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VOLUME XXXII.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1877.

NUMBER 1646.

A SONG OF SUMMER.

When God walks forth in summer, Sing a song of summer, Sing a song of summer, Sing a song of summer.

A NIGHT OF HORROR.

I have passed through many a trying scene in my life, wherein danger lurked and death snatched at my throat.

THE PITTSBURGH MASSACRE.

A Pittsburgh Paper's Picturesque Account of the Battle on the Hillside. (From the Pittsburgh Post.)

THE HIDDEN ROCK IN THE PACIFIC.

The wreck of the Pacific Mail steamship City of San Francisco on a submerged rock in the Pacific Ocean.

GOALS FOR NEWCASTLE.

A return to the land of their fathers in September next is proposed by a number of the colored population of New York.

COMPOSITION ON THE RABBIT.

Rabbits is generally about the size of a cat. They are not so useful to catch rats as a cat, but they will catch them.

WEDNESDAY'S WEDDING.

Wednesday's wedding was a very quiet affair. The bride and groom were married in a simple ceremony.

THE WAVING OF THE CORN.

The waving of the corn is a sign of the harvest. It is a time of rejoicing and thanksgiving.

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THE WAVING OF THE CURRANT BUSHES.

My currant bushes have been attacked by the currant worm for the last two years. It is a terrible pest.

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The Waving of the Corn. The waving of the corn is a sign of the harvest.

Unseen, the farmer's boy from round the hill, finds a snake that seeks his soul unthought.

From here to where the linden gladdens dwell, Green leagues of hill separation roll.

My currant bushes have been attacked by the currant worm for the last two years.

Unseen, the farmer's boy from round the hill, finds a snake that seeks his soul unthought.

From here to where the linden gladdens dwell, Green leagues of hill separation roll.

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SINCE the doors of the Grand Union, Saratoga, were closed against the Habrows, Congress Hall has become the new Jerusalem.

GOV. ROBINSON, of New York, proved himself able to deal with the recent strike, and without calling on the President for help.

IN THE State of New York there is a general law making cities and counties liable to action by or in behalf of any party whose property is destroyed by a mob.

NOT as a matter of news, but as a matter of record and for the purpose of commendation, we give place to the temperate yet firm proclamation issued by Gov. Croswell during the recent railroad strike at Jackson.

COAL went up fifty cents a ton in New York on Saturday last. A contradiction of the old proverb that "those who dance must pay the fiddler." The miners and railroad strikers did the dancing, while the coal consumers will have the bill to foot.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY has written a long letter to Judge Leconte, of Kansas, in which he condemns the "policy of force" adopted by the last administration, "approves the policy of the new administration," and declares himself in favor of a "home rule."

THAT Senatorial investigating committee heaved considerable mud at Gov. Grover, of Oregon, but didn't succeed in making much of it stick. None of his deeds were traced to the pockets of avaricious or impetuous legislators?

A ST. LOUIS dispatch says: "The most unruly members of the mob are negroes." Why not? Does not the Civil Rights bill guarantee them the same rights that "white trash" have always had, including the right to make fools of themselves.

ONE Benjamin, resident of London, and tailor or washerman to H. R. H., has disowned Judge Hilton's order proscribing the "trade Jew," by posting a card in his window that no goods will be sold to Americans without a "deposit." He meant an insult to "Americans" and to drive them out of his shop. Valiant Benjamin.

THE Democrats of Ohio go into the coming campaign with the following candidates: For Governor, K. M. Bishop, of Hamilton; for Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. Jabez Fitch, of Cleveland. It is to be hoped that the candidates are better than the platform on which they were placed by the nominating convention. The Ohio Democracy are great at platform building.

"WHAT has become of the cherished doctrine of State sovereignty, when, at the first outbreak, Democratic Governors cry loudly to the Federal soldiers for aid?" is the conundrum the New York Graphic propounds. And this is the way the New York Sun cracks the nut, and answers a fool according to his folly: "The cherished doctrine remains unshaken. One or more fools or incapables, in office as Governors, do not destroy a great principle, necessary to liberty, and fast anchored in the Constitution of the United States." Next.

DISCUSSING the recent "Railroad War" the Christian Union says: "Immigration has brought to our shores and business has dispersed throughout the country a large number of men who have never learned self-control abroad, and who, while they are learning it, must be controlled by the government. We cannot therefore afford to disband our national police. It is good economy to keep in reserve a force sufficient to keep in order those who are not able to keep themselves in order. The proclamations of the President would not have been inefficient, as they were, in fact, enforced. There was no army to enforce them. We lost at the spigot in Pittsburgh much reduced our army to a skeleton last session." And the Christian Union is not the only journal which has charged the mob upon the reduction of the Federal army. The President issued no "proclamations" which he was without the means of enforcing, and had the army been doubled at the last session instead of being reduced to a "skeleton" the mob would not have been availed by that fact or subdued any the quicker. The mob knew little of the proclamations and less of the army that the President had "to enforce them." The leaders in the strike counted on no serious resistance to their demands on the part of the railroad companies, and the mob soon overwhelmed the leaders. Mobs do not examine the muster rolls in advance, for they become mobs without any prearrangement or design. Mobs do not know the force of the State or national police or standing army, for they are composed of material not learned in the law and not absorbers of the daily legislation of Congress or State Legislatures. The mob at Pittsburgh neither knew nor cared for the President's proclamations, nor had counted the number of men he could call to enforce them. It is not a larger national police or regular army which is wanted, but more effective State and local police; and not so much a larger local police even as less patting on the back of "strikers" of all kinds by citizens and business men, who, misled by their sympathies or by demagogues, join in the cry against "capital" and "monopoly"—even when capital is a general blessing and monopoly does not exist—until the "strikers" become a mob. If a regular army is to be relied upon to preserve order in the future, with companies and regiments in the vicinity of every railroad center or mine, manufacturing center or mill, the abolition of State and local governments must soon follow. Is that what the Christian Union desires?

"THAT SPECIAL ELECTION."

Under this heading the Detroit Tribune gives unquestioned currency to the following Bay City Tribune paragraph: Land Commissioner Partridge has just returned from a trip up the shore, and reports that the second election in the new judicial district failed, the Board of State Canvassers having suggested to meet, canvass the votes, and declare the result. It is probable that the matter will be adjusted by an appointment by the Governor, thereby obviating the necessity of a third election.

Now as there is no "Board of District Canvassers" known to the law we can see as any title to office can rest upon its neglect to meet, neither can we discover the right of the Governor to fill a vacancy "by an appointment," there being no vacancy to fill. For the benefit of Land Commissioner Partridge and the two Tribunes we copy the section of the act organizing the Twenty-third Circuit, which governed both the recent election and the canvass.—Act No. 183, session laws of 1877, sec. 6:

Sec. 6. The said election for circuit judge shall be conducted and returns made as provided by law for the election of circuit judges for the several judicial circuits of the State, and the State Board of Canvassers shall without delay, on the receipt of the certified statements of the votes given in said counties named in the third section of this act, proceed to canvass the said votes and to deliver to the person elected a copy of their determination as required by law.

In addition, it is only necessary to suggest that it is the duty of the State Board of Canvassers to send for delayed returns. If there has been a neglect or failure it rests upon any responsible shoulders and not upon any mythical board.

Since the above article was put in type we learn by the Lansing Republican that the Board of State Canvassers, acting under the advice of Attorney-General Kierhner, has declined to canvass the votes and certify to the election of Mr. Tuttle, who received an unquestioned majority of the votes polled July 2. The Republican adds, "The next step will probably be for Gov. Croswell to make an appointment."

We suspect that Gov. Croswell will wait awhile "before putting his foot in it" and appointing a judge in a new circuit, or filling a vacancy that cannot exist, and we further suspect that the "next step" will be a mandamus from the Supreme Court to compel the Board of State Canvassers to do their clear duty. It is a great pity that a mandamus from that court or some other power could not make a constitutional lawyer out of Attorney-General Kierhner, or endow him with common sense. And by what law does the Board of State Canvassers assume to determine constitutional and legal questions?

A PORTLAND (Oregon) telegram, via San Francisco, says: "Gen. Howard has issued a general order congratulating the troops on the issue of the recent campaign." No doubt Chief Joseph has issued just as congratulatory a general order, and with just as much reason.

THE New York World publishes conspicuously, from day to day, the names of such individuals and firms as discharged their employes for answering roll call and turning out with their companies to protect property and life against the recent mobs. Serves them right.

Governor Croswell's Proclamation.

Executive Office, Lansing, July 26, 1877. To the People of Michigan: Whereas, I am reliably informed that in certain localities of this State a spirit of disorder is threatening the peace of the community, under the influence of which the security of person and property and the continuance of industry may be imperiled; and whereas, it seems necessary that all good citizens should unite in the most vigorous measures for the preservation of peace and order:

Now, therefore, I, Charles M. Croswell, Governor of the State of Michigan, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the constitution and laws of the State, do hereby warn and enjoin all persons from improperly and violently molesting or interfering with the property or business of others. I urge all good citizens to avoid gathering in turbulent crowds in the street, or in any way encouraging the same.

I also request the sheriffs of counties, magistrates of cities, and all other executive officers of the State, to immediately take such action as shall organize law-abiding citizens in their localities into a volunteer force for the preservation of order and the protection of property.

I earnestly call upon all persons in authority to use every means in their power, in a proper and prudent manner, for the maintenance of the public peace, and I rely upon the good sense and readiness of our people to save the State from any lawlessness, or degradation upon property, or the necessity for the use of an armed force.

CHARLES M. CROSWELL, Governor.

Putting the Boot on the Other Foot.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean puts the case rather neatly when it says to the strikers who claim the right to prevent other men from going to work in their places: "Suppose we put the boot on the other foot, and in a kindly spirit of inquiry consider the curiosities of the problem thus presented. Suppose the officers of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad come to the conclusion to suspend business for six months and discharge all the employees. After discharging conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen the railway officials proceed to the other railroad offices and announce that all other companies must do as they have done—that is, must close up business and discharge employees. Because the one railroad does not care to do business it declares that others shall not. Because it has discharged employees it forces others to. What would the engineers and firemen think of such a proceeding? Would they not say that when one company went out of business they had the simple right to secure employment of another if they could? And would they not say that because they were thrown out of employment was no reason why their employers should compel other companies to throw their men out of work?"

The chances that N. P. Banks will be chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives are a good deal better than are the chances of Foster or Saylor or Sam Cox or Sam Riddell or any other politician whose name habitually begins with F. or S. Among Southern members Banks has four recommendations—a greater number than any other man can bring—namely: 1. He was a model speaker in the House of Representatives during the war. 2. He did not hurt anybody during the war. 3. He supported Doctor Greeley after the war. 4. He has not, and never had, any fixed politics.—Chicago Times.

The State Fair for 1877.

We are indebted to Mr. A. J. Dean, of the Printing Committee, for a copy of the premium list and rules and regulations of the Michigan State Agricultural Society for the twenty-ninth annual fair, to be held at Jackson, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, 1877.

A brief reference to its contents shows at a glance that it invites competition, and appeals directly to the farmers, stock-raisers, mechanics, manufacturers, artists, horticulturists, pomologists and florists of the State. The premiums amount to near \$10,000, which will be paid in cash, and we know that this old society has never failed to pay 100 cents on the dollar, as it has never failed to make an annual exhibition since 1849, which can be said of few such organizations.

In the live stock department the premiums for Shorthorn cattle are extended to first, second, third and fourth, thus giving every encouragement to young breeders and new beginners in stock breeding. There are six breeds of cattle recognized—premiums—the Shorthorn, the Devon, the Hereford, the Ayrshire, the Jersey, and the Galloway, as well as the grade and native, working oxen and fat cattle. Herds of yearlings compete against their kind, as well as yearlings, as Shorthorns against Shorthorns, Devons against Devons. The total premiums for cattle amount to \$2,200.

Our attention was at once attracted by the liberal premiums in the horse department. It is true that strictly speed or racing premiums are struck out, and that speed counts only as other points do. It is not considered the sole test of merit. The several points of form, general beauty, style, action, and speed, are all considered, as all considered. It is thought that this policy will meet the approval of the friends of the Society. For thoroughbred horses the premiums amount to \$300; for horses of all work \$217; for roadsters, broodstock, \$378; for "farmers'" driving horses to work wagon, \$215; for draught horses, \$254; for saddle horses, \$30; total for the above, \$2,011. Not satisfied with this, the Executive Committee instituted a new class—Class 18, Drivers, B. and breeders' horses, for Michigan horses, roadsters, thoroughbreds, stallions, mares and geldings, and have offered a liberal list of premiums, amounting to \$1,625, and in this class animals are not only to be judged by speed, but all the qualities that constitute value in the horse for road, carriage, or market purposes. So it will be seen that the total amount offered in the horse department is \$3,646—certainly not an illiberal amount, but one that will not excite an exhibit of horses heretofore unequalled in the State. It will be noticed that no entry fee is required—all the entry fees necessary is a membership certificate which costs \$1.

In the sheep department it will be noticed that there is a new class—Class 20, thoroughbred Merinos, and to this we invite attention. A new division has been instituted for swine, Division D, and this department, for greater efficiency, has been put in charge of a superintendent by himself.

A great attraction has been added to the poultry department in the fact that Mr. W. H. Todd, of Vermillion, Ohio, will act as judge of this department. Attention is directed to a new class—Class 46—best display of wools, etc., and we ask our brethren of the press to give this great interest a lift by urging the counties to exhibit.

It will be noticed that in the Pomological department, for the first time, county and township collections of apples are limited to 20 sorts, because it is thought that the varieties profitable for general market purposes do not exceed this number.

Where the Loss Falls.

From the New York Tribune. Fourteen years ago there was a great riot in New York. It will be remembered for scenes of brutality, but the destruction of property was far less than at Pittsburgh the other day. Let us see that riot in the light of the riot at Pittsburgh for the amount of nearly \$2,000,000. Bonds were issued to meet the charge. On those bonds we have already paid more than a million and a half of interest. This year we have to pay the first installment of the principal, amounting to half a million. The annual interest thus far has been nearly \$1,200,000. Every penny of these large sums has come out of the pockets of the laboring men of the metropolis. Every penny of the money has been payable on account of Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Reading, Homersville and other scenes of the present disturbance, must likewise come out of the pockets of the working classes. It is idle to imagine that in this age of the world, a burden can be laid upon capital that labor will not be finally forced to bear. The tax which the rich man pays to the collector is paid again by the poor man in the form of house rent, butchers' bills, saloon bills and the like. The latter charges upon the community are paid by the whole community. Nobody can get rid of paying his share.

Nor is this all. The strikers have a direct pecuniary interest in the property of the very railroads that are trying to cripple. The business of the whole country is bound up with the fortunes of the railroads, and it is the condition of business which governs the market price of labor. When the railroads are paralyzed, all other business operations are stricken as if with death; our factories stand idle, our ships lie idle at the wharf, our warehouses are vacant, and the strikers finally must learn that it is the railroads that feed them. They cannot stop their cattle and grain cars without raising the price of beef and bread.

Can Well Rest Till Calmer Times.

A season of panic is no time in which to urge the increase of the Federal army for the sake of protecting the States from local disorder; yet this is now done by Republican organs, who also assume that the Federal Government ought to make this local rebellion a national matter at once. There are certain methods prescribed by which a State may claim the aid to which it is entitled from the Federal power, and in other respects it is the duty of the State to protect itself. But, as regards an increase of the army, this is a matter that we can well rest until calmer times. Then we should all of us probably recognize the fact that the old plan is the best, and that each State can protect itself with its own militia much more safely than by relying upon an appeal to a great central power to come to its aid when threatened with troubles at home. There is danger in the suggestion.—Boston Post.

If we had a standing army of a million men, troops could not have been moved with greater celerity to points where needed, nor have proved more effective in overruling turbulent spirits, than we now result from the use of our National Guards in this State. Let other States have an equally efficient military organization, and there need be no clamor for a large standing army to preserve the peace or to enforce the laws.—Genesee (N. Y.) Gazette.

Sold Common Sense.

That able non-partisan journal The Methodist says: The indictment of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board has excited a good deal of discussion. It is claimed by some that the act is a violation of an agreement, made when Packard retired, not to prosecute men for political offenses. Now, we hope that forgery and perjury—for these are the acts charged—will never become political offenses in this country. Like murder, they are crimes, and our only safety is in keeping them in that category. The public will be able to judge whether the prosecution is vindictive when the evidence is presented. Most persons understand that the Presidential contest was closed by Congress; but nothing else was closed. If in New York or Louisiana men forged returns, they ought to be prosecuted. If men did murder in any State, a political pretext should not be made for them with impunity. A habit of following up in the courts the charges made in the newspapers would tend to purify our politics. Several hundred murder trials ought to be going on in Louisiana if certain papers told the truth.

The same paper also comments on the recent "strikes": "The railroad strike has probably just failed to become a second war. The follies which have been committed by citizens in these riots are, we believe, without precedent. On Tuesday, for example, a crowd assembled around a crippled train in Reading, Pa., as the reporter tells us 'out of mere curiosity,' and several of them were killed. One would suppose that the simplest things were understood by American citizens, and among the A B C matters of riots is the duty of citizens not in arms to attend to their own business, and not to swell mobs 'out of mere curiosity.' Another stupidity is the effort of respectable newspapers to make political capital out of the social war. The cry for a standing army—at a moment when France is gasping the clutches of a standing army—is another proof that elementary politics need to be distributed over the land. Blunders may be expected from militia commanders, but the evil is small in comparison with the greater evils of military government. It will appear when the mist clears (it is already clear in Pittsburgh) that shooting was put off too long, that making speeches and repeating the Riot Act were kept up everywhere until another lost moral control of the mobs. It will also be clear that common sense in the citizen ought to have put him at once against the rioter, and that there could have been no law-breaking without the shameful neutrality of citizens."

Activity in the Wool Trade.

From the Norwich Bulletin. There has been an unprecedented revival in the wool trade within the last few weeks, and the amount of business done reminds the large dealers of the liveliest years of the war. The fact that the sales of the last week amounted to \$1,000,000, the largest week's business ever known to the trade in that city, and a million pounds more than for the corresponding week last year, is sufficient to show the activity of the trade in the commodity. The indications are that the wool-combing centers will be the scene of unusual life within the next six months. The manufacturers have been running on the smallest possible amount of stock for months past, and are now forced by the revival of business to buy largely, for fear that prices will be even higher two or three months hence than they are at present. The tendency in prices is constantly upward. The wool growers in this part of the State have not only sold the cut of the present season, realizing, perhaps, on an average, a little less than 40 cents a pound, or nearly ten cents more than a year ago. The rise in the price of wool has forced the rise of the price of woolen goods also, but this has been more marked in the increase of business and the more confident feeling among the merchants than in increasing the price of goods. The indications are that the wool-combing centers will be the scene of unusual life within the next six months. The manufacturers have been running on the smallest possible amount of stock for months past, and are now forced by the revival of business to buy largely, for fear that prices will be even higher two or three months hence than they are at present. The tendency in prices is constantly upward. 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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Hot, dry weather, and corn and potatoes suffering. The Reform Club excursion on Wednesday was a success. Pension Agent Post was in the city yesterday; but would not talk politics.

The strike which was in progress at Jackson when last week's ARGUS was sent to press, was satisfactorily terminated that evening, the strikers surrendering unconditionally, and all trains have been running regularly ever since.

The boys of Company A didn't win much fame as "shooters" at Camp Robertson. Their "string" was but 25. Company B, of Ypsilanti, made a "string" of 63 and lost the Colonel's cup which they held. The cup was won by Company G, of Jackson, on a "string" of 70. Out of practice.

In the Circuit Court on Tuesday afternoon a *habeas corpus* was entered in the case of the People vs. George Cook, who shot and killed Betsy at Salina in March last, because of some informality in the proceedings. Cook was immediately re-arrested and his examination set down for Aug. 7.

The letter of ex-Gov. Ashley, defining and discussing the terms on which he proposes to build the Toledo and Ann Arbor railroad, to be found in another column, is so plain that the wayfarer man though a fool "cannot misunderstand it. Our citizens and those along the line should weigh it.

The *Sentinel* has another article about the Court House. It is the remarking of the order that the sureties of contractors should reside in this State and the acceptance of Indiana bondsmen. It sees expensive litigation in Indiana courts. If the contractors are what they should be there will be no litigation.

At the Athens office is the only place you can get Let's Heads, No-Heads, Bill Heads, &c., put up in Hodder's latest and best covers. This patent is so convenient, that in advertising for letting the recent State printing contract it was selected and specified as the means of putting up work for use in the State offices. Call and see samples.

The August number of the *American Agriculturist* is a good one, full of reasonable information and timely hints and suggestions. For the household, the gardener, and the farmer. There are over fifty illustrative engravings, including three unusually fine ones of Ayrshire and Jersey cattle. \$1.50 a year. Orange Judd Company, New York.

Bro. Fattison, of the Ypsilanti Commercial, says that the "failure" of the Fourth of July celebration in the burg down the river was not caused by his failure to get the printing. He "batter" failed and canvassed in behalf of the enterprise, while he contributed and exhorted and did his best to make it a big thing. We take it all back neighbor.

When the vandal ex-man struck the first blow into the very face of the Court House yard on Tuesday, several bystanders were heard to exclaim, "if he himself!"

Alonso Waterman, a prominent and widely-cited citizen of Coldwater, and brother of Howell Waterman of this city, died on the 28th ult., aged 67 years.

Aretus Dunn has let a contract for a combined store and dwelling on the corner of State and Williams streets, opposite the new Congregational Church; a book store.

Dr. E. S. Dunster has gone with his family to Attleboro Falls, Mass. During his absence Dr. D. will deliver his annual course of lectures at Dartmouth College.

At Coldwater last week the highest point reached by the mercury was 92 deg., the lowest, 50 deg., and the mean temperature, 74.88 deg. Pretty hot Coldwater that.

Joseph Henderson, colored blacksmith of this city, claims that two colored brothers, Brown and Cherry, kidnaped his pincanny on the 29th, and rammed with it.

Dr. Angell and family, Dr. Dunster and family, Prof. Pettie, wife and the young people, and Miss Fannie C. Cooley left for the seashore (Block Island) yesterday.

John Schumacher is again sick. Last Sunday he was unable to preside over the regular meeting of the Reform Club, and he has been confined to his home during the week.

Senator Burleigh was called to Jackson last week to consult with Col. Crowell on military affairs and the strike of the Senator being a member of the Military Commission.

On Friday Justice Frensch held Charles Woodruff, of Dexter, for trial in the Circuit Court; just for pitching stones, umbrellas, sash-shovels, etc., through his neighbor's window.

Wm. Jackson, a colored man, is rustling in jail, charged with stealing a gun, some clothing and some money from Clark, of Pittfield, and from John Harwood, near Salina.

One of the events in the recent celebration by Dr. J. W. Babbit, of Ypsilanti, of his 75th birthday, was the marriage of his son George W. Babbit to Miss Jennie McRay, of Jackson.

Dr. R. Schuyler, Jr., son of R. Schuyler, of this city, who graduated from the Medical Department of the University in the last class, has hung out his shingle at East Milan, Monroe Co.

In the Circuit Court on Wednesday the suit of R. A. Beal against A. W. Chase and the Ann Arbor Printing and Publishing Company was discontinued—with costs to defendants. And the end is not yet.

The boys came marching home: from Camp Robertson on Monday afternoon last. They were met at the depot by the ladies and escorted to the armory. They report a good time.

The outside doors at the central school building have been taken off and re-hung, so as to swing outward and insure free exit in case of a panic. The doors of all our churches should be served the same way.

C. H. DuBois, late of the Grand Haven Herald, and son-in-law of Israel Hall, Esq., of this city, has purchased the controlling interest in the Grand Rapids Saturday Evening Post, and the examination of James S. Reynolds, of Muskegon, on a charge of forgery, which was interrupted by the illness of the principal witness, Unterkircher, is to be continued today, before Justice Babbitt, at Ypsilanti.

Hon. Chauncey Joslin, of Ypsilanti, addressed the Reform Club on Sunday afternoon last. Owing to the extreme heat the audience was not so large as usual. "Love thy neighbor as thyself" was the text on which Judge J. founded his discourse.

Harrietson left for Vermont on Wednesday, to visit his aged father. During his absence the judicial business of his court will be necessarily suspended. Probate Register Doty will receive and file petitions and affidavits of hearing.

That Woodruff around the world scientific expedition has taken a new phase. A much larger steamer—the "Ontario" of the line Janiero line—has been chartered and the line's Janiero reduced from \$5,000 to \$2,500. Orders can also get better terms.

July 31, Hannah, wife of C. A. Lemmon, of Hamburg, and daughter of Alfred Valentia, of Webster, was found dead in her partry, with her little girl crying by the side of her—a victim of heart disease it is supposed. She was in her 27th year.

Joseph Andet, of this city, is the man who gets the contract for making the brick for the new Court House. The contract calls for 1,155,000 bricks to be pressed brick for face work, uniform in color and quality. The contract price is \$4.25 per thousand.

On July 31 articles of incorporation for the German Workingmen's Association of Dexter were filed in the office of the County Clerk. The corporate members are Priestor Trautwein, Christ Vogel, Francis M. Jacob, W. Fred Schlanderer, C. Fred Jaeger, and Thomas Krick.

J. J. Robinson, of Sharon, who is a great success as a farmer than as a candidate for Congress in his own county, reports that he yielded 43 bushels per acre. M. E. Keeler, of the same town, got 42 bushels per acre from 15 acres. Who got?

The Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad. To the Editor of the ARGUS. In reply to repeated inquiries which are being made of me personally and by letter, touching the proposed Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad, permit me to say, in answer:

1st. That the road to be a "standard" and not a "narrow gauge" road.

2d. That work on the road will begin as soon as the "right of way" is all secured, the \$80,000 subscriptions obtained, and the notes given as indicated in the proposition contained in my published letter—and not before.

3d. After the \$80,000 is pledged, and the right of way secured, work will at once begin, and the road be completed within ninety days after the first rail is laid.

4th. I am not authorized to continue, for an indefinite period, the proposition which I made in my letter addressed to the citizens of Toledo, Ann Arbor, and along the line, to build the road on the conditions therein stated.

5th. If the amount which I am required to secure is not raised this fall, the proposition, as made, will be regarded as "not accepted" by the citizens of Toledo, Ann Arbor, and along the line, and the road will not be built.

6th. The \$80,000, which must be secured as indicated, together with the road-bed, free and unincumbered of debt, will be the basis of my credit, without which money cannot be borrowed with which to build the road.

7th. The payment of the money which I have negotiated, is to be secured by a first mortgage upon the road; and the express condition upon which the money is loaned, is that the "right of way" and \$80,000 is subscribed, in addition to the \$30,000 in notes given, to the old company, and which notes I now own.

8th. Land and city lots material for the road, or labor on the road—will be accepted in payment of subscriptions; provided, the prices be named in the note when given, or when the agreement is made.

This answers substantially the questions, which my letter did not distinctly state.

Now that the wheat, oat and hay crop has been secured, I expect the farmers along the line between Toledo and Ann Arbor to take my proposition to build the road into prompt and business like consideration, and appoint committees to co-operate with such agents as I may accredit to call on and collect their subscriptions.

If my proposition is to be entertained at all, it may as well be "accepted" or "rejected" within the next sixty days, because its acceptance involves no risk to any subscriber, if I comply with the terms of the contract.

This brings me to the question, whether the citizens of Toledo, Ann Arbor, and along the line of the road have such an interest in the proposed enterprise as to warrant them in donating the right of way, and subscribing the amount of money required.

I have only to answer that question in the affirmative, but I go further, and affirm, without the fear of successful contradiction, that if any people so near a market as Toledo must always be, and inhabiting so rich a country as that lying between Toledo and Ann Arbor, and residing within twelve miles on each side of the road—if without railroad facilities—we can well afford to build and equip such a road, and present it, as a free gift, unincumbered of debt, to any responsible company who would take it and operate it; and they not only can afford to do that, rather than be without a road, but in doing so they would make money by the increased value of their farms, their daily postal facilities, and the personal convenience such a road would secure in a hundred ways which I need not enumerate, because they will suggest themselves to everyone.

With such a market as Toledo at the eastern terminus, the increased value of the farms along the line of such a road, for 12 miles on each side of it, would build and equip not less than four such roads. In other words, for every dollar expended in such an enterprise by the farmers living along the line within twelve miles on either side of the road—if the contributions were equitably distributed,—their farms would increase four dollars, or more, in value. And this estimate does not include the benefit to be derived by such cities as Toledo and Ann Arbor, and the intermediate towns, where there would be a large addition to their business, and an increase in the value of their real estate.

In fact, the farmers alone, in the counties of Washtenaw and Monroe, who are now without railroad facilities for reaching Toledo (which is their natural and best market), can afford to build a good standard gauge road, and maintain it, and still have a reliable company who will operate it, and pay money by the operation, in the increased value of their farms.

And yet the farmers between Toledo and Ann Arbor are asked to subscribe less than one-third of the amount necessary to be raised, and to be held by the railroad for material for the road, or in right of way and fencing. I desire to add, in conclusion, that Ann Arbor, who may desire to co-operate in building it, will have an opportunity to do so, by duly accredited agents calling on for subscriptions within two or three weeks.

Within the next ten days I propose to meet and address the people along the line of the road, in favor of this enterprise. Due notice of the time and place of each meeting will be announced by hand-bill.

Ann Arbor, August 1, 1877.

THE LABORATORY SUIT.—At last the Laboratory deficit or embarrassment suit, whichever it may be, being taken before Justice Beal, the end of the matter is at hand. The testimony was closed on Friday afternoon last, at which time the counsel for Messrs. Ross and Beal and their co-defendants renewed their demand for a jury, especially to hear and try three specified issues of fact and answer the following questions: Are the disputed D's genuine or forged? Are certain lines genuine or fraudulent? And, have the "stubbles" accounts been settled by Dr. Ross? They claim the jury as a legal and constitutional right, and that the testimony is not in their application or demand during Saturday, the counsel for Dr. Douglas denying that there was any legal claim to a jury, that the right to it, if any existed when a trial had been had in open court, had been waived, that an impartial jury could not be got in this county, and that the court should hear and determine all the issues for itself. Judge Huntington held the application open until Tuesday morning, the insurance attorneys arguing that the defendants had no legal right to a jury, that to grant or order was in the discretion of the President of his office, and cheated the majority of the people of the United States out of their right to elect the man they preferred. If Ely's crime fairly deserved two years' imprisonment, these villainous thieves would hardly have enough of time for imprisonment.

We take it that Mr. Hayes' solicitude for the purity of the ballot will impel him to assist, by every means in his power, the honest citizen, and prevent the persons having claims against him from making a Louisiana Returning Board. Reps. he has already directed Attorney-General Devens, or Mr. Everts, to go to New Orleans to assist in bringing to stern justice the most conspicuous perpetrators of the crime he so properly abhors.

N. Y. Sun.

THE Ohio Republicans met in State Convention on Wednesday, nominated W. H. West for Governor, and adopted resolutions indorsing both the Southern policy and the civil service policy of President Hayes.

THE MARKETS.—The following were the prices paid for produce by our local dealers yesterday afternoon: For Wheat, \$1.25; for Corn, 35c; for Oats, 30c; for Hay, 75c; for Potatoes, 35c; for Butter, 15c; for Lard, 10c; for Eggs, 13c; for Honey, 18c; for Cabbage, per dozen, 75c; for Cucumbers, per hundred, \$1.00. For Retailers at 50 per cent. a fraction less than \$300.

The testimony taken in the case exceeds 5,000 folios. Three copies have been made of the transcript of the testimony, and one for Ross, and one for Douglas, and one for a fraction less than \$300.

STATE NEWS BRIEVITIES.

On the 25th, some female prisoners confined in the Alpena County jail, tried to fire that building, but the fire was discovered before much harm was done.

Clam Lake rojeons in young California, the fish are three and a half inches in length, the first fruits of a crop planted therein by the fish commissioners.

Collector Bailey seized ten barrels of improperly stamped whisky at Grand Haven on the 29th, which will be sold for the benefit of William's cash box. It came from Milwaukee.

A fair estimate places the average yield of wheat in Oakland County at thirty bushels to the acre. In some cases forty, forty-five, and forty-eight bushels have been obtained.

The people of Cassopolis are trying to stock the lake with crabs and oysters, but the lake abounds in pickerel, which don't allow any other fish to intrude on their premises.

During the recent session of the Board of State Auditors, accounts were allowed to the amount of \$35,133 75, which they pay \$1,800. The amount of the State building commissioners.

The city of Adrian recently contracted for the building of two iron bridges. The bridges were built, but the city claims they are not according to specifications and refuse to accept them.

Chapman & Hewitt, of Menasha Mills, Menasha, Wis., have secured the contract for furnishing woolen cloth for the Reform School at Lansing, their bid being 90 cents per yard for 800 yards and over.

St. Joseph has purchased a steam fire engine of the city of Muskegon, for which they pay \$1,800. The engine is a nickel-plated Silby, and has the capacity for spouting water at the rate of 500 gallons per minute.

The petition of the Centennial Guards of Grand Rapids, to the Adjutant-General, that they be mustered into the regular army, has been granted, there being no vacancies in any regiment at present.

The Buchanan Record says that there seems to be a regular gang of thieves about that place that make a business of breaking into people's houses. Nearly every day they are being robbed during the last two months, and some of them in a most daring manner.

On the 25th, while Oscar Douglas and family, of Green Oak, Livingston County, were away from home attending a prayer meeting, burglars broke into the house and took from Mr. Douglas about \$20 in cash and some valuable papers.

A Vigilance Committee, consisting of about 300 citizens, has been organized as deputy sheriffs at Alpena. This is in consequence of a slightly disturbed feeling among the citizens of Toledo, Michigan, in consequence of a strike at the mills. Citizens do not want trouble, but think it wise to be prepared.

A pair of horses stolen from W. S. Green, of Saginaw City, six weeks since, have just been found in the possession of a farmer thirty-five miles southwest of Kalamazoo and restored to their owner. The thieves seem to have escaped with the proceeds of his sale.

Dolos Niblack, one of the leading spirits in the incipient riot on Thursday, has been arrested on complaint of the Mayor for riotous conduct in stopping railroad trains, and lodged in jail. Wardens are out for Niblack, but he is not a striker or an employe of the company, but an outsider.—Jackson Citizen.

The contractor has been obliged to suspend work on the new government building at Grand Rapids, owing to the failure of the contractors to deliver the iron necessary for the structure at this time. The iron is in Pittsburgh, and cannot be moved until the railroad company is ready to receive it.

We understand the Frankfort Iron Works will commence operations in the near future. In other words, the time owing to the price of iron, but now there is more of a demand and better prices for it, and the proprietors will probably realize something on what they manufacture. When both stocks are running they may get between 200 and 400 men at the furnaces and in the woods.—Manistee Times.

Harvey Wilson, of Clarendon, Calhoun Co., a youth of 18 years, took his father's horse a few days ago, borrowed a neighbor's buggy and harness to go to the village, and on his way to Ingham, and the driver off the horse and buggy for a watch and a small amount of money. He then came back by railroad, and without going home, stole a horse (as is supposed) from another neighbor, took a saddle and bridle and another, and again got out.

We Commend Mr. Hayes. It is gratifying to observe that Mr. Hayes is determined to protect the purity of the ballot. He refuses to pardon Ely, a young lawyer convicted nearly a year ago of election frauds in this city, and sentenced by Judge Beal to two years' imprisonment. Jay Gould's newspaper authoritatively announces that "Mr. Hayes will refuse to grant all similar requests, no matter what the excuses for attempts to corrupt the ballot may be."

Yes, it is gratifying to see Mr. Hayes so solicitous about the purity of the ballot. Whoever tampers with the ballot box and perverts the expression of the popular will, commits one of the most heinous crimes possible under a system of free government. If he steals money or goods, he wrongs one, or a few. If he steals votes, he steals from thousands, perhaps millions, that which is most precious to them. Mr. Hayes is determined to stand firm in it, and we hope he will stand firm in it.

In Louisiana, a State bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, four men were put on trial for a crime, in nature similar to Ely's, but in motive and in consequences incomparably more heinous. The names of the conspirators are Wells, Anderson, Cassanave, and Kenner. They stole the Presidency. By conspiring against the purity of the ballot, and carrying out their plot by means of a series of frauds, forgeries, and perjuries almost without parallel, they deprived the rightfully elected President of his office, and cheated the majority of the people of the United States out of their right to elect the man they preferred. If Ely's crime fairly deserved two years' imprisonment, these villainous thieves would hardly have enough of time for imprisonment.

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Who Will Pay the Bills? The labor of the workmen is the source of the wealth of the country, and it is upon the workmen that the chief burden of the country's expenses finally falls in the form of taxes. The destruction of property by the rioters is the destruction of a part of the wealth of the country—the wealth which the workmen have produced, and upon the employment of which, as capital, their labor hereafter and consequently their and their families' support depend. This is not the whole or the worst of it. The property destroyed will have to be paid for by taxation, and the taxes will be largely levied on the workmen. So labor will pay for the ruinous work of the strikers. This is something for the strikers to reflect upon—those of them who ever reflect at all.—New York Evening Post.

Found one Cameo Pin March last. Anyone proving property and paying for this advertisement will be entitled to the same. Enquire at this office.

False Impression. It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia cannot invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, loss of spirits, &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three times will relieve any case. Try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by EBERHART & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KINGSFORD'S Oswego Starch! Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the market. It is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other injurious substances that injure Linen. It is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in its use. It is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work alike. It is the BEST for all purposes. Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch. In the most delicious of all preparations for PUFFINGS, BLANK-MANGE, CAKE &c. 1654

WHAT IS THE NEWS. EVERY DEPARTMENT FULL OF NEW GOODS! Prices Lower than at any other House.

TO THE LADIES of Ann Arbor and Vicinity: We call special attention to our Dress and School Suits for the Boys. Also Suits with Knee Pants. Our Stock is large and attractive, and our Prices will defy competition. It will pay you to call and examine for yourself, even if you do not wish to buy.

Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, and all Country produce. Goods promptly delivered in all parts of the city. Retail at the place.

A First-class Eating Department. Where Meals can be had at all hours, or heard by the week.

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KEARNEY & CROSEY, 33 South Main Street, Ann Arbor, April 25, 1876. 1580

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S BAKERY, GROCERY, 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, RICK WHEAT FLOUR, OATS, 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 with out extra charge.

RINSEY & SEABOLT, Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1876. 1564

ETNA FIRE 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.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN. Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. Treatise on the Nature, Weakness, and Radical Cure of the Same. Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, Induced by Self-Abuse, Intemperate Eating, Improper Exercise, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits. Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. COLLYER, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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FOR RENT. Two Stores, Law Offices, and upper Hall in the McKim Building, for terms apply to Row Wilson, office in the same building. 1615 JERUSALEM P. NOBLE.

NOTICE. The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed, and a permanent, healthy, and vigorous system of operations, brought to a mode of cure at once certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

THE SILENT FRIEND! A complete and reliable remedy for the treatment of all cases of Self-Abuse, or Spermatorrhoea, Induced by Self-Abuse, Intemperate Eating, Improper Exercise, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits. Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. COLLYER, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST. A Hartford dispatch states that a complete reorganization of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company has been consummated...

THE WEST. The workmen of San Francisco, Cal., numbering about 10,000, held a meeting...

ADVISERS from the Black Hills report that the Indians are becoming alarmingly numerous...

THE EXTENSIVE iron manufacturing establishment of A. B. Meeker & Co., of Chicago, has been compelled to close...

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Matters Getting Down. The disruption of the 23rd route material change in the general situation of the great railroad strike...

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The Black Mountaineers in Battle. Their Territory. (Continued from Philadelphia Times.) In the campaign of last year the Turks lost almost ten to one against the Montenegrins...

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