State of Michigan, and having held and is still holding the office of United States Commissioner, had absented himself from the meeting of the electors on the 6th of December, and that his place had been filled by the other electors. The two houses then separated to consider and act upon the objections. At 5:20 p. m. the Senators again entered the Hall of the House, and the joint convention was resumed. After the announcement of the concurrent action of each house in overruling the objection in the case of one of the Michigan electors, the eleven votes of that State were announced as being cast for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed the State of Minnesota, with 5 votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Mississippi, with 8 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Missouri, with 15 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Nebraska, with 3 votes for Hayes and Wheeler; and Nevada, with 3 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Springer objected to the count of one of the votes of Nevada, on the ground that Elector R. M. Daggett was a United States Commissioner at the time of his appointment. The objection having been read, the Senators withdrew.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.—SENATE.—Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a long report in the case of the Oregon electors, and asked that it be printed in the *Record*. Objection was made by Davis and Kernan, who claimed the report should be printed as other reports. Mr. Mitchell withdrew his motion and the report was ordered printed in the usual manner.... Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to aid in the resumption of specie payments....The Legislative, Judicial and Executive and the Postoffice Appropriation bills were discussed, amended and finally passed.

HOUSE.—Testimony to sustain the objection against the electoral vote of R. M. Daggett, of Nevada, was read; whereupon Mr. Springer, who made the objection, offered a resolution that the vote be counted, and explained that an error had been made in describing the office held by Daggett as that of United States Commissioner, while the testimony showed that he held the office of Clerk of the United States Court. The resolution was agreed to without division. The Senate was then notified that the House was ready to continue the count, and the two bodies met in joint session.

JOINT CONVENTION.—The Senate and House met in joint session for the purpose of counting the electoral votes. The presiding officer having called the meeting to order and directed the reading of the resolutions of each house in favor of counting the votes of Nevada, a teller then announced that Nevada had cast 3 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed, in succession, the States of New Hampshire, with 5 votes for Hayes and Wheeler; New Jersey, 9 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; New York, 35 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; North Carolina, 10 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Ohio, 22 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The presiding officer now opened and handed to the tellers the first certificate received from Oregon. It was read by Mr. Stone, and proved to be the sworn certificate of the three Hayes electors, Cartwright, Odell and Watts, executed before a notary public. The papers contain a full statement of the doings of the three electors, the resignation of Watts as Postmaster, his subsequent choice by the other two electors, the original ballots cast by the three electors, etc. They were read in full. The presiding officer then handed to the tellers the certificate of the three rival electors—Cronin, Miller, and Parker, authenticated by the signatures of the Governor and Secretary of State, with the seal of the State attached. This certificate gives two votes to Hayes and Wheeler, and one vote to Tilden and Hendricks. Senator Mitchell presented objections to the certificate of Cronin, Miller and Parker, on the grounds: First, because neither of the persons named in said certificate were appointed electors, as provided by the laws of Oregon. Second, that Watts, Odell and Cartwright were elected by the people of Oregon, in the manner prescribed by the laws of Oregon. Third, because it does not appear that the persons named in the Cronin certificate received the highest number of votes at the election for electors. Fourth, because it appears from the certificate of the Secretary of State that Odell, Cartwright and Watts were only elected. Fifth, because it appears by said certificate that Odell and Cartwright constituted a majority of the Electoral College, and controlled the Electoral College on the 6th day of December. The objections were signed by Senators Mitchell and Sargent and by Representatives Lawrence, Burchard (Ill.), and McDill. Senator Kelly presented objections to the certificate of Cartwright, Odell and Watts: First, that such certificate has not the certificate of the Governor of Oregon annexed, as required by law. Second, that the Secretary of State has no power to give a certificate, except in connection with the Governor. Third, that said Watts was ineligible because of holding a Federal office. Fourth, that Cartwright and Odell had no right of authority in law to appoint Watts to be an elector on Dec. 6, 1876, as there was no vacancy. Fifth, that it was the right and duty of the Governor of Oregon to give Cronin a certificate of election. Sixth, that Odell and Cartwright had no right to appoint Watts, as there was no vacancy, Cronin having been elected. Seventh, that Odell and Cartwright had no right to appoint Watts because they did have the power to fill vacancies.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.—SENATE.—Mr. Kernan introduced a bill to authorize the New York Land and Ocean Telegraph Company, a corporation under the law of New York, to lay, land and maintain lines of telegraph cable on the Atlantic coast, to communicate with Europe. Referred....A bill appropriating $250,000, to erect a fire-proof building adjoining the Smithsonian Institution for a national museum, was passed.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the President to accept the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," when presented by the French republic, and to designate a suitable site for the statue on either Governor's or Bedloe's island. ...A large portion of the day was consumed in committee of the whole, on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.—SENATE.—The Senate devoted the entire day to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, which was finally passed.

HOUSE.—The entire session was consumed, in committee of the whole, upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.—SENATE.—The President pro tem. presented a communication from the President of the Electoral Commission, conveying the decision of the commission regarding the electoral votes from Oregon, and the House was notified that the Senate was ready to resume the counting of the votes of the States. Shortly afterward the Senators marched to the Hall of the House....Upon the return of the Senate, Mr. Sargent submitted a resolution that the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of Oregon stand as the judgment of the Senate. The resolution was adopted, and the Senate again proceeded to the Hall of the House to continue the count.

HOUSE.—The Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Appropriation Committee and ordered printed. It reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight; artillery to four, and infantry to sixteen, and contains a proviso prohibiting any of the money appropriated by the bill from being applied for the pay, transportation or subsistence of troops to be employed in support of the claims of either Nicholls or Packard as Governor of Louisiana, or in support of the rival Legislatures in said State, and prohibits the employment of any portion of the army in support of the claims of any State Government or any officers of any State until duly recognized by Congress....The Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a conference committee ordered....The House received the Senate at noon for the purpose of proceeding with the electoral count....After the withdrawal of the Senate, a motion to adjourn was voted down. After considerable filibustering and much confusion, the House was brought to business by the presentation of the following, by Mr. Hale: "Ordered, That the count of the electoral vote of the State of Oregon shall proceed in conformity with the decision of the Electoral Commission." Mr. Lane offered the following as a substitute: "Ordered, That the vote purporting to be the electoral vote for President and Vice President, and which was given by one John W. Watts, claiming to be an elector from the State of Oregon, be not counted." In the discussion, which did not differ in substance from that which took place in the cases of Florida and Louisiana, Messrs. Lawrence, Phillips, LeMoyne, Stevenson, Neal, Woodworth, Sampson, Caldwell, Brown, Clymer, and Burchard (Ill.) made addresses. Mr. Hewitt arraigned Mr. Hoar for bad faith in deciding in the commission contrary to his expressed views in the House and in the committee by which the Electoral bill was framed. Mr. Hoar, replying, described Hewitt as a man rickety, shaky, crazy, and out of joint. The House finally voted to disagree with the decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of Oregon, and the Senate was notified.

JOINT CONVENTION.—The two houses met in joint convention at noon, and the decision of the Electoral Tribunal touching the votes from Oregon was read. In response to an inquiry from the presiding officer whether there were any objections to the decision, Senator Kelly presented objections on behalf of the Democrats, based upon the following grounds: First, that Watts was not elected; second, that he was not appointed; third, that he was disqualified to receive any appointment as a Presidential elector, or to sit as such, as he held an office of trust and profit under the United States; fourth, that Cronin was elected a Presidential elector for Oregon, and in accordance with law cast the legal vote as such elector for Tilden, and that such vote should be counted. The Senate thereupon withdrew to its chamber. Subsequently the two houses again met in joint session, the vote of Oregon was counted for Hayes, and the electoral certificates of Pennsylvania were read. Objections being called for, objection was offered to the vote of Elector Morrill, and the Senate retired without discussing the question.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—A communication from Justice Clifford was read, announcing that Senator Thurman, on account of illness, had resigned as a member of the Electoral Commission. On motion of Mr. McDonald, Mr. Kernan was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy....At 3:10 the Senate was officially notified of the action of the House in the Pennsylvania case, and the two houses thereupon met in joint session. Upon returning at 3:30, the President pro tem. announced that the Senate retired from the joint meeting upon objection made to the certificate of Rhode Island. The Secretary read the objection to the vote of William S. Slater, appointed elector by the Legislature in place of George H. Corliss. Mr. Burnside submitted a resolution that the vote of William S. Slater be counted with the other votes of the electors of Rhode Island, notwithstanding the objections made thereto. After a brief debate, the question being on the resolution of Mr. Burnside, it was unanimously agreed to—yeas, 57; nays, none. At 5:55 the Senate again met the House. Upon returning at 6:30, the President pro tempore announced that the Senate having retired from the joint meeting of the two houses upon an objection submitted to the certificate from South Carolina, and the papers having been submitted to the Electoral Commission, the Senate would now resume legislative business....Conference committees were appointed on the Deficiency, Naval and Legislative Appropriation bills.

HOUSE.—After considerable filibustering the House decided, by a vote of 133 to 116, to listen to the reading of the testimony taken before the House Committee on Privileges in the case of Elector Boggs, of Pennsylvania, appointed instead of Daniel J. Morrill, Centennial Commissioner. Mr. Kelley then offered a resolution that the vote of Boggs should be counted, and Mr. Stenger offered a substitute that it should not be. A long and exciting debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Hewitt again arraigned Mr. Hoar for bad faith, but appealed to the Democrats to yield to the decision, and trust to the ballot-box for the remedy. The members gathered around him in excited circles, and, as he closed with an invocation for peace, he was asked by Mr. Cate, of Wisconsin, why, if the decision was infamous, he advised yielding to it? Hewitt's reply was: "It is better to yield than to precipitate anarchy and revolution." Then the sentiment was characterized by Cate as cowardly. Mr. Yeates, of North Carolina, forced his way through the circle, and with a flushed face and excited manner exclaimed, addressing himself to Mr. Cate and the Democrats who were opposing acquiescence. "Those who denounce us now as cowards when the pinch came fifteen years ago turned against us." Mr. Stenger's substitute was adopted—yeas, 135; nays, 119. The two houses then met in joint session, but shortly after separated for the purpose of considering the objection to the counting of the vote of Elector Slater, of Rhode Island. A motion to adjourn for the day was voted down. The House then decided that the vote of Slater should be counted, and the two houses again met in joint convention. After separating, the House adjourned for the day.

JOINT CONVENTION.—The two houses met in joint session, and, the action of each house having been read, the presiding officer announced that, the two houses not having concurred otherwise, the votes of Pennsylvania would be counted. Senator Allison, one of the tellers, thereupon announced that the State of Pennsylvania had given twenty-nine votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The certificate from Rhode Island was then read, and objection was offered to the counting of the vote of Elector Slater, whereupon the two houses separated for the purpose of considering the objection. The joint session was resumed at 6 p. m., and the four votes of Rhode Island were announced as cast for Hayes and Wheeler. The next certificate opened was that from South Carolina, authenticated by Gov. Chamberlain, showing seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler. It was followed by another certificate showing seven votes for Tilden and Hendricks, with a statement by the electors explaining the absence of the Governor's authentication. Objection was offered to the Republican certificate on the ground that there was no legal election in South Carolina for Presidential electors; (2) that there did not exist, at the time of the election, a republican form of government in that State; (3) that the full exercise of the right of suffrage was prevented by military interference; (4) that United States Marshals were stationed at the polls, thereby interfering with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Objections were presented to the Democratic certificate (1) because the electors were not duly appointed; (2) because the votes are not certified by the Governor of the State; (3) because the papers have not annexed to them the names of the electors, as required by the laws of South Carolina; (4) because the Hayes electors were duly chosen in accordance with the laws of South Carolina and certified by the Governor. The objections having been read, they were submitted to the Electoral Commission for its judgment and decision, and the Senate retired to its own chamber.

"God Pity the Opium-Eater."

One Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock, a man was found weltering in gore in one of the closets of the St. James Hotel. He was borne to the hospital, but, ere many squares had been traveled, he breathed his last. The following letter, written only a short time previous to his being found in the agonies of death, told the story:

My own true name is M. M. Wishard,
Late Superintendent
Orphans' Home.
Knightstown,
Ind.

I am paying dear for my sin. *Opium* is the cause of it all. Write Dr. Hannaman some one, please, when I am gone.

God only knows how I have fought this terrible habit, but whenever it gets hold of the system it is too late. I am expecting every moment to be arrested and taken to jail, where I shall never come out alive. God pity the opium-eater. Am almost past going now.

Feb. 14, 1877.

In the inside of the sheet, evidently written while nerving himself to commit suicide, were the following:

Oh! that I had been wise in the day of this visitation. I have a faint hope of forgiveness. I then began to fight it with the desperation that almost crazed me, and, when nearly well, would become discouraged and go back again. My dear family is my regret. Oh! that I had been wise in time. No man ever had a dearer family than I had. A better wife and children no man ever saw. How cruel I have been. If through Jesus' blood. Although I have been a great sinner, I was so much intoxicated by opium that I thought I was a Christian, but, alas, alas, when too late, I fear I find I was not. The opium habit was contracted more than ten years ago, though not confirmed until about eight years since. I live, of which I have little hope, I would cheerfully serve them. I fear my wife and little ones are dead or insane. God knows I cannot recall my life.

The hotel employes say that at 6 o'clock, with erect bearing and deliberate movements, he entered the hotel and straightway sought the closet. A knife and a pair of surgical scissors convey the rest of the chapter. He first cut his throat with a penknife, and then, inserting the scissors into the wound, tried to sever the main artery, but, before he accomplished his purpose, he fell exhausted to the floor.—*New Orleans Times.*

The Blue-Glass Theory.

The blue-glass notion is naturally one of the most delightful objects of the daily satirist; we are pleased to see the lively pen of the paragrapher busy in its illustration. At the same time it is very useful for the paragrapher himself to know something, and not dub poor Gen. Pleasonton's catholicon "a melancholy burlesque of science," until he is quite sure he is right. The fundamental idea that light coming through blue glass has a peculiar stimulative effect is not a fancy. The use of blue glass in graperies or peacheries did not begin with Pleasonton; nor was he the first to experiment with it on animal life; for there are not a few poultry raisers who have proved the virtue of blue-tinted glass in the superior warmth of the fowls' houses, and the subsequent, if not consequent, increase in the production of eggs. Scientific authority has long ago demonstrated the great increase in the production of heat by the use of blue-stained glass. The philosophy is precisely what is urged in favor of this new notion of Pleasonton's; that the light striking with a velocity of 186,000 miles an hour —a force not the less real because we are unconscious of it—is decomposed in its impact with the blue glass, and electricity generated, the results being augmentation of caloric, and vital stimulation. In this connection we have a note from an electrician, suggesting that the effect of the blue ray may be the production of the as yet uncomprehended element known as ozone. Of course, there is nothing absolutely fixed by the experimentation with blue glass excepting this. The alleged cures of nervous disease, bruises, debility, etc., by its means, may many of them be merely instances of the power of imagination on sensitive temperaments. They are rather more credible, however, than the miracles of the Lourdes grotto, or those recorded in Dr. W. W. Patton's book of answer to prayer, or the story of Dorothea Trudel. They at least have a basis of fact, and the trial of the blue-glass cure is both harmless and comparatively inexpensive.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

A Woman Still.

The Cleveland *Leader* tells the following pathetic story of mother's love:

A young woman, with draggled dress and a flushed face, with her hair loose over her shoulder, and a hard look in her eyes, followed a burly officer into the Central station just as the clock was on the stroke of midnight.

"What's the matter here?" queried the Lieutenant, looking up as the ill-mated couple came trooping in.

"Same old charge," said the officer; "she's been raising Cain around the hay market."

"You bet your boots I have," said the girl, with a hoarse laugh that showed there was whisky behind it. "I give 'em as good as they sent."

They were leading her into the recording room, when she stopped at the door opening into the Captain's office.

"Whose kid is that?" she asked.

"That? Oh, one that was picked up on the street—lost by somebody."

"Lost, is he? Well, I've found him. Let me alone, will you?"

She pulled away from the officer, and in a moment was on the lounge with the child in her arms, her painted cheeks pressed close to the tear-stains left on the little fellow's face when he had cried himself to sleep. Her hair hung in a veil before them, and hid the guilty and innocent alike from sight.

"I had one like you once," she murmured, after the hush of a moment, "but he died. That was so long ago that I thought I had forgotten it—there has been so much happening since—so much I wish to God had never happened!"

A moment longer and she looked up—as sober as a mother by the hearthstone. "May I take him in the cell with me?" she asked, in a low and gentle voice.

They said she might, and the poor, forsaken woman sat down on the stone bench with the sleeping child held close to her bosom. The tears that fell from her eyes were as balm to her bruised heart, and the little one lifted her soul to purer heights than it had known for many, many weary days in the past.

PROF. FRITZ, of Zurich, has recently shown, from a comparison of annual meteorological statistics, that the years distinguished by a maximum of solar spots coincide very closely with those years marked by exceptionally severe hail-storms, and an unusual average height of large rivers. The special periods occur at intervals of eleven years, and the law is in accordance with observations made during the past century in all latitudes.

TOOTHSOME DISHES FOR INVALIDS

With Hints for Their Preparation.

When forced to lie upon beds of pain, a tempting dish is often more agreeable to us than anything else but the cheering visit of the doctor, or the sweet sympathy of friends and their kindly offerings of flowers. And, indeed, it is often more desirable than even these pleasing attentions, for life frequently depends entirely upon the nutrition of the body. Yet one will turn with loathing from a cup of badly prepared beef tea, and the leathery toast and the thick, disgusting bowl of porridge, which so often compose the bill of fare of the sick-room, are not attractive to the palate. A school for teaching nurses how to cook would seem to be quite as desirable as the lectures given to them at Bellevue Hospital, for hardly one in ten can even give a patient a cup of tea redolent with its true aroma. "Not a cup of tea!" you exclaim! "No;" we repeat it, "not even a cup of tea." Just try this method of making tea, and taste it with dainty sips, and see for yourself how different is its flavor from that drawn in the common way:

HOW TO MAKE A DELICIOUS CUP OF TEA.

Scald out the teapot, turning out all the water, and put in as many heaping teaspoonfuls as you desire to make cupfuls. Place the teapot upon the stove, and count fifty seconds. Then pour in a teacupful of boiling water to every two teaspoonfuls of tea, and if it is Oolong or Hyson tea do not let it boil at all, but place it upon the back part of the stove or upon the elevated boiler for five minutes to become well infused in the water, and then weaken it to the taste. If the patient likes milk or cream in it, a large proportion of that will make the draught more nutritious than if weakened with water. But if the tea is English breakfast or black tea (either of which is far more wholesome than the other kinds), it should be steeped from eight to ten minutes, according to its strength, and then prepared by turning into the cup the cream and then the tea. By slightly roasting the leaves of tea in the pot before the water is added to them, a very pleasant flavor is produced.

HOW TO PREPARE EGG TOAST.

And, while the tea is being drawn, a thinly-cut slice of toast can be well browned but not burned—and an egg or two can be dropped into boiling water in which one teaspoonful of vinegar has been poured, and a little salt added to it. Pour one table-spoonful of boiling water over a bit of butter as large as a walnut, turn it over the toast, and if it is very dry dip the whole of it into the melted butter and water, soaking the crusts completely. Skim out the eggs as soon as the whites are firmly set, and put them upon the toast. Edge the plate with a few sprigs of fresh, green parsley, or some sweet geranium leaves, and serve upon a salver covered with a white napkin, and an invalid will usually eat of it with great relish.

HOW TO PREPARE BARLEY OR GROATS FOR GRUEL.

Take a table-spoonful of groats, and mix it smoothly with a little cold water. Turn over it one pint of boiling water, stirring it slowly until it is a smooth mass. Boil it for twenty or thirty minutes, stirring it often. Season with a little salt and sugar and nutmeg, if the last two condiments are agreeable to the patient. But the flavor of rum or whisky is usually the most liked by all.

BARLEY WATER.

For feverish patients barley water is excellent, as it gives nourishment while it quenches thirst. Wash two ounces of pearl barley, turn over it a pint of boiling water, and let it stand ten minutes. Turn this off, and add two quarts of boiling water, and boil slowly until it has evaporated one-half. Strain off the liquid and flavor it with the juice of one lemon, and one or two slices of the rind. Add a very little sugar. Stir it up with a spoon whenever the patient desires a glass of it, as it is watery on the top and milky at the bottom of the pitcher.

TRIPE ON TOAST.

Tripe is now considered as good food for invalids as can be prepared, and if it is well cooked it is decidedly appetizing, but it must be served smoking-hot on a very thin slice of toasted bread. Select a tender piece of the honey-comb, and rub a bit of butter over the heated bars of the gridiron, then brown the tripe on both sides, dipping it into a little butter and water to baste it well as it cooks. Have a hot plate close at hand, and as soon as it is cooked well cut it up into the finest strips. Season with pepper and salt, and serve on the toast. Keep it covered tightly with a hot plate while carrying it to the sick-room.

CHICKEN TEA.

There is not nearly as much nourishment in chicken tea as in that prepared from beef, yet it is more relished by patients with a delicate appetite. The whole fowl need not be boiled, as it is the jelly that is required, rather than the meat, and the white parts are most deficient in that matter. So cut out the breast, and save it for a grill or broiled dish on toast. Take the skin off, and tear away all fatty portions, then boil the remainder very slowly for three hours—not letting it "gallop" at all—and season with salt and a little pepper. For this purpose an old fowl is better than a tender chicken, as it possesses more gelatinous matter. Chicken jelly can be prepared in the same way by adding half as much sherry as chicken tea. If it does not jelly in twenty-four hours, boil it down again.

A Rich Man's Heirs.

More work for the lawyers, over the will of Isaac M. Singer. Some of the heirs are not satisfied with their allowance out of the estate. Singer left altogether about $4,000,000 to be divided among his several families (he was married five or six times), and among the many heirs, it appears, there are some who think they were born to purple and fine linen. One branch, named Mathews, consists of mother, two daughters and one son, the children all grown up. Their shares of the great estate were $200,000 each. But the bequests are so tied up that only an allowance out of them can be had. This does not suit their ideas at all, so the mother is trying to have the allowance increased. She thinks each ought to get $500 a month. They cannot possibly live up to their position and expectations with less. They must really have $500 a month each, at least, or there will be hardship and, possibly, loss of caste. Another heir, a young married woman named Foster, who has been receiving $500 a month out of the estate, now wants $1,000. She also wants $2,500 for a suitable turnout. A beggarly $500 a month can't begin to support her in the way she ought to live. Singer himself lived in magnificent style in England and France for some years before his death, and why should not his heirs, who never helped him to earn a dollar of the great fortune he left behind, live just as luxuriously as he did? One of Mrs. Mathews' reasons for demanding $500 a month for her son is that he wants to travel. Singer traveled a good deal in his early days on much less than that. He and his wife made the rounds of the country with cheap shows and third-class theatrical companies, and did not see $500 in a year. But things are a good deal changed since that time, and rich men's heirs have mighty big notions nowadays.

The Slave-Trade.

It will be astounding news to many American Christians that the slave-trade is still carried on to such an extent as to involve the loss, annually, of at least 500,000 lives. Such, we are assured by the *Missionary News*, is the fact. From the same source we learn that while this large number die or are massacred in this inhuman traffic, only 70,000 Africans reach the coast and become slaves. The *News* states that there are five routes by which slaves are taken from Central Africa: "1. Through the Sahara desert to Tunis and Morocco. 2. Down the Nile, via Khartoum, to Egypt. 3. Down the Nile, turning before reaching Khartoum, for the ports on the Red sea. 4. Direct to the Zanzibar coast, for Zanzibar, Pemba, etc. 5. Two routes from Lake Nyassa to the Mozambique coast, for Madagascar and the North." And it adds: "The treaties with Zanzibar do not really prevent the traffic, as the Sultan has no power to enforce these treaties. The English cruisers capture only a fraction of the dhows engaged by the Arabs in the slave-trade. It has become necessary to seek directly, by justifiable means, to abolish slavery in Egypt, Turkey, Persia, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Tunis, Morocco, Cuba and Brazil."

Selling Tramps.

A Hartford paper tells how a lady of that city "plays it" on tramps, through the agency of the bogus money known as "advertising greenbacks," and which to the casual observer appear genuine. The lady with studied carelessness puts a bill of this kind under the mat at the back door, and waits the approach of the innocents. Up to the door comes the tramp, and his greedy eyes at once alight on the money. In a dash it is transferred to his pocket, and without stopping to knock and beg, as he intended to do, he hurries out of sight, radiant with the joy of one who unexpectedly strikes good luck. When at a safe distance he looks at the bill, and as the extent of the terrible deception dawns upon him he clutches his hair and with a wild, despairing cry of "Sold, by Jerusalem!" crawls into a convenient rat-hole and dies.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	8 25
HOGS	6 00
COTTON	12¼
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 39
CORN—Western Mixed	59
OATS—Western Mixed	40
RYE—Western	86
PORK—New Mess	16 00
LARD—Steam	10¼
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 50
Choice Natives	4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 90
Medium to Fair	35
HOGS—Live	5 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 26
No. 3 Spring	1 15
CORN—No. 2	41
OATS—No. 2	33
RYE—No. 2	64
BARLEY—No. 2	52
BUTTER—Creamery	31
EGGS—Fresh	13½
PORK—Mess	14 50
LARD	9¼
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 42
No. 2	1 34
CORN—No. 2	42
OATS—No 2	32
RYE	69
BARLEY—No. 2	64
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 47
CORN—Western Mixed	38
OATS—No. 2	35
RYE	67
PORK—Mess	15 25
LARD	9¾
HOGS	5 00
CATTLE	3 25
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT	1 50
CORN	40
OATS	38
RYE	78
PORK—Mess	15 75
LARD	9¾
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Extra	1 58
Amber	1 49
CORN	44
OATS—No. 2	35
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Medium	6 50
WHEAT—White	1 45
CORN—No. 2	48
OATS—Mixed	40
RYE	75
PORK—Mess	16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
HOGS—Yorkers	5 50
Philadelphias	6 80
CATTLE—Best	6 00
Medium	4 50
SHEEP	4 90

O.K.H.

"OLD KENTUCKY HOME,"

Johnson's marvelous picture, ... of one of America's greatest artists

AND

the magnificent gorge called "WATKINS GLEN," the most picturesque and ... beautiful of Nature's curiosities in North America, faithfully represented in Waters' famous ...

The Illustrated Weekly is a large eight-page ... pure, instructive, and amusing ...

JAMES PARTON, ... Henri Browne, Max Adeler, Howard Paul, ... Knox, "Wal-ingham," Jennie June, John Brougham, Edgar Fawcett, Bronson Howard, etc., etc.

L. MARKS, Editor.

"It far exceeds Harper's or Leslie's in ability."—*Jersey City Herald.*

"A very cleverly edited paper."—*Spirit of the Times, N. Y.*

"One of the most fascinating weeklies published in the country."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"It is a large and handsome sheet."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is truly a model literary and family paper."—*Charleston (S. C.) News.*

"The inducements offered are fully carried out."—*The Independent, N. Y.*

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.00 per year, ... TWO above-named Chromos, ... post-paid to any address for 25 cents additional ...

Send $3.25 at once and secure these gems ... with a copy every week for a year of a beautifully illustrated, pure, instructive, and entertaining newspaper.

AGENTS Wanted in every city and village in the Union to take subscriptions for the most ... newspaper published. Every experienced agent and every unemployed person desirous of securing profitable and lucrative occupation should send at once for circulars giving complete and convincing particulars, or, better than that, as you are sure to take hold anyhow, send $4.00 for the complete outfit, which is all that is required to insure success, and save the time consumed in correspondence. Every day's delay is worth fully the cost of the outfit. Address,

Chas. Clucas & Co., Publishers,
14 Warren St., New York,
Or 112 Monroe St., Chicago.

DRUGS.

H. A. Tremaine & Co.

(Successors to R. W. ELLIS & CO.)

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

A FIRST CLASS

Drug Store.

DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS

Patent Medicines,

TOILET & PERFUMERY ARTICLES

Prescriptions Compounded at All Hours.

Cor. Main and Huron Sts.

1864