The Michigan Argus.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

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

ANN ARBOR, - - MICHIGAN.

Entrance on Huron street, opposite the Gregory House.

ELIHU B. POND,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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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 1 to 3 p. m.

MRS. SOPHIA VOLLAND, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence, 44 Ann street. Will attend to all professional calls promptly, day or night.

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.

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.

C. SCHAEBERLE, Teacher of the Piano-forte. Pupils attain the desired skill in piano-playing by a systematic course of instruction. For terms apply at residence, No. 12 W. Liberty street, Ann Arbor. Prompt attention paid to piano-tuning.

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 per term of 20 lessons. Pianos tuned and repaired. Post-office address 15 Bowery street. 1620y1

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. 1614

EUGENE K. FRUEAUFF,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

All business promptly attended to. Office No. 8 East Washington street, Rinsey & Seabolt's block.

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. 24 Bank Block, second floor,

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.

C. H. WINSLOW,

DEALER IN

PICTURES, FRAMES AND BRACKETS,

VIOLINS AND GUITARS.

All kinds of Repairing promptly attended to.

No. 30 East Huron Street.

J. H. NICKELS,

Dealer in

FRESH & SALT MEATS,

Hams, Sausages, Lard, etc.,

STATE STREET, OPPOSITE NORTHWEST CORNER OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

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

THE ANN ARBOR

SAVINGS BANK

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Receives deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allows Five per cent. interest on all deposits remaining three months or longer.

INTEREST COMPOUNDED SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Also, buys and sells U. S. Bonds, Gold, Silver and Interest Coupons, and New York, Detroit and Chicago Exchange.

Also sells Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland Germany, or any other part of the European Continent.

This Bank is organized under the General Banking Law of this State. The stockholders are individually liable to the amount of their stock, and the whole capital is security for depositors, well, as 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

The Michigan Argus.

VOLUME XXXII. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1877. NUMBER 1664.

THE MESSAGE

Annual Communication of the President to Congress.

The Southern, Civil-Service, Financial and Other Questions Discussed.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

With great gratitude to the Bountiful Giver of All Good, I congratulate you that, at the beginning of your first regular session, you find our country blessed with health and peace, and abundant harvests, and with encouraging prospects of an early return of general prosperity.

The Southern Policy.

To complete and make permanent the pacification of the country continues to be, and, until it is accomplished, must remain the most important of all our national interests. The earnest purpose of good citizens generally to unite their efforts in those endeavors is evident. It found decided expression in the resolutions announced in 1876, by the national conventions of the leading political parties of the country. There was a widespread apprehension that the momentous results in our progress as a nation, marked by the recent amendments to the constitution, were in imminent jeopardy; that the good understanding which prompted their adoption in the interest of a loyal devotion to the general welfare might prove a barren truce, and that the sections of the country, once engaged in civil strife, might be again almost as widely severed and disunited as they were when arrayed in arms against each other. The course to be pursued which, in my judgment, seemed the wisest, in the presence of this emergency, was plainly indicated in the inaugural address. It pointed to the time, which all our people desire to see, when a genuine love of our whole country and of all that concerns its true welfare shall supplant the destructive forces of mutual animosity of the races and of sectional hostility. Opinions have differed widely as to the measures best calculated to secure this great end. This was to be expected. The measures adopted by the administration have been subjected to severe and varied criticism. Any course whatever which might have been entered upon would certainly have encountered distrust and opposition. These measures were, in my judgment, such as were most in harmony with the constitution and with the genius of our people, and best adapted, under all circumstances, to attain the end in view. Beneficent results already apparent prove that these endeavors are not to be regarded as a mere experiment, and should sustain and encourage us in our efforts already in the brief period which has elapsed. The immediate effectiveness, no less than the justice, of the course pursued, is demonstrated, and I have an abiding faith that time will furnish ample vindication in the minds of the great majority of my fellow-citizens.

The discontinuance of the use of the army for the purpose of upholding the local Governments in two of the States of the Union was no less a constitutional duty and requirement, under the circumstances existing at the time, than it was a much-needed measure for the restoration of local self-government and the promotion of national harmony. The withdrawal of the troops from such employment was effected deliberately, and with solicitous care for the peace and good order of society and the protection of property and persons and every right of all classes of citizens. The results that have followed are indeed significant and encouraging. All apprehension of danger from remitting those States to local self-government is dispelled, and a most salutary change in the minds of the people has begun, and is in progress in every part of that section of country, once the theater of unhappy civil strife, substituting for suspicion, distrust and aversion, concord, friendship and patriotic attachment to the Union. No unprejudiced mind will deny that the often-fatal collisions, which for several years have been of frequent occurrence, and have alarmed the public mind, have almost entirely ceased, and that a spirit of mutual forbearance and hearty national interest has succeeded. There has been a general re-establishment of order, and of the orderly administration of justice. Instances of remaining lawlessness have become of rare occurrence; political turmoil and turbulence have disappeared; useful industries have been resumed; public credit in the Southern States has been greatly strengthened, and the encouraging benefits of a revival of commerce between the sections of the country lately imbroiled in civil war are fully enjoyed. Such are some of the results already attained upon which the country is to be congratulated. They are of such importance that we may with confidence patiently await the desired consummation that will surely come with the natural progress of events.

The Emancipated Race.

It may not be improper here to say that it should be our fixed and unalterable determination to protect, by all available and proper means, under the constitution and the laws, the lately-emancipated race in the whole of their rights and privileges, and I urge upon those to whom heretofore the colored people have sustained the relation of bondsmen the wisdom and justice of humane and liberal local legislation, with respect to their education and general welfare; a firm adherence to the laws, both national and State, as to the civil and political rights of the colored people, now advanced to full and equal citizenship; the immediate repression and sure punishment, by the national and local authorities within their respective jurisdictions, of every instance of lawlessness and violence towards them, as required for the security alike of both races, and justly demanded by the public opinion of the country and the age. In this way the restoration of harmony and good will, and the complete protection of every citizen in the full enjoyment of every constitutional right, will surely be attained. Whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth. Whatever belongs to the power of Congress and the jurisdiction of the courts of the Union, they may confidently be relied upon to provide and perform, and to the Legislatures, the courts, and the executive authorities of the several States I earnestly appeal to secure by adequate, appropriate, and seasonable means within their borders these common and uniform rights of a united people which loves liberty, abhors oppression, and reveres justice. These objects are very dear to my heart. I shall continue most earnestly to strive for their attainment. The cordial co-operation of all classes of all sections of the country, and of both races, is required for this purpose, and with these blessings assured, and not otherwise, we may safely hope to hand down our free institutions of government unimpaired to the generations that will succeed us.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

Among the other subjects of great and general importance to the people of this country, I cannot be mistaken, I think, in regarding as pre-eminent the policy and measures which are designed to secure the restoration of the currency to that normal and healthful condition in which, by the resumption of specie payments, our internal trade and foreign commerce may be brought into harmony with the system of exchanges which is based upon the precious metals as the intrinsic money of the world. In the public judgment. That this end should be sought and compassed as speedily and as securely as the resources of the people and the wisdom of the Government can accomplish, there is a much greater degree of unanimity than is found to concur in the specific measures which will bring the country to this desired end, or the rapidity of the steps by which it can be safely reached. Upon a most anxious and deliberate examination which I have felt it my duty to give to the subject, I am but the more confirmed in the opinion which I expressed in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, and again upon my inauguration, that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means and that no legislation would be wise that should disparage the importance or retard the attainment of that result. I have no disposition, and certainly no right, to question the sincerity or the integrity of opposing opinions, and would neither conceal nor undervalue the considerable difficulties, and even occasional distress, which may attend the progress of the nation toward this primary condition of its general and permanent prosperity. I must, however, adhere to my most earnest conviction, that any wavering in purpose, or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to an increased and prolonged disturbance in values, which, unless relieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster in the financial affairs of the Government and of the people. The mischiefs which I apprehend and urgently deprecate, are confined to no class of the people; indeed, they but seem to me most certainly to threaten the industrious masses, whether their occupations are of skilled or common labor. To them, it seems to me, it is of prime importance that their labor should be compensated in money which is, in itself fixed in exchangeable value, by being irrevocably measured by the labor necessary to its production. This permanent quality of all the money of the people is sought for and can only be gained by the resumption of specie payment. The rich, the speculative, the operating, the money-dealing classes, may not always feel the mischiefs of, or may find casual profits in, a variable currency, but the misfortunes of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are inevitable and remediless.

The Silver Dollar.

Closely connected with this general subject of the resumption of specie payments is one of subordinate, but still of grave importance—I mean the readjustment of our coinage system by the renewal of the silver dollar as an element in our specie currency, endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tender, to a greater or less extent. As there is no doubt of the power of Congress, under the constitution, to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and as this power covers the whole range of authority applicable to the metal, the rated value, and the legal-tender quality which shall be adopted for the coinage, the consideration which should induce or discourage a particular measure connected with the coinage belongs clearly to the province of legislative discretion, and of public expediency. Without intruding upon this province of legislation in the least, I have yet thought the subject of such critical importance, in the actual condition of our affairs, as to present an occasion for the exercise of the duty imposed by the constitution on the President of recommending to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. Holding the opinion, as I do, that neither the interest of the Government, nor of the people of the United States, would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, I must ask your indulgence to a brief and definite statement of certain essential features in any such legislative measure which I feel it my duty to recommend. I do not propose to enter the debate represented on both sides by such able disputants in Congress, and before the people, and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation of any one nation can control this question, even within its own borders, against the laws of trade, or the positive laws of other Governments. The wisdom of Congress in shaping any particular law that may be presented for my approval may wholly supersede the necessity of my entering into these considerations, and I willingly avoid either vague or intricate inquiries. It is only the certain, plain and practical traits of such legislation that I desire to recommend to your attention.

In any legislation providing for a silver coinage, regulating its value, and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, it seems to me of great importance that Congress should not lose sight of its action as operating in a two-fold capacity and two distinct directions. If the United States Government were free from a public debt, its legislative dealing with the question of silver coinage would be purely sovereign and governmental, under no restraints but those of constitutional power and the public good as affected by the proposed legislation; but in the actual circumstances of the nation, with a vast public debt distributed very widely among our own citizens, and held in great amounts also abroad, the nature of the silver-coinage measure as affecting the relation of the Government to the holders of the public debt becomes in any proposed legislation of the highest concern. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage; otherwise, its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well as the highest expediency of the most necessary duty, and will be carefully guarded by Congress and the people alike.

The public debt of the United States, to the amount of $729,000,000, bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and $708,000,000 at the rate of 5 per cent., and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment of the high rates of interest is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or silver coin is of but little moment compared with the possible reduction of interest one-third by refunding it at such reduced rate. If the United States had the unquestionable right to pay its bonds in silver coin, the little benefit from the process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payment. If made as proposed, against the honest convictions of the public creditors, all the bonds that have been issued since Feb. 12, 1873, when gold became the only unlimited legal-tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in gold coin, or in coin of equal value. During the time of these issues, the only dollar that could be or was received by the Government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation or contemplated by either the Government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall of silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money and to regulate the value thereof ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the Government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued. Any attempt to pay the national indebtedness in a coinage of less commercial value than the money of the world would involve a violation of the public faith and work irreparable injury to the public credit. It was the great merit of the act of March, 1869, that, in strengthening the public credit, it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin. That act was accepted as a pledge of public faith. The Government has derived great benefit from it. In the progress thus far made in refunding the public debt at low rates of interest, an adherence to the wise and just policy of an exact observance of the public faith will enable the Government rapidly to reduce the burden of interest on the national debt by an amount exceeding $20,000,000 per annum, and effect an aggregate saving to the United States of more than $300,000,000 before the bonds can be fully paid. In adapting the new silver coinage to the ordinary uses of currency in the every-day transactions of life, and preserving the quality of legal tender to be assigned to it, a consideration of the first importance should be so to adjust the ratio between the silver and the gold coinage, which now constitutes our specie currency, as to accomplish the desired end of maintaining the circulation of the two metallic currencies, and keeping up the volume of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money. It is a mixed question for scientific reasoning and historical experience to determine how far, and by what methods, a practicable equilibrium can be maintained which will keep both metals in circulation in their appropriate spheres of common use. An absolute equality of commercial value, free from disturbing fluctuations, is hardly attainable, and without it an untried legal tender for private transactions, assigned to both metals, would tend to drive out of circulation the dearest coinage, and disappoint the principal object proposed by the legislation in view. I apprehend, therefore, that the two conditions of a near approach to equality of commercial value between the gold and silver coinage of the same denomination, and of a limitation of the amounts for which the silver coinage is to be a legal tender, are essential to maintaining both in circulation. If these conditions can be successfully observed, the issue from the mint of silver dollars would afford material assistance to the community in the transition to redeemable paper money, and would facilitate the resumption of specie payment and its permanent establishment. Without these conditions I fear that only mischief and misfortune would flow from a coinage of silver dollars, with the quality of unlimited legal tender, even in private transactions; any expectation of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage, to pass as a legal-tender at a rate materially above its commercial value, is, I am persuaded, a delusion; nor can I think that there is any substantial distinction between an original issue of silver dollars at a nominal value materially above their commercial value and the restoration of the silver dollar at a rate which once was but has ceased to be its commercial value. Certainly the issue of our gold coinage reduced in weight materially below its legal-tender value would not be any the less a present debasement of the coinage by reason of its equaling or even exceeding in weight a good coinage, which at some past time had been commercially equal to the legal-tender value assigned to the new issue. In recommending that the regulation of any silver coinage which may be authorized by Congress should observe the conditions of value and limited legal tender I am governed by the feeling that every possible increase should be given to the volume of metallic money which can be kept in circulation, and thereby every possible aid afforded to the people in the process of resuming specie payments. It is because of my conviction that a disregard of these conditions would frustrate the good results which are desired from the proposed coinage, and embarrass with new elements of confusion and uncertainty the business of the country, that I urge upon your attention these considerations.

I respectfully recommend to Congress that in any legislation providing for a silver coinage, and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, there be impressed in the measure a firm provision exempting the public debt heretofore issued and now outstanding from the payment, either of principal or interest, in any coinage of less value than the present gold coinage of the country.

The Civil Service.

The organization of the civil service of the country has for a number of years attracted more and more of public attention. So general has become the opinion that the methods of admission to it, and the conditions of remaining in it, are unsound, that both the great political parties have agreed, in the most explicit declarations, on the necessity of reform, and in the most emphatic demands for it. I have fully considered the declarations and demands to be the expressions of the sincere convictions of the intelligent masses of the people upon the subject, and that they should be recognized and followed by earnest and prompt action on the part of the legislative and executive departments of the Government. In pursuance of the purpose indicated before my accession to office, I endeavored to have my own views distinctly understood, and upon my inauguration my accord with the public opinion was stated in terms believed to be plain and unambiguous. My experience in the Executive duties has strongly confirmed the belief in the great advantage that the country would find in observing strictly the plan of the constitution, which imposes upon the Executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selection of those Federal officers who by law are appointed, not elected, and which in like manner assigns to the Senate the complete right to advise, and consent to or reject, the nominations so made, while the House of Representatives stands as the public censor of the performance of official duties, with the prerogative of investigation in all cases of dereliction. The blemishes and imperfections in the civil service may, as I think, be traced in most cases to a partial confusion of the duties assigned to the several departments of the Government. My purpose in this respect has been to return to the system established by the fundamental law, and to do this with the heartiest co-operation and a most cordial understanding with the Senate and House of Representatives, the political difficulties in the selection of numerous officers for posts of widely-varying responsibilities and duties are acknowledged to be very great. No system can be expected to secure absolute freedom from mistakes, and the beginning of any attempted change of custom is quite likely to be more embarrassed in this respect than any subsequent period. It is here that the constitution seems to most prove its claim to the great wisdom accorded to it. It gives to the Executive the assistance of the knowledge and experience of the Senate, which, when acting upon nominations as to which they may be disinterested and impartial judges, secures as strong a guaranty of freedom from errors of importance as is perhaps possible in human affairs. In addition to this I recognize the public advantage of making all nominations as nearly as possible impersonal, in the sense of being free from mere caprice or favor in these directions, and in those offices where special training is of greatly increased value. I believe such a rule as to the tenure of office should obtain as may induce men of proper qualifications to apply themselves industriously to the task of becoming proficient. Bearing these things in mind, I have endeavored to reduce the number of changes in subordinate places usually made upon the change of the general administration, and shall most heartily co-operate with Congress in the better systematizing of such methods and rules of admission to the public service and of promotion within it as may promise to be most successful in making thorough competency, efficiency and character the decisive tests in these matters.

I ask the renewed attention of Congress to what has already been done by the Civil Service Commission, appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress by my predecessor, to prepare and revise the civil-service rules. In regard to much of the department service, especially at Washington, it may be difficult to organize a better system than that which has thus been provided, and it is now being used to a considerable extent, under my direction. The commission has still a legal existence, although for several years no appropriation has been made for defraying its expenses. Believing that this commission has rendered valuable service, and will be a most unusual agency in improving the administration of the civil service, I respectfully recommend that a suitable appropriation be immediately made to enable it to continue its service. It is my purpose to transmit to Congress, as early as practicable, the report by the Chairman of the commission, and to ask your attention to such measures upon this subject as, in my opinion, will further promote the improvement of the civil service.

Foreign Relations.

During the past year the United States has continued to maintain peaceful relation with the foreign powers. The outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey, though at one time attended by grave apprehension as to its effect upon other European nations, has had no tendency to disturb the amicable relations existing between the United States and each of the two contending powers. An attitude of just and impartial neutrality has been preserved, and I am gratified to state that, in the midst of their hostilities, both the Russian and the Turkish Governments have shown an earnest desire to adhere to the obligations of all treaties with the United States, and give due regard to the rights of American citizens.

Italy.

By the terms of the treaty defining the rights, immunities and privileges of Consuls between Italy and the United States, ratified in 1868, either Government may, after the lapse of ten years, terminate the existence of the treaty, by giving twelve months' notice of its intention. The Government of Italy, availing itself of this facility, has now given the required notice, and the treaty will accordingly end on the 15th of September, 1878. It is understood, however, that the Italian Government wishes to renew it in its general scope, desiring only certain modifications in some of its articles. In this disposition I concur, and shall hope that no serious obstacles may intervene to prevent or delay the negotiation of a satisfactory treaty.

Passports, Naturalization, Etc.

Numerous questions in regard to passports, naturalization, and exemption from military service have continued to arise in the cases of emigrants from Germany, who have returned to their native country. The provisions of the treaty of Feb. 22, 1868, however, have proved to be so ample and so judicious that the Legation of the United States at Berlin has been able to adjust all claims arising under it, not only without detriment to the amicable relations existing between the two Governments, but, it is believed, without injury or injustice to duly naturalized American citizens. It is desirable that the treaty originally made with the North German Union in 1867, should now be extended so as to apply equally to all the states of the empire of Germany.

The Paris Exposition

The invitation of the Government of France to participate in the Exposition of the products, agriculture, industry and fine arts, to be held at Paris during the coming year, was submitted to your consideration at the extra session. It is not doubted that its acceptance by the United States, and a well-selected exhibition of the products of American industry on that occasion, will tend to stimulate international commerce and emigration, as well as to promote the traditional friendship between the two countries.

Extradition.

A question arose some time since as to the proper meaning of the extradition articles of the treaty of 1842 between the United States and Great Britain. Both Governments, however, are now in accord in the belief that the question is not one that should be allowed to frustrate the ends of justice or to disturb the friendship between the two nations, and no serious difficulty has arisen in accomplishing the extradition of criminals when necessary. It is probable that the points of disagreement will in due time be settled, and, if need be, more explicit declarations be made in a new treaty.

The Fishery Question.

The Fishery Commission under articles 18 and 25, treaty of Washington, has concluded its session. The result of the deliberations of the commission, as made public by the Commissioners, will be communicated to Congress.

Trademarks.

A treaty for the protection of trademarks has been negotiated with Great Britain, which has been submitted to the Senate for its consideration.

Mexico.

The revolution which recently occurred in Mexico was followed by the accession of the successful party to power and the installation of its chief General, Porfirio Diaz in the Presidential office. It has been the custom of the United States, when such changes of government have heretofore occurred in Mexico, to recognize and enter into official relations with the de facto Government as soon as it should appear to have the approval of the Mexican people, and should manifest a disposition to adhere to the obligations of treaties and international friendship. In the present case such official recognition has been deferred by the occurrences on the Rio Grande border, the records of which have already been communicated to each house of Congress, in answer to their respective resolutions of inquiry. Assurances have been received that the authorities at the seat of the Mexican Government have both the disposition and the power to prevent and punish such unlawful invasions and depredations. It is earnestly to be hoped that events may prove these assurances to be well founded. The best interests of both countries require the maintenance of peace upon the border and the development of commerce between the two republics. It is gratifying to add that this temporary interruption of official relations has not prevented due attention by the representatives of the United States in Mexico to the protection of American citizens as far as practicable, nor has it interfered with the prompt payment of the amounts due from Mexico to the United States, under the treaty of July 4, 1868, and the awards of the joint commission. While I do not expect an interruption of the friendly relations with Mexico, yet I cannot but look with some solicitude upon a continuance of the border disorders, as exposing the two countries to initiations of popular feeling and mischances of action which are naturally unfavorable to complete amity. Firmly determined that nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote a good understanding between the two nations, I yet must ask the attention of Congress to the actual occurrences on the border, that the lives and property of our citizens may be adequately protected and peace preserved.

The Cuban War.

Another year has passed without bringing to a close the protracted contest between the Spanish Government and the insurrection in the island of Cuba. While the United States has sedulously abstained from any intervention in this controversy, it is impossible not to feel that it is attended by incidents affecting the rights of American citizens, apart from the effect of the hostilities upon trade between the United States and Cuba. Their progress is inevitably accompanied by complaints, having more or less foundation, of searches, arrests, embargoes and oppressive taxes upon the property of American residents, and of unprovoked interference with American vessels and commerce. It is due to the Government of Spain to say that during the past year it has promptly disavowed and offered reparation for any unauthorized acts of unduly zealous subordinates whenever such acts have been brought to its attention. Nevertheless such occurrences can not but tend to excite feelings of annoyance, suspicion and resentment, which are greatly to be deprecated between the respective subjects and citizens of two friendly powers.

Venezuela.

Much delay, consequent upon accusations of fraud in some of the awards, has occurred in respect to the distribution of the limited amounts received from Venezuela, under the treaty of April 25, 1866, applicable to the awards of the joint commission created by that treaty. So long as these matters are pending in Congress the Executive cannot assume either to pass upon the questions presented, or to distribute the fund received. It is eminently desirable that definite legislative action should be taken, either deciding the awards to be final, or providing some method for a re-examination of the claims.

Southern American Nations.

Our relations with the republics of Central and South America and with the empire of Brazil have continued without serious change, further than the temporary interruption of diplomatic intercourse with Venezuela and with Guatemala. Amicable relations have already been fully restored with Venezuela, and it is not doubted that all grounds of misunderstanding with Guatemala will speedily be removed. From all these countries there are favorable indications of a disposition on the part of their Governments and people to reciprocate our efforts in the direction of increased commercial intercourse.

Samoa.

The Government of the Samoan islands has sent an envoy, in the person of its Secretary of State, to invite the Government of the United States to advise and protect their independence, to establish commercial relations with their people, and to assist them in their steps towards responsible and regular government. The inhabitants of these islands, having made considerable progress in Christian civilization and the development of trade, are doubtful of their ability to maintain peace and independence without the aid of some stronger power. The subject is deemed worthy of respectful attention, and the claims upon our assistance by this distant community will be carefully considered.

Foreign Commerce.

The long commercial depression in the United States has directed attention to the subject of the possible increase of our foreign trade and the method for its development, not only with Europe, but with other countries, and especially with the states and sovereignties of the Western hemisphere. Instructions from the Department of State were issued to the various diplomatic and Consular officers of the Government, asking them to devote attention to the question of methods by which trade between the respective countries of their official residences and the United States could be most judiciously forwarded. In obedience to the instructions, examinations and reports upon this subject have been made by many of these officers and transmitted to the department, and the same are submitted to the consideration of Congress.

National Finances.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances presents important questions for the action of Congress, upon some of which I have already remarked. The revenues of the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $269,000,586.62. The total expenditures for the same period were $238,660,208.93, leaving a surplus revenue of $30,340,577.69. This has substantially supplied the requirements of the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues of the current fiscal year are $265,500,000, and the estimated expenditures for the same period are $232,430,613.72. If these estimates prove to be correct, there will be a surplus revenue of $33,039,356.28, an amount nearly sufficient for the sinking fund for this year.

The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year are $269,250,000. It appears from the report that during the last fiscal year the revenues of the Government, compared with the previous year, have largely decreased. This decrease, amounting to the sum of $18,481,452.54, was mainly in customs duties, caused partly by a large falling off of the amount of imported dutiable goods, and partly by the general fall of prices in the markets of production of such articles as pay ad valorem taxes. While this is felt injurious in the diminution of the revenue, it has been accompanied with a very large increase of exportations. The total exports during the last fiscal year, including coin, have been $658,637,457, and the imports have been $492,097,540, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to the sum of $166,539,917, the beneficial effects of which extend to all branches of business.

Revenue.

The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year will impose upon Congress the duty of strictly limiting appropriations, including the requisite sum for the maintenance of the sinking fund within the aggregate estimate of the receipts, while the aggregate of taxes should not be increased. Amendments might be made to the Revenue laws that would, without diminishing the revenue, relieve the people from unnecessary burdens. A tax on tea and coffee is shown by the experience, not only of our own country, but of other countries, to be easily collected without loss by undervaluation or fraud, and largely borne in the country of production. A tax of 10 cents a pound on tea and 2 cents per pound on coffee would produce a revenue exceeding $12,000,000, and thus enable Congress to repeal a multitude of annoying taxes yielding a revenue not exceeding that sum. The internal-revenue system grew out of the necessities of the war, and most of the legislation imposing taxes upon domestic products under this system has been repealed. By the substitution of a tax on tea and coffee, all forms of internal taxation may be repealed, except that on whisky, spirits, tobacco and beer. Attention is also called to the necessity of enacting more vigorous laws for the punishment of frauds and smuggling. This can be best done by judicious provisions that will induce the disclosure of attempted fraud by undervaluation and smuggling. All revenue laws should be simple in their provisions, and easily understood. So far as practicable the rates of taxation should be in the form of specific duties, and not ad valorem, requiring the judgment of experienced men to ascertain values and exposing the revenue to the temptation of fraud.

Customs Abuses.

My attention has been called, during the recess of Congress, to the abuses existing in the collection of the customs, and strenuous efforts have been made for their correction by Executive orders. The recommendations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by a commission appointed to examine into the collection of customs duties at the port of New York contain many suggestions for the modification of the customs laws, to which the attention of Congress is invited.

Public Credit.

It is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the severe burdens caused by the war, the public faith with all creditors has been preserved, and as the result of this policy the public credit has continuously advanced, and public securities are regarded with the highest favor in the markets of the world. I trust that no act of the Government will cast a shadow upon its credit.

The Public Debt.

The progress of refunding the public debt has been rapid and satisfactory. Under the contract existing when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. were being rapidly sold, and within three months the aggregate sales of these bonds had reached the sum of $200,000,000. With my sanction, the Secretary of the Treasury entered into a new contract for the sale of 4-per-cent. bonds, and within thirty days after the popular subscription for such bonds was opened subscriptions were had amounting to $75,496,550, which were paid for within ninety days after the date of subscription. By this process, within but little more than one year, the annual interest on the public debt was reduced in the sum of $3,775,000.

Savings Funds.

I recommend that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into Government securities, as the best mode in which small savings may be well-secured and yield a moderate interest. It is an object of public policy to retain among our own people the securities of the United States. In this way our country is guarded against their sudden return from countries, caused by war or other disturbances, beyond our limits.

American Shipping.

The commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and especially the export of domestic productions, has of late years largely increased, but the greater portion of this trade is conducted in foreign vessels. The importance of enlarging our foreign trade, and especially by direct and speedy interchange with countries on this continent, cannot be over-estimated, and it is a matter of great moment that our own shipping interest should receive, to the utmost practical extent, the benefit of our commerce with other lands. These considerations are forcibly urged by all the large commercial cities of the country, and public attention is generally and wisely attracted to the solution of the problems they present. It is not doubted that Congress will take them up, in the broadest spirit of liberality, and respond to the public demand by practicable legislation upon this subject.

The Indian Wars.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed during the year, and has rendered very important service in repressing hostilities in the Indian country, and preserving peace and protecting life and property in the interior as well as along the Mexican border. A long and arduous campaign has been prosecuted, with final and complete success, against a portion of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians. A full account of this campaign will be found in the report of the General of the Army. It will be seen that in its course several battles were fought, in which a number of gallant officers and men lost their lives. I join with the Secretary of War and General of the Army in awarding to the officers and men employed in the long and toilsome pursuit and in the final capture of these Indians the honor and praise which are so justly their due.

The Labor Riots.

The very serious riots which occurred in several of the States in July last rendered necessary the employment of a considerable portion of the army, to preserve the peace and maintain order in the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois. These disturbances were so formidable as to defy the local and State authorities, and the National Executive was called upon, in the mode provided by the constitution and laws, to furnish military, and I am gratified to be able to state that the troops sent in response to these calls for aid in the suppression of domestic violence were able, by the influence of their presence in the disturbed regions, to preserve the peace and restore order without the use of force. In the discharge of this delicate and important duty both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage, and for their services deserve the thanks of the country.

The Rio Grande Troubles.

The border disturbances along the Rio Grande, in Texas, to which I have already referred, have rendered necessary the constant employment of a military force in that vicinity. A full report of all recent military operations in that quarter has been transmitted to the House of Representatives in answer to a resolution of that body, and it will not therefore be necessary to enter into details. I regret to say that these lawless incursions into our territory by armed bands from the Mexican side of the line, for the purpose of robbery, have been of frequent occurrence, and, in spite of the most vigorous efforts of the commander of our forces, the marauders have generally succeeded in escaping into Mexico with their plunder. In May last, I gave orders for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids, and the punishment of the guilty parties, as well as the recapture of the property stolen by them. Gen. Ord, commandant in Texas, was directed to invite the co-operation of the Mexican authorities in efforts to this end, and to assure them that I was anxious to avoid giving the least offense to Mexico. At the same time he was directed to give notice of my determination to put an end to the invasion of our territory by lawless bands, intent upon the plunder of our peaceful citizens, even if the effectual punishment of the outlaws should make the crossing of the border by our troops in their pursuit necessary. It is believed that this policy has had the effect to check, somewhat, these depredations, and that, with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier, and the establishment of several additional military posts along the Rio Grande, so as more effectually to guard that extensive border, peace may be preserved, and the lives and property of citizens, in Texas fully protected.

The Army.

Prior to the 1st day of July last the army was, in accordance with law, reduced to the maximum of 25,000 enlisted men, being a reduction of 2,500 below the force previously authorized. This reduction was made, as required by law, entirely from the infantry and artillery branches of the service, without any reduction of the cavalry.

Under the law, as it now stands, it is necessary that the cavalry regiments should be recruited to 100 men in each company for service on the Mexican and Indian frontiers. The necessary effect of this legislation is to reduce the infantry and artillery arms of the service below the number required for efficiency, and I concur with the Secretary of War in recommending that authority be given to recruit all companies of infantry to at least fifty men, and all batteries of artillery to at least seventy-five men, with power, in case of an emergency, to increase the former to 100 and the latter to 125 men each.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: First, that a provision be made for supplying to the army a more abundant and better supply of reading matter. Second, that early action be taken by Congress, looking to a complete revision and republication of the army regulations. Third, that section 1,258 of the Revised Statutes, limiting the number of officers on the retired list, be repealed. Fourth, that the claims arising under the act of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war, be taken from the offices of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission, or some other tribunal having more time and better facilities for their prompt investigation and decision than are possessed by these officers. Fifth, that Congress provide for an annuity fund for the families of deceased soldiers, as recommended by the Paymaster General of the army.

The Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that we have six squadrons now engaged in the protection of our commerce and other duties pertaining to naval service. The condition and operations of the department are also shown. The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $16,077,974.54. There are unpaid claims against the department, chargeable to the last year, which are presented to the consideration of Congress by the report of the Secretary. The estimates for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1878, are $16,233,254.40, exclusive of the sum of $2,314,231 submitted for new buildings, repairs and improvements at the several navy-yards. The appropriations for the present fiscal year, commencing July, 1877, are $13,592,932.90. The amount drawn from the treasury from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1877, is $5,343,037.40, of which there is estimated to be yet available $1,029,528.30, showing the amount of actual expenditure during the first four months of the present fiscal year to have been $4,313,509.10.

The Postal Service.

The report of the Postmaster General contains a full and clear statement of the condition of the Postoffice Department. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, including receipts from the money-order business and from official stamps and stamped envelopes amounted to the sum of $27,531,585.26. The additional sum, $7,013,000, was realized from appropriations from the general treasury for various purposes, making the receipts from all sources $34,544,885.26. The total expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to $33,486,322.44, leaving an excess of total receipts over total expenditures of $1,058,562.82, and an excess of total expenditures over ordinary receipts of $5,954,757.18. Deducting from the total receipts the sum of $63,261,841 received from international money orders of the preceding fiscal year, and deducting from the total expenditures the sum of $1,169,818.20 paid on liabilities incurred in previous fiscal years, the expenditures and receipts appertaining to the business of the last fiscal year were as follows: Expenditures, $32,322,504.24; receipts (ordinary from the money-order business and from official postage stamps), $27,468,323.42; excess of expenditures, $4,854,180.42.

Postoffice Department.

The ordinary revenues of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June 30, 1878, are estimated at an increase of 3 per cent. over those of 1877, making $29,034,098.28, and the expenditures for the same year are estimated at $36,427,771, leaving an estimated deficiency for 1878 of $7,393,392 02. The additional legislation recommended by the Postmaster General for improvements of the mail service and to protect the postal revenues from the abuses practiced under existing laws is respectfully commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

Judiciary.

The report of the Attorney General contains several suggestions as to the administration of justice, to which I invite your attention. The pressure of business in the Supreme Court and in certain Circuit Courts of the United States is now such that serious delays, to the great injury and even oppression of suitors, occur, and a remedy should be sought for this condition of affairs—whether it will be found in the plan briefly sketched in the report, of increasing the number of Judges of the Circuit Courts, and, by means of this addition to the judicial force, of creating an intermediate Court of Errors and Appeals, or whether some other mode can be devised for obviating the difficulties which now exist.

Indian Affairs.

I leave to your mature consideration the present condition of the Indian tribes on the territory of the United States, and our relations with them are fully set forth in the reports of the Secretary of Interior and the Commissioners of Indian Affairs. After a series of most deplorable conflicts, the successful termination of which, while reflecting honor upon the brave soldiers who accomplished it, cannot lessen our regret at the occurrences. We are now at peace with all the Indian tribes on our borders. To preserve that peace by a just and humane policy will be the object of my earnest endeavors. Whatever may be said of their character and savage propensities, of the difficulties of introducing among them the habits of civilized life, and the obstacles they have offered to the progress of settling in certain parts of the country, the Indians are certainly entitled to our sympathy and to a conscientious respect on our part for their claims upon our sense of justice. They were the aboriginal occupants of the land we now possess. They have been driven from place to place. The purchase money paid to them in some cases for what they called their own has still left them poor. In many instances, when they had settled down upon land assigned to them by compact, and begun to support themselves by their own labor, they were rudely jostled off and thrust into the wilderness again. Many, if not most, of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice upon our part, and the advance of the Indian in civilization has been slow, because the treatment they received did not permit it to be faster and more general. We cannot expect them to improve and to follow our guidance unless we keep faith with them in respecting the rights they possess, and unless, instead of depriving them of their opportunities, we lend them a helping hand. I cordially approve the policy regarding the management of Indian affairs outlined in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs. The faithful performance of our promises is the first condition of a good understanding with the Indians. I cannot too urgently recommend to Congress that a prompt and liberal provision be made for the conscientious fulfillment of all agreements entered into by the Government with the Indian tribes. To withhold the means necessary for the performance of a promise is always false economy, and is apt to prove disastrous in its consequences. Especial care is recommended to provide for the Indians settled on their reservations, cattle and agricultural implements to aid them in whatever efforts they may make to support themselves, and by the re-establishment and maintenance of schools to bring them under the control of civilized influences. I see no reason why Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having by their own labor supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, should not be admitted to the benefits of the homestead act and the privileges of citizenship; and I recommend the passage of a law to that effect. It will be an act of justice as well as a measure of encouragement. Earnest efforts are being made to purify the Indian service, so that every dollar appropriated by Congress shall redound to the benefit of the Indians intended to be benefited. These efforts will have my firm support. With an improved service and every possible encouragement held out to the Indians to better their condition, and to elevate themselves in the scale of civilization, we may hope to do, at the same time, a good work for them and for ourselves.

The Timber Thieves.

I invite the attention of Congress to the importance of the statements and suggestions by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the depredations committed upon the timber-lands of the United States, and the necessity for the preservation of the forests. It is believed that the measures taken in pursuance of the existing law to arrest these depredations will be entirely successful, if Congress, by an appropriation for that purpose, renders their continued enforcement possible. The experience of other nations teaches us that a country cannot be stripped of its forests with impunity, and we shall expose ourselves to the gravest consequences unless the wasteful and improvident manner in which the forests of the United States are destroyed be effectually checked. I earnestly recommend that the measures suggested by the Secretary of the Interior for the suppression of depredations on the public timber lands of the United States, for the selling of timber from the public lands, and for the preservation of the forests, be embodied in law, and that, considering the urgent necessity of enabling the people of certain States and Territories to purchase timber from the public lands in a legal manner, which at present they cannot do, such a law be passed without unavoidable delay.

Desert Lands.

I would also call the attention of Congress to the statements made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the disposition that might be made of the desert lands, not irrigated, west of the one hundredth (100th) meridian. These lands are practically unsalable under existing laws, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration, that a system of leasehold tenure would make them a source of profit to the United States, while at the same time legalizing the business of cattle-raising, which is at present carried on upon them.

Agriculture.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture contains the gratifying announcement of the extraordinary success which has rewarded the agricultural industry of the country for the past year. With the fair prices which obtain for the products of the soil, especially for the surplus which our people have to export, we may confidently turn to this as the most important of all our resources for the revival of the depressed industries of the country. The report shows our agricultural progress during the year, and contains a statement of the work done by this department for the advancement of the agricultural industry upon which the prosperity of our people so largely depends. Matters of information are included, of great interest to all who seek, by the experience of others, to improve their own methods of cultivation. The efforts of the department to increase the production of important articles of consumption will, it is hoped, improve the demand for labor and advance the business of the country, and eventually result in saving some of the many millions that are now annually paid to foreign nations for sugar and other staple products, which habitual use has made necessary in our domestic every-day life.

Centennial Board.

The board, on behalf of the United States executive departments at the International Exposition of 1876, has concluded its labors. The final report of the board was transmitted to Congress at the last session. As these papers are understood to contain interesting and valuable information, and will constitute the only report emanating from the Government on the subject of the exhibition, I invite attention to the matter, and recommend that the report be published for general information.

District of Columbia.

Congress is empowered by the constitution with the authority of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, in which the seat of the Government of the nation is located. The interests of the District having no direct representation in Congress, are entitled to especial consideration and care at the hands of the General Government. The capital of the United States belongs to the nation, and it is natural that the American people should take pride in the seat of their National Government, and desire it to be an ornament to the country. Much has been done to render it healthful, convenient and attractive, but much remains to be done, which its permanent inhabitants are not able and ought not to be expected to do. To impose upon them a large proportion of the cost required for public improvements, which are in a great measure planned and executed for the convenience of the Government and of the many thousands of visitors from all parts of the country who temporarily reside in the capital of the nation, is an evident injustice. Your attention is invited to the suggestion of the Commissioners and of the Board of Health for the organization of a Board of Charities to have supervision and control of the disbursement of all moneys for charitable purposes from the District treasury.

I desire also to ask your especial attention to the need of adding to the efficiency of the public schools of the District by supplemental aid from the national treasury. This is especially just since so large a number of those attending schools are children of employes of the Government.

I earnestly commend to your care the interest of the people of the District who are so intimately associated with the Government establishment, and to whose enterprise the good order and attractiveness of the Capital are largely due, and I ask your attention to the request of the Commissioners for legislation in behalf of the interests intrusted to their care. The appropriations asked for the care of reservations belonging to the Government within the city by the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, are also commended to your favorable consideration.

The Washington Monument.

The report of the joint commission created by the act approved August 2, 1876, an act providing for the completion of the Washington monument, is also herewith transmitted, with accompanying documents. The board of engineer officers detailed to examine the monument in compliance with the second section of the act, have reported that the foundation is insufficient. No authority exists for making the expenditures necessary to secure its stability. I therefore recommend that the commission be authorized to expend such portion of the sum appropriated by the act as may be necessary for the purpose. The present unfinished condition of the monument, begun so long ago, is a reproach to the nation. It cannot be doubted that the patriotic sense of the country will mainly respond to such prompt provision as may be made for its completion at an early day, and I urge upon Congress the propriety and necessity of immediate legislation for this purpose.

Public Education.

The wisdom of legislation upon the part of Congress in aid of the States for the education of the whole people in those branches of study which are taught in the common schools of the country, is no longer a question. The intelligent judgment of the country goes still further, regarding it as also both constitutional and expedient for the General Government to extend to technical and higher education such aid as is deemed essential to the general welfare, and to our due prominence among the enlightened and cultured nations of the world. The ultimate settlement of all questions of the future, whether of administration or finance, or of true nationality of sentiment, depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is vain to hope for the success of a free government without the means of insuring the intelligence of those who are the source of power. No less than one-seventh of the entire voting population of our country are yet unable to read and write. It is encouraging to observe, in connection with the growth of fraternal feeling in those States in which slavery formerly existed, evidences of increasing interest in universal education, and I shall be glad to give my approval to any appropriate measures which may be enacted by Congress for the purpose of supplementing, with national aid, the local systems of education in these States and in all the States; and, having already invited your attention to the needs of the District of Columbia with respect to its public-school system, I here add that I believe it desirable, not so much with reference to the local wants of the District, but the great and lasting benefit of the entire country, that this system should be crowned with a university in all respects in keeping with the National Capital, and thereby realize the cherished hopes of Washington on this subject.

I also earnestly commend the request of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, that an adequate appropriation be made for the replenishment and conduct of a national museum under their supervision.

And So Forth.

The request of providing for the preservation and growth of the library of Congress is also one of national importance. As the depository of copyright publications and records, this library has outgrown the provisions for its accommodation, and the erection, on such site as the judgment of Congress may approve, of a fire-proof library building, to preserve the treasures and enlarge the usefulness of this valuable collection, is recommended. I recommend also such legislation as will render available and efficient for the purpose of instruction, so far as is consistent with the public service, the cabinets or museums of invention, of surgery, of education, of agriculture and other collections, the property of the national Government. The capital of the nation should be something more than a mere political center. We should avail ourselves of all the opportunities which Providence has here placed at our command to enhance the general intelligence of the people and increase the conditions most favorable to the success and perpetuity of our institutions.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

December 3, 1877.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of Secretary Sherman.

The annual report of Secretary Sherman is a voluminous paper, and we have only room for a brief condensation of the arguments and statements. The Secretary says the total ordinary receipts of the year ending June 30, 1877, were $269,000,586.62; expenditures, $238,660,008 93, leaving a surplus revenue of $30,340,577.69. The net decrease of revenue, as compared with last year, was $18,481,425.54. There was an increase, however, in internal revenue, whisky and tobacco.

The first recommendation calculated to arrest attention is to the effect that Congress ought to supplement, by appropriate legislation or joint resolution, the Secretary's own assurance that the bonds will be paid, interest and principal, in gold coin, and not simply in coin. The next suggestion is that he be authorized to sell bonds either for coin or for its equivalent in United States notes, for the greater convenience of the general public, especially those living at a distance from any place where gold coin is to be found for sale.

In regard to resumption, the Secretary is positive that no new legislation is required. He virtually pledges himself to make greenbacks worth their face inside of thirteen months if left alone. He does not propose to retire from circulation the greenbacks, except so much as may be in excess of $300,000,000. He estimates that $100,000,000 in gold will be coin enough to keep that much paper money at par.

The Secretary sets forth the advantages of the national-bank system, which we pass by.

Upon the subject of savings banks the Secretary says:

"The attention of Congress is called to the great value to our fellow-citizens of the organization of some plan for the collection, safe-keeping and profitable employment of small deposits by the people. How far this can be done without trenching upon the proper functions of the State Governments is a question of difficulty; yet it is important to secure, if possible, a general system throughout the United States. This can hardly be effected by the organization of a multitude of savings banks, depending upon the fidelity, integrity and skill of their officers, but the beneficial object of such banks might be secured by authorizing the deposit of small sums with any postal money-order office in the United States, and the issue of Government certificates, convertible on demand of the holder into 4-per-cent. bonds of the United States of such character, description and amount as will enable and induce prudent persons to convert their earnings into a public security of stable value. The money thus received could be employed in the redemption of outstanding bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. By some such system it is believed that the great body of our public debt, reduced to its smallest possible burden, could be distributed among our own people. With a slight modification of existing law this beneficial result would be secured."

Several of the subjects discussed relate to the mere mechanism of the Treasury Department, or to matters of comparatively trivial importance. The only remaining subject of special interest and vital to the general welfare comes under the head of coins and coinage. As the law now stands, silver coin for fractional currency shall be issued to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000 for an equal amount of legal-tender notes, and the aggregate of such fractional silver outstanding shall not exceed $50,000,000. The Secretary recommends the removal of the restriction upon the amount of legal tender that may be exchanged for such silver believing that the law of supply and demand can be trusted to regulate the matter. Trade dollars to the amount of $30,710,400 have been coined. In the exercise of his lawful discretion in the premises, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the suspension of the coinage of that anomalous piece of money, and in case another silver dollar is authorized he suggests that the trade dollar be discontinued. Having disposed of the preliminary matters of coinage, the Secretary enters upon an elaborate discussion of the question of remonetizing silver. Upon this subject he says:

"The question of the issue of a silver dollar for circulation as money has been much discussed and carefully examined by a commission organized by Congress, which has recommended the coinage of the old silver dollar. With such legislative provision as will maintain its current value at par with gold, its issue is respectfully recommended. A gold coin of the denomination of one dollar is too small for convenient circulation, while such a coin in silver would be convenient for a multitude of daily transactions, and is in a form to satisfy the natural instinct of hoarding.

"Of the metals, silver is of most general use for coinage. It is a part of every system of coinage, even in countries where gold is the sole legal standard. It best measures the common wants of life, but, from its weight and bulk, is not a convenient medium in the larger exchanges of commerce. Its production is reasonably steady in amount. The relative market value of silver and gold is far more stable than that of any other two commodities—still it does vary. It is not in the power of human law to prevent the variation. This inherent difficulty has compelled all nations to adopt one or the other as the sole standard of value, or to authorize an alternative standard of either, or to coin both metals at an arbitrary standard, and to maintain one at par with the other by limiting its amount and legal-tender quality, and receiving or redeeming it at par with the other.

"The importance of gold as the standard of value is conceded by all. Since 1834 it has been practically the sole coin standard of the United States, and since 1815 has been the sole standard of Great Britain. Germany has recently adopted the same standard. France and other Latin nations have suspended the coinage of silver, and, it is supposed, will gradually either adopt the sole standard of gold or provide for the convertibility of silver coin, on the demand of the holder, into gold coin.

"In the United States, several experiments have been made with the view of retaining both gold and silver in circulation. The Second Congress undertook to establish a ratio of fifteen of silver to one of gold, with free coinage of both metals. By this ratio gold was undervalued, as one ounce of gold was worth more in the markets of the world than fifteen ounces of silver, and gold, therefore, was exported. To correct this, in 1837, the ratio was fixed at sixteen to one, but sixteen ounces of silver were worth in the market more than one ounce of gold, so that silver was demonetized.

"It is urged that the free coinage of silver in the United States will restore its market value to that of gold. Market value is fixed by the world, and not by the United States alone, and is affected by the whole mass of silver in the world. As the enormous and continuous demand for silver in Asia has not prevented the fall in silver, it is not likely that the limited demand for silver coin in this country, where paper money is now and will be the chief medium of exchange, will cause any considerable advance in its value. This advance, if any, will be secured by the demand for silver bullion for coin to be issued by and for the United States, as well as if it were issued for the benefit of the holder of the bullion. If the financial condition of our country is so grievous that we must at every hazard have a cheaper dollar, in order to lessen the burden of debts already contracted, it is far better, rather than to adopt the single standard of silver, to boldly reduce the number of grains in the gold dollar, or to abandon and retrace all efforts to make United States notes equal to coin. Either expedient will do greater harm to the public at large than any possible benefit to the debtors.

"The free coinage of silver will also impair the pledge made of the customs duties, by the act of February, 1862, for the payment of the interest of the public debt. The policy thus far adhered to, of collecting these duties in gold coin, has been the chief cause of upholding and advancing the public credit, and making it possible to lessen the burden of interest by the process of refunding.

"The Secretary believes that all the beneficial results hoped for from a liberal issue of silver coin can be secured by issuing this coin, in pursuance of the general policy of the act of 1853, in exchange for United States notes, coined from bullion purchased in the open market by the United States, and maintaining it by redemption, or otherwise, at par with gold coin. It could be made a legal tender for such sums and on such contracts as would secure to it the most general circulation. It could be easily redeemed in United States notes and gold coin, and only reissued when demanded for public convenience."

THE NAVY.

Secretary Thompson's Report.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report, says: "The appropriations available for the present fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1877, are $13,592,932. The whole amount drawn from the treasury from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1877, is $5,343,037. Of this amount there is estimated to have been in the hands of the Paymasters and agents of the Government on Nov. 1, 1877, $876,528, besides $152,000 refunded, making a total of $1,029,528, which, deducted from the amount drawn, will show the actual expenditure from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1877, to have been $4,313,509. The estimates for the present fiscal year are $16,233,234, exclusive of $2,314,231 submitted for new buildings, repairs and improvements at several navy-yards. In the report of the Secretary of the Navy Nov. 29, 1876, the estimated amount for the pay of the navy for the present fiscal year was $7,300,000, the computation being based upon the number of officers and men borne upon the register. Congress, however, by the act of March 3, 1877, appropriated only $6,600,000, or $700,000 less than the estimate. This will necessarily produce a deficiency at the end of the fiscal year, unless Congress shall appropriate the amount, the payment of which to officers and men is so fixed by law that it can not be evaded. The amount appropriated for the deficiency at the extra session of Congress had reference only to the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1877, and was based upon the amount ascertained to be due upon the books of the Fourth Auditor's office, whereas the deficiency here referred to is estimated for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1878."

A Noble Pair of Brothers.

In the town of Wells, Me., there are two brothers, one 77, the other 72 years of age, weighing nearly 500 pounds and measuring in height about twelve feet six inches combined, living about four miles from North Berwick, in the vicinity of Bragdon & West's mill. What is remarkable about these two men is that they were born in the house they now live in, and never went away from home. Both are married and have families. They have always lived on this place, and never divided any property, never kept any accounts, never quarreled, never had any hard words or disagreements. The farm contains upward of 500 acres of land, over 350 of which are heavily timbered. Their timber and wood tract is nearly a mile square, extending from their house, which sets isolated and in from the main road, back to the Boston and Maine track. There are hundreds of trees upward of a hundred feet high, and some of which measure from four to five feet in diameter at the butt. There are no such trees in this section of Maine as are owned by "Jack & Oliver," as they are known far and near. Their children, when they go to the store for goods, say to the merchant: "Charge to father." "Well, who is father?" "Why, Jack & Oliver."

A Boy Miner.

In the town of Auburn, Ore., gold diggings have been found under very peculiar circumstances. A boy had been fitted out by his father with the implements of mining, and set to work near the roadside, merely for amusement and to give the youngster something to keep him out of mischief. The ground was staked out formally in mining style, and some waste water was turned into sluices so as to wash the dirt. The boy worked for a few days faithfully, and, to everybody's surprise, at last panned out a small quantity of gold dust. Laborers were then employed, and the work was deepened and extended, gold continuing to be found, at last accounts, in profitable quantities.

THE tax valuation of North Carolina has increased from $120,916,219 in 1870 to $148,564,557 in 1877.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1877.

ON TUESDAY, without a division, the House passed a bill abolishing the iron-clad oath; also a bill removing the disqualifications of ex-rebels as jurors.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS refuses to send Patterson home for trial. He voted for the admission of Kellogg, and his Republican colleagues in the Senate may want further votes.

Now that Kellogg has been seated by the vote of Patterson will Senator Edmunds take early occasion to offer anew that resolution of investigation? Or did that vote condone all offenses?

CONGRESS opened in regular session on Monday at 12 m., and the President's message was received and read in both Senate and House, after which the Senate adjourned until Thursday. The House has held daily sessions.

THE President declares in favor of a National University to be located at Washington. In which event Congressmen ought to be required to matriculate and take a full course before entering upon duty at the capitol.

THE Senate did n't reach a vote on Gen. Baxter, of Tennessee, nominated to succeed the late Judge Emmons of this circuit, and he must run the gauntlet at the regular session: unless the President shall send in another name.

FITZSIMMONS, nominated to be Marshall of Georgia, was confirmed by a vote of 23 to 19. But three Republican Senators—Conover, Matthews, and Patterson—voted in his favor. He received the unanimous vote of the Independent party (Judge Davis).

AT THE last Gen. Harlan was confirmed as Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court,—the motion to reconsider the vote of confirmation having died with the session. It is expected that he will take his seat on the bench on Monday next.

GARFIELD, of Ohio, evidently holds a grudge against the President, because of that officer's failure to secure his election as Speaker,—the promised reward for getting out of the way of brother-in-law Matthews in that senatorial contest,—and so he called upon the Republicans of the House to vote down a resolution commending him (the President) for taking the troops away from the throats of the people of Louisiana and South Carolina.

PERSONALLY we don't know ex-Controller Garfield, of Detroit, and therefore have no animosity against him Nevertheless we feel it our duty to say that the consideration and generosity which he has received at the hands of the Detroit authorities can be nothing less than a reward offered for embezzlement in that and other cities. Is compromising an embezzlement—especially after complaint and arrest—any less compounding a felony than "settling" with a burglar or petty thief and turning him loose upon the community to ply his vocation in other neighborhoods?

THE Jackson *Citizen*, discussing the admission of Kellogg to the Senate, says: "The decision has a broader application than a mere personal determination of Kellogg's claim. It means that the Packard government was the lawful government of Louisiana; that its overthrow was wrong; that the proceedings which consummated that wrong, however effectual, were not justifiable; and that the Nicholl's government which exists to-day has not a rightful title." If our cotemporary is correct the admission of Kellogg means a rebuke to the President for removing the troops from the Louisiana capitol, causing the immediate downfall of the Packard government. Yet Stanley Mattnews voted for the admission of Kellogg. What won't Matthews do?

THE first annual message of President Hayes will be found in this ARGUS. It isn't liked by the radical Republicans who see power and the control of the government machinery slipping from their hands through the pacification of the South; nor by the old party leaders who imagine that they own the offices and the officers, and have both the right to name them and direct their movements; nor by the anti-resumptionists, greenbackers, silver bullion nabobs, or general advocates of the "cheap money" delusion, and so we incline to approve it. Fewer words would have given clearness in some paragraphs and added strength to others; but then one must n't expect everything,—especialy from an 8 by 7 President whose own political friends(?) are barking at his every utterance having the least political significance.

STATE NEWS BREVITIES.

The friends of the late Jesse Crowell, of Albion have taken the initiatory step toward procuring a monument to his memory: a public meeting and a resolution.

In clearing away the rubbish where a barn was burned in Concord the other day, human bones were found in the ashes, and it is supposed that the barn was accidentally fired by a tramp, who perished in the flames.

Number of deaths in Detroit during November, 160.

Last Saturday forenoon Henry W. Blackman, of Royal Oak, Oakland County, shot and killed his mother and sister, and set fire to both house and barn. Neighbors arrived in time to save the house. Family quarrels.

Gov. Croswell has appointed Hiram B. Thayer, of Plymouth, Auditor of Wayne County, *vice* Limbocker, deceased.

Four years in the State prison for horse stealing: that is what Judge Hawes, at Kalamazoo, gave Charles Mills on Monday last.

At the coming January session of the Ingham County Board of Supervisors the question of moving the county seat from Mason to Lansing is to be fought out.

November 30 the muster roll of the State prison at Jackson counted up 826, an increase of 26 during the month. Washtenaw County contributed 4.

Lawrence Barrett was the star at the Detroit Opera House last week: this week Fannie Davenport is the attraction.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

A common school education is very generally regarded as a necessary instrumentality to fit the people for self-government and the proper exercise of the elective franchise. In that view of the case, common schools may properly be regarded as forming a necessary element of Republican government; and therefore they should be under the control of the government, be regulated by law, and supported by taxation and public funds. That reasoning does not apply to schools that teach sectarian doctrines and dogmas, nor to professional schools, colleges and the higher seminaries of learning, which are not designed to fit men for common industry and self-government, but for the higher walks and employments of life. It is grossly unjust to tax any set of men to support schools that teach creeds and doctrines and a system of philosophy, or views of government, which they believe to be false or unsound. Hence our public schools, supported by taxation or public funds, are strictly non-sectarian in their character and teaching; and there are a few State colleges and universities of the same non-sectarian character, of which the University of Michigan is in the first rank. But nearly all the colleges and universities, and all the theological seminaries, are of a sectarian character—each religious sect establishing, supporting, and as a general rule patronizing, its own institutions.

Education tends to expand and discipline the mind, to make industry more effective, to elevate the ideas, refine the manners, and improve the general condition of a people; but many of the American people have attributed to an education in schools influences and merits which it does not possess. Many have supposed that general education would prove almost a sovereign remedy for crime, and for poverty also. The history of our criminal jurisprudence and State prisons shows that education changes the character of crime and lessens the number of highway robberies and murders, assaults and batteries and other crimes against the person; but actually increases frauds and forgeries, embezzlements and every species of swindling, and also burglaries and conspiracies of various kinds. All those classes of crimes are generally committed by educated men, and more by public officers, and officers and employés of railroads, banks, insurance companies, and other corporations, than by any other class of persons. Burglary has become a science, as well as a practical art, and is generally committed by gangs of conspirators, who travel from city to city, their operations being managed and directed by educated men.

All the professions, all classes of officers, and all classes of persons who fill or have filled the higher employments of life, are represented in our State prisons—and in much larger numbers in proportian to their whole number, than the laboring classes. An industrial education, and habits of industry and frugality, are more effective than an education at the schools, to prevent and lessen crime.

Colleges and academies were established at an early day in the Colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, New York and Virginia; and at a later day in other Colonies. A system of common schools, for the education of all the children and youth of the Colony, was established by law in Massachusetts in the year 1647; and very soon afterward in Connecticut and New Hampshire, and all the New England States, except Rhode Island. After the formation of the Federal Government laws were enacted by the States of New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, under which common schools were established and maintained in those States; and afterwards the system was extended to Ohio and other new States, until the system was so extended as to offer the means of a common school education to all the children and youth of the then free States; and since the close of the great rebellion and civil war, and the emancipation of the slaves, the system has been very generally adopted in the Southern States, and the means of a common school education extended to nearly all the colored as well as the white children and youth in those States.

Our schools, system of education, and modes of instruction, have been brought to a high state of perfection. The discipline of the schools is also generally good, but less perfect than the teaching. There is more laxity of discipline in the colleges than in the common schools; and better discipline in the graded and high schools than in either of the other classes. The hazing system, and the rowdyism growing out of it, have been discreditable to many American colleges. But the great defect is in family government and discipline. The opinion is generally entertained by our youth, and has become pretty common among parents, that boys and girls in their teens should be treated as young gentlemen and ladies, and be allowed to follow their own inclinations—without much parental government or restraint. This defect of family government is much greater and more prevalent in cities than in the country. It arises largely from the want of employment at home, for children, in cities and villages—there being no such want of employment on the farms, in the country. Want of employment is the mother of waywardness and dissipation, vice and crime.

With the advantages of common school libraries as well as schools, and the best system of instruction which the world has ever known, the almost entire want in most families, of government, discipline and industry, leaves city and village children and youth subject to dangerous social inflaences, and to the corrupting tendencies and influences of cheap novels and romances, and the frivolous and demoralizing matters and stories published in newspapers and other periodicals, which tend to unfit the mind for regular industry, and the sober and rational pursuits of life. Both males and females imbibe the idea, that when educated, they can live by their wits,—by trade and traffic, or by professional life and office, without manual labor, or much labor of any kind, or much economy. They all expect to attain high stations in life, and that wealth will roll in upon them, without much effort on their part. The colored people have entertained the same idea,—that if their children were educated it would raise their social position to an equality with the whites, and relieve them from the necessity of much manual labor, and from the drudgery of servants. How sadly they have been disappointed! How few of the best educated persons attain the rank and position which they expected in early life!

The higher the positions which men attain, the greater and more numerous are the temptations which beset them; the more their ambition is stimulated; the more they are likely to acquire habits of extravagance and prodigality; and the greater the danger that they will be tempted into what may be properly termed hazardous and gambling speculations, or fraudulent schemes and operations to make money, and be finally drawn into crime. Public officers are often tempted to take bribes; which are frequently dignified with the name of presents. When a man in public life accepts presents, he sacrifices his independence and subjects himself to obligations to persons wanting office or official favors, which will soon undermine and destroy his honesty and uprightness as an officer.

Crime is an evil which cannot be prevented by schools and seminaries of learning. Though crime is terribly prevalent in our country, the fault is not in the schools, nor in our system of education; but in human selfishness and ambition, which become greater and more intensified as the mind is developed. Nor is the fault in the discipline, nor in the want of discipline of the schools; but in the want and defects of family government and discipline, which, instead of restraining and training up children to habits of industry and economy, very generally leaves them to run wild when out of school, and to grow up in habits of indolence and prodigality. The fault is in the weakness and inefficiency of family government, and in the state of society and of public opinion, which looks with too much leniency upon extravagance and prodigality, waywardness and vice, fraud and bankruptcy, and crime also. Much of the crime has its source in our system of partisan politics, and much of it results from the corrupting tendency of a large portion of the literature of the day. None of it can be properly charged to our system of public schools.

The schools are not, and cannot be made, substitutes for law, a police, and tribunals for the administration of justice. An industrial education, with proper moral and religious instruction, will reduce vice and crime to a minimum; but it is impossible to repress and entirely prevent either crime or vice. It cannot be done by the schools, nor by any system of education. No moral or religious instruction, without the restraining power of law and the administration of justice, has much influence upon great numbers of persons, who are tempted and inclined to the commission of crime. Large classes of persons can be restrained only by the police and the fear of punishment.

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1674w2 W. ACTION, GEO. WALKER.

FINE JOB PRINTING done at the ARGUS OFFICE.

NEW TEA STORE.

Japan Tea at 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per lb, all the very best imported at 70c per lb.

Gunpowder Tea at 60c and 80c per lb., and the very best imported at $1.00 a pound.
Young Hyson at 40c, 50c and 60c, and the best imported at 80c per lb.
Oolong Tea at 35c, 50c, 60, and 70c per lb.
Imperial Tea at 30c, 40c, and 50c per lb.
Twankey Tea at 20c, 25c, and 30c per lb.

COFFEES AND SPICES,

of our own roasting and grinding, at greatly reduced prices.

Give us a Call and be Convinced.

J. W. HANGSTERFER & CO.,
30 & 32 South Main St., Ann Arbor.

1639m6

A BANKRUPT

STOCK OF

HARDWARE!

WILL BE SOLD

Without Regard to Cost

At the ol stand of

L. C. RISDON,

No. 31 South Main St., Ann Arbor.

NOW IS THE TIME

—FOR—

CASH BUYERS

To lay n their Winter supply of

STOVES

And Hardware of every Description.

ALL THOSE INTENDING TO BUILD ANOTHER YEAR, CAN NOW BUY THEIR DOOR TRIMMINGS AND OTHER HARDWARE CHEAP!

1652m3

IF YOU ARE TIRED OF

Big Gas Bills!

GET ONE OF OUR NATIONAL GAS WORKS AND MAKE YOUR OWN

GAS FOR 75 cts PER 1,000 ft.

If you have use for a Large Amount of Gas, write to us for the particulars of the way in which you can have a

GAS WORKS FOR NOTHING!

National Gas Works Erection Co., Detroit.

56 & 58 Bates St.

H. FRANK, Superintendent. 1659

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

FOR SALE.

FOUR VERY FINE

Thoroughbred Suffolk Boars,

SIX MONTHS OLD.

Delhi Mills, Oct. 20, 1877.

1658w3* WM. W. TUBBS.

Useful Christmas Presents.

MAKE AN EARLY SELECTION.

MACK & SCHMID

ARE NOW RECEIVING FOR THE WINTER AND HOLIDAY TRADE THE PREVAILING STYLES OE

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

Velvet and Matelasse Cloakings, Trimmings and Fringes. Tasteful styles of **Beaver and Matelasse Cloaks,** Paisley, Beaver and Velvet Shawls. Novelties in **Ladies' Ties,** fancy Bows, Buttons, Ribbons, Neck Ruchings, Collars and Cuffs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Lace, Hem-stitched, Initial and fancy embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, white and colored Napkins, Towels, Table Covers, Damask, **Quilts, Wool Knit Goods,** Jackets, Underwear, and an elegant line of **Hosiery and Gloves.** In fact, **Our stock was never so large or our prices as low.** We offer special bargains in **BLACK SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES,** and great drives in **DOMESTIC GOODS,** Prints, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Flannels, Blankets, and Cassimeres.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY!

In all kinds of Dry Goods.

Just opened 100 Cases of Fall Goods purchased at a tremendous sacrifice FOR CASH!

LADIES

Please observe a few of our prices:

30 pieces low-priced Dress Goods, assorted styles, at 10, 12, and 15c.

15 pieces COLORED SERGES, at 20c., worth 25c.

20 pieces **Brocaded Dress Goods,** latest styles, all colors, at 25c., worth 30c.

10 pieces Costume Cloth and Matelasse Debege, at 35 and 40c., worth 60c.

10 pieces **MOHAIR REPELLANT,** two yards wide, **AT $1.40, WORTH $2.**

20 pieces **Pure Mohairs, at 37 and 50c.**

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, at 20, 25, 30, and 37c.

BLACK CASHMERES, DOUBLE WIDTH, AT 50c. All other widths of Black Cashmeres, in medium and heavy weights, and every quality, from 75c. to $2.00 per yard.

Seal Brown, Navy Blue, and Dark Green Cashmeres, at 60, 75, 90, and $1.

☞ We have taken great pains to procure the best make of **BLACK HENRIETTA, for mourning,** and now offer a full line of silk warps at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75 per yard; and also Black Tamise, Bombazines, Empress, and Australia Crepes, much lower than last season's prices.

To our stock of BLACK SILKS we invite particular attention. Millard's, Ponsons, Cashmere Finish, Guinets, Cheney's American Silks—goods recommended by the best trade. Also a fine grade of Black Gros Grain Silks, from auction, at 75c, $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 per yard. Every one who examines the goods are surprised at the prices and quality.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS!

Black Cashmere Shawls, at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, and $5.00. **Double Black Cashmere Shawls,** at $7.00, $8.00, $8.50, and $9.00. A full line of **Plaid Shawls,** new designs for winter, at $4.50 and $5.00. **Double Plaid Shawls,** at $6.00, $7.00, and $8.00. **Paisley Shawls,** at $8.00, $10.00, and $12.00.

☞ Examine our "PEARL SHIRT"—*the best in America for* $1.00—made from Wamsutta muslin and 1,800 linen.

We have the largest stock of all kinds of Yarns in the city.

100 pieces **Hamburgh Edgings and Insertings,** at 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 18, and 20c. A full line of **Black Silk and Worsted Fringes,** very cheap.

Our stock of Flannels, Woolens, Blankets, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Denims, Towelings, Bed Spreads, Laces, Velvets, Cloakings, Table Linens, Napkins, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Hollands, Curtains, White Goods, Notions, Prints, and Domestic goods are cheaper than at any other house in the city.

☞ *KID GLOVES, IN ALL COLORS AND PRICES.*

As we buy large quantities directly of first hands, wholly for cash, we feel confident that our facilities for guaranteeing the "LOWEST PRICES" are unequaled, and while offering you the largest stock in the city to select from, we ask your attention to the same, with the assurance that an inspection cannot but result to your benefit.

Thanking you for past favors, and requesting a continuance of the same, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

BACH & ABEL.

FALL OF 1877!

NEW CARPETS

—AND—

OIL CLOTHS,

JUST RECEIVED.

WINES & WORDEN.

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.

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, BUCKWHEAT 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. 1561

PRICE OF LIME REDUCED.

Ohio lime will hereafter be sold at wholesale at *my lime room, in this city,* at 35 cents, and Monroe lime at 30 cents per bushel.

Ann Arbor, October 30, 1877.

Wood Wanted!

IN EXCHANGE FOR

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Robes, Blankets, etc.

J. VOLLAND.

THE HEALTH LIFT.

A THOROUGH GYMNASTIC SYSTEM FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IN TEN MINUTES ONCE A DAY.

The Health Lift is a

Scientific System OF EXERCISE.

For the attainment and preservation of Health.

It is the best means of

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT.

IT IS THE SIMPLEST, SAFEST AND MOST EFFICIENT MODE OF TAKING ALL NEEDED EXECISE.

In the brief space of ten minutes all the muscles are gradually, thoroughly, and symmetrically brought into action Concentrated exercise for the busy and sedentary.

ANN ARBOR OFFICE AND PARLORS,
11 East Huron S South of Court House

A DOLLAR SAVED

IS A DOLLAR EARNED!

NEW GOODS!

And prices LOWER THAN EVER.

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

LINE OF TEAS,

All of the new crop—including

Gunpowders, Imperials, Young Hysons, Hysons, Japans, Oolongs, Formosas, Congous, Souchongs, and Twankays,

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

SUGARS, SYRUPS

AND MOLASSES,

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

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES

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

EDWARD DUFFY.

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

☞ Highest cash price paid for all farm produce. ☜

Thorough - Bred Pigs

AT HALF PRICE!

E. B. HALL having assumed the interests in the piggery intended for his brothers in school, wants a partner, or will reduce his stock, by selling for a few weeks, the finest strains of Essex, Suffolk, Poland China, and Berkshire jilts and sows just being bred for one half the prices of other good breeders. First time you are in town come to Woodside—Baldwin—farm, examine the stock and prices.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 1, 1877. 1659w6*

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.

CALL

AND SEE THE

JACKSON TRUSS ROD WAGON

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

M. ROGERS'.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1877.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

— The weather has been mized for a week.

— Ann Arbor has a daily paper: the *Times*.

— Bach & Abel will have a holiday ad. next week.

— If you want a thriving holiday trade advertise in the ARGUS.

Alderman Cate, of the First ward, has been confined to his house about three months.

— Van Riper reported 130 inmates of the poor house December 1. Nearly all the rooms "taken."

— Alderman Page, of the Sixth ward, has resigned. Cause: the repeal of the saloon license ordinance.

— D. L. Gates, of the Fifth ward, has contracted to do the necessary filling inside the Court House walls for $295.

— The chief of police was discovered on Wednesday making himself useful: cleaning the mud from the street crossings.

— The High School has opened so full the present term that a division of classes and a new teacher, on full time, is found necessary.

— A "glorious" pioneer meeting is reported at Saline on Wednesday, but the proceedings came to hand after our columns were more than full.

— Loren Mills has returned from an absence of several months in Minnesota, Missouri, and Kansas, and looks hale and hearty for a man of his years

— City Treasurer Terry is now gathering in the taxes for 1877—State, county, city, and school. Those who pay before January 1 will get a discount of one per cent.

— Of the 154 students in the Agricultural College for the year just closed, but one was catalogued as from Washtenaw County, George M. Davison, Ann Arbor, a "special."

— The *Commercial* says that the Ypsilanti Home Association—a twenty years old charitable institution—spent $544.61 in relieving the poor during its fiscal year just closed.

— By order of the Common Council, Mayor Cramer has offered $25 reward for evidence which will convict the malicious night prowlers who engage in smashing, and otherwise interfering with, the street lamps.

— On Thanksgiving day fire damaged a house in the Sixth ward, on Ingalls street, owned by Miss F. Rogers, to the extent of some $40. It originated in a wood box in a student's room. A narrow escape.

— Lavina Roath, aged 79 years, a maiden lady residing in this city during the past forty years, died on Wednesday evening. A funeral service will be held in the lecture room of the Congregational Church this (Friday) forenoon at 11 o'clock.

— "East Saginaw has a tobacco chewing dog," says an exchange itemizer. What of it? Ann Arbor has a heap of small boys,—very small boys,—any one of whom can liberally discount any Saginaw "tobacco chewing dog," and then beat the animal in the match.

— Messrs. Hamilton and Waldron, of the Executive Committee of the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad Company, are engaged in taking notes in payment of those railroad aid subscriptions. They are made payable thirty days after the cars shall commence running between Toledo and this city.

— Inspector General Heath inspected Company A on Tuesday evening, and we are told complimented the Company in warm terms, saying that it stood second to no company in the State, and that arms, uniforms, etc., were in the best condition he ever saw arms and uniforms which had been used so long. Whereat the Captain and all the boys are happy.

— The article on "Schools and Education" is from a new edition of a work on "American Government" by our fellow citizen E. C. Seaman. We are confident that every reader will indorse the writer's sentiments about the effects of lax family discipline, even though they may dissent from his ideas about education stimulating crime,—as we certainly do.

— Prof. Adams gave his fourth lecture on "Colonial History," on Tuesday evening at the residence of Judge Cooley, specially considering what was done by the colonies—not colonists—in the way of promoting higher education and establishing colleges—deducing therefrom the right and duty of the State to-day to foster institutions for advanced education. The fifth lecture will be given next Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Maynard, on Division street. These lectures are for the benefit of the Ladies' Library Association.

— Witness the economy practiced by both our county and city legislators: Oakland County pays each of the Pontiac papers 35 cents a folio for publishing the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, at which rate the ARGUS would have received over $200 for publishing the proceedings of the Board for the current year. It got $25. Lapeer County paid $75 to each of the Lapeer papers for the same service, and the proceedings did not fill a quarter of the space required to publich the proceedings of our Board. The city of Lapeer publishes the proceedings of its Council in two papers, furnishing the copy and paying each 30 cents a folio. Here the publishers are permitted to procure their own copy and publish proceedings for nothing. There is not a city in the State which pays as little for its printing as Ann Arbor, or a county so economical in the use of printer's ink as Washtenaw.

THE CHURCHES.

— Rev. R. B. Pope preached in the German Methodist Church on Sunday evening last.

— No services at the M. E. Church last Sunday. Janitor sick and steam pump out of order.

— Rev. Mr. Magoffin, of Iowa, occupied the pulpit of the Episcopal Church at Dexter on Sunday last: on trial.

— Rev. W. H. Shier, of Adrian, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church of this city, and now presiding elder on this district, was in town on Monday and Tuesday.

— "The Empire Church of the Middle Ages" is the subject of Rev. J. H. Allen's lecture in the Unitarian Church next Sunday evening. Subject of Bible class at 9 a. m.: "Contribution of Colenso to Historical Criticism of the Old Testament."

— We are informed that the physician of Rev. C. H. Brigham prohibits his return to this city and a renewal of work before April 1.

RED RIBBONS.

— The Dexter Reform Club is meditating incorporation. A committee to take the necessary steps has been appointed.

— Rev. R. B. Pope gave an excellent address before the Reform Club on Sunday afternoon last. The Opera House was well filled.

— R. E. H. Bower will address the Reform Club next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Opera House. Last Sunday evening he spoke at Dixboro.

— Chas. Boylan and Barney Morrison were the speakers at the last Sunday evening meeting of the Lodi Reform Club. Barney can tell the bummers the many benefits in reform.

— In the *Christian Union* for Nov. 28 Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe commenced a new serial story, "Our Folks at Poganuc," which it is said "is an admirable picture of New England country life, dramatic, pictorial, pathetic, and full of that mysterious life principle which is the first condition of the highest art in every form of literature."

— From the publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly* we have received the steel portrait of Whittier which the subscribers to that popular and excellent magazine can get by remitting an extra $1 with their subscriptions. It is a capital portrait and a fine work of art.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

— Five law students have been arrested for assaulting and damaging the "Injun" of Sheehan & Co. Examination set down for Saturday, Dec. 15, before Justice McMahon. The boys were probably training for a "life on the plains."

— Dr. A. B. Palmer, of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, will give the discourse in University Hall on Sunday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

— To-morrow evening the Swedish lady vocalists,—Miss Hilda Wideburg, first soprano; Amy Aberg, second soprano; Maria Petterson, first alto; and Wilhemina Soderlund, second alto,—give a concert in University Hall, assisted by C. N. Allen, solo violinist. These ladies have received the warmest commendation wherever they have appeared.

— Sigma Chi: that is the name of a new secret society which has been organized in the Law department.

— Wearied with bucking against Blackstone and Coke, Kent and Cooley, and satiated with law lectures, Messrs. Drake, Ogborn, Coy, and Gale, wrestle at the Opera House this evening, for a silver medal and the championship of the junior class.

The Circuit Court.

Judge Huntington held a short adjourned term of his court on Friday evening last, transacting the following business:

The People vs. George Cook. The bill of exceptions was settled, and Cook admitted to bail in the sum of $8,000, pending the hearing by the Supreme Court. Sureties: Eri L. Brainard, John A. Smith, and James Bush.

Cornelius Parsons vs. Hiram Briggs. Proceedings stayed until first day of next term.

Charles J. Howell vs. Jacob Eitelbus et al. Writ of assistance granted to complainant.

Regents of University vs. Silas H. Douglas, Preston B. Rose et al. Court held that applicants for a rehearing had not brought themselves within the rule nor shown sufficient cause for a rehearing; but the case being of public interest and it being desirable that the Court should have all evidence procurable before entering final decree, and that in case of appeal the Supreme Court should be fully advised, a special opening was ordered on the following points:

1. Whether defendant Douglas testified before the Investigating Committee of the Regents, as alleged in the first and fifth specifications of newly discovered evidence set forth in the petition for a rehearing;
2. Whether ten checks only were given by Rose to Douglas and whether or not upon settlements;
3 Whether on June 24th, 1875, defendant Douglas had money to his credit in the First National Bank in Ann Arbor;
4. When the several accounts of O. C. Johnson, Massey, Hewett, and Hoyt were paid to defendant Rose, as stated in the fourth specification of newly discovered evidence. To be taken before a Circuit Court Commissioner in fifteen days from this date; and that defendant Douglas have ten days to take proofs in reply, and that three days notice of taking testimony be given, the case to stand for hearing at next term without notice.

Meanwhile the Commissioner is to proceed with the making up the account on the basis heretofore ordered.

Jail Inspection.

The County Superintendents of the Poor—ex-officio jail inspectors—have made their examination and report for the six months ending November 30. They state that 149 persons have been confined in the jail during the period named; their offenses being as follows:

Assault,	4
Assault and battery,	10
Attempt at murder,	3
Bastardy,	3
Burglary,	2
Drunk,	23
Drunk and disorderly,	11
False pretenses,	2
Forgery,	1
Highway robbery,	2
Hotel jumper,	1
Insane,	1
Larceny,	26
Murder,	1
Rape,	1
Suspicion,	3
Threats,	2
Vagrancy,	51
Witness,	2

The inspectors say that they find the jail in good condition, the prisoners' rooms and cells neat and clean, the beds and bedding clean and in healthy condition, the food abundant and satisfactory to prisoners, and that the prisoners report kind treatment at the hands of the Sheriff and his deputies. No labor is performed by the prisoners bringing any revenue to the county, and none by them except such as "is necessary to keep the prison and the surroundings in a clean and healthy condition" and to "prepare the fuel necessary for the use of the prisoners."

— We are also advised that a member of the State Board of Charities recently visited and inspected the jail, and pronounced it the best kept jail in the State: which makes Sheriff Case "feel his oats."

SALINE SLIPS.

An attempt was made to burglarize the store of Wood & Son last Saturday evening. The thief entered the store by a back window which was left unfastened. Mr. David Sears, an employe, entered to attend to some plants which stood in a window and frightened them away. Nothing was taken so far as discovered.

Samuel Cross, an old resident of Saline township, died Tuesday morning last, of heart disease.

The Saline Dramatic Association presented the drama "Among the Breakers," last Friday and Saturday evenings, with new scenery painted expressly for that occasion. They were very successful and have been very highly and universally commended for the manner in which they rendered the play. They will give the same play at Clinton Friday evening, Dec. 8.

Saline, Dec. 4, 1877.

CITY TAXES.—The several tax rolls of this city are in the hands of Treasurer Terry, and the work of collecting commenced. The several amounts to be raised in each supervisor district is as follows:

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS.		
State tax,	$4,225 96	
County,	4,137 98	
School,	12,427.32	
City and ward,	6,493.12	
Overplus,	12.33	$27,296.71
THIRD AND FOURTH WARDS.		
State tax,	2,295.79	
County,	2,206.58	
School,	6,626.87	
City and ward,	4,715.60	15,845.14
FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS.		
State tax,	1,401.66	
County,	1,303.19	
School,	3,913.75	
City and ward,	2,603 98	
Overplus,	4.92	9,227 50
Total,		$52,369.35

The amount of taxes to be raised on each $100 of assessment in the several wards is: First ward, $3.26; Second, $3.54; Third, $3.52; Fourth, $3.37; Fifth, $3.72; Sixth, $3 44.

SONGS FOR GOLD LOCKS. By Mrs. Clara Doty Bates. E. B. Smith & Co., Detroit.

It would be hard to find a daintier book for children, even in these days of abundant ministering to child fancy, than the one before us. There is sufficient variety in the songs to keep the little ones interested and meet the demands of changing moods. To our mind the exquisite rendering of Hans Christian Andersen's "Story of the Stork" is the gem of the collection, but from the first song to the closing "Lullaby" Gold Locks and her playmates, with locks of brown or whatever shade, will find only enjoyment. The illustrations, by Mrs. Charlotte Doty Finley, contribute their full share in beauty, and make the little volume as delightful to the eye as could possibly be wished. Both songs and pictures show the sisters who unite their gifts in this holiday volume to be lovers of children and nature.

If you want an overcoat for a boy four years old go to Joe T. Jacobs.

The Psi U. Alumni Banquet at Detroit.

On the evening of the 28th ult. the Psi Upsilon Alumni of Detroit gave a banquet at the Michigan Exchange to their brethren among the professors and students of the University. On the afternoon of that day, immediately after college exercises had ceased for the Thanksgiving vacation, our fellow citizens John M. Wheeler, Esq., and Profs. Adams, Morris, D'Ooge, and Walter, with all the Psi U. students, 28 in number, left for Detroit in a palace car specially provided for their passage and return. They were duly welcomed on their arrival in the city, and the older graduates were conveyed to the residence of Mrs. N. P. Jacobs, where they were entertained during the early hours of the evening. Meanwhile the students with some of the younger Detroit members serenaded several lady friends at the above mentioned home and at the dwellings of Messrs. Hubbard, Scotten, and J. E. King, enjoying pleasant receptions at the places visited. The proverbial hospitality of Detroit was so well illustrated that the weary but jovial procession did not reach the scene of the chief festivities until nearly midnight. In the parlors of the Michigan Exchange were awaiting them most of the Detroit graduates, among whom stood several of the city's best known men, gray haired alumni of more than forty years' standing, but whose hearts were still warm in the remembrance of college joys, and in their love for the diamond badge. Among those present may be mentioned C. M. Davison, Esq. (Union, '38), cashier of the Second National Bank; Willard S. Pope, Esq., (Hamilton, '51), President of the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works; Rev. Calvin Stebbins (Amherst, '62), pastor of the Unitarian Church; John N. Ostrom (Cornell, '77), the veteran college oarsman of America, who selected and led on to victory the famous crew that twice defeated all opponents; and others well known in Detroit and this city. Altogether the Detroit and Ann Arbor graduates formed an assembly such as no college society ever before drew together, outside of New England and New York, and nothing occurred to mar the complete enjoyment of the brothers. The literary exercises preceding the banquet were very successful, embracing introductory remarks by A. M. Henry, Esq., an address of welcome by Rev. Calvin Stebbins, a response by Mr. H. C. Moore, and an original poem "My Romance," by G. Mott Williams. Between these exercises were sung fraternity songs by the superb voices of the Phi Chapter Glee Club, old and young joining in the choruses. And the letter in which Hon. Alfred Russell (who had prepared a welcoming address, but was compelled to leave the city early in the afternoon to attend a meeting of the Board of State Auditors at Lansing) expressed his regrets and congratulations, and spoke of early society life in Dartmouth, was exceedingly interesting. The brothers then marched into the spacious drawing room, where had been spread a banquet simply magnificent in appearance and superb in quality; and enough button-hole bouquets had been sent down by the "Psi U. ladies," to furnish several to each of the members. After an hour spent in considering the viands, Mr. A. P. Jacobs announced the first toast, "Psi Upsilon." Prof. Morris responded, and of course his speech did ample justice to his important theme. In closing he paid a high tribute to the Psi U.'s of the University. It had come, he said, to be assumed beforehand, that a Psi U. at Ann Arbor was a manly, earnest, thoughtful scholar, anxious to do all in his power to help the University, and to assist in maintaining the lofty rank of old Psi Upsilon. Other toasts were, "The Detroit Psi U.'s," replied to by T. F. Kerr, M. D.; "The University of Michigan," by Prof. D'Ooge; "The Undergraduates of the Phi," by Orin Dunham; "The Psi U. Ladies," by P. B. Loomis, Jr.; and toasts to each of the chapters represented. Mr. Wheeler, in responding to the old Union Chapter, read the following beautiful poem, which elicited hearty cheers:

Why gathered here to night are we,
At call of old Psi U,
From ledger, desk, and firesides bright,
A band of brothers true?

Why in this careworn world of ours,
So mad for gain or praise,
Do we in loving word and song
Call back our college days?

Some cynic asks, perchance, what good
This waste of useful hours?
What good in love, or smiles, say we;
What good in angel flowers?

'Tis strange how some let work and care
Their very souls enfold,
Till they forget, if e'er they knew,
No loving heart grows old.

There never yet was life so free
From ills that oft annoy,
That it can well afford to lose
Or waste one heartfelt joy.

And this is why we come to-night,
To breathe anew the joys
That filled the halls of dear Psi U.
When we were college boys!

Ah! never soul of song has thrilled
With music's treasured lays,
More deeply than *our* hearts are stirred
By those remembered days!

A wizard light hangs o'er the past,
And o'er our youth a spell
Whose beauty fills those vanishd hours
As flowers light up the dell.

And O! how dear those brothers loved
Who shared by night and day
Each flitting hour of toil and sport;
Ours from the heart w re they.

Dear, too, are those, who all along
From "thirty-three" till now,
Have shared with us this brotherhood
Of mystic bond and vow.

Some sit in ermine on the bench,
Some grace cathedral stalls,
While some in marts of trade preside,
And some in college halls.

In every noble walk of life
We find the true Psi U.,
But never in the ditch, I ween,
And with the false, how few!

And there are some, the brightest, best,
Called by the gods away,
Whose spirits now on tireless wing
Expand in endless day!

For these, our dead, our cherished ones,
Each loving bosom swells,
And joy is hushed the while we weave
For them fresh immortelles!

Ah! how the heart this earth transforms;
Makes e'en life's glamour real,
Till all its joys best loved and known
Around our beings steal!

In time like this, its mem'ries dear
Bedeck the by-gone hours,
And shine along life's rugged path
Like fragrant wayside flowers.

And how they freshen, when we meet
With brothers old or new,
Whose earnest grip and tongue bespeak
Their love for old Psi U.

Then e'er we part, we'll toast to-night,
Dear Theta, loved and true,
Kind mother of our brotherhood—
First jewel of Psi U.

Alex. M. Stanton, of New York, replied for the Columbia Chapter, and Mr. Pope, for that at Hamilton, read a paper full of the most interesting and humorous college reminiscences. Mr. H. G. Hubbard spoke for Harvard College, and a telegram was read from Prof. Dunster, of the same college, who had tried hard to be present, and which was as good as a speech from anyone but the professor himself. Prof. Walter spoke for the Michigan Chapter, and Mr. Ostrom for Cornell. Letters of regret were read from President Angell and other brothers unable to be present. And lastly the chairman, Mr. Davison, who became a member of the fraternity more than forty years ago, in the second year of its life, gave in answer to an unexpected call, a short speech, the beauty and pathos of which will long linger in the memories of all present. Most of them, he said, who had united in the early struggles of the brotherhood, were now taking their last, long rest, and he was saddened by the thought. "Gentlemen of the Phi," said he in closing, "I am glad to look upon your young faces, to welcome you, to congratulate you, both you and your instructors who are helping you to climb

'The steep whence Fame's proud temple shines afar.'

I wish you all the happiness, all the honor, which true men and loyal Psi U.'s can desire." One parting hymn and all young had stayed to drink the last toast, to sing the last song. The bleak air of early morning chilled the banqueters as they passed out from the hospitable Exchange, and the hands of their watches pointed to half-past three!

Many of the guests returned the next afternoon, but before going they held an informal but very enjoyable reception in their car, and were visited by a number of ladies and gentlemen. The students who then departed, as well as those who remained to share the further hospitalities of the Detroit Psi U.'s, will doubtless long remember the first Psi Upsilon Alumni Banquet in the City of the Straits!

COMMON COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Council was held on Monday evening, Aldermen Cate, Kyer, Schmidt, and Page being absent, and the following business was transacted:

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Of S. P. Jewett and others, for erection of street lamp on south side of West Huron street, at some point about midway between the residences of J. N. Gott and L. M. Lyon. To General Fund Committee.

Of E. W. Voigt, presenting his saloon bond for approval. To City Attorney.

To the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the city of Ann Arbor:

Whereas the taxes due from the saloon keepers to the city, for the first half of the year commencing April 1st, amounting to over $1,500, have, by the neglect of the Marshal and Mayor to perform their respective duties, been uncollected. And, whereas the ordinance imposing such taxes, whereby a like sum would be due the city for the balance of the year, was, at the last session of the Common Council, repealed by the saloon keepers and their special friends—although notified of the absence on account of sickness of two Aldermen who were known to be opposed to such repeal. And, whereas the police force have been paid and the poor of the city heretofore supported by the funds derived from this source, and, in the opinion of the undersigned, ought to have been the present year, yet not wishing to stand in the way of any other course which a majority of the Council in their wisdom may see fit to adopt, I do hereby resign my office as one of the Aldermen of the Sixth ward of said city.

PHINEHAS L. PAGE.

The resignation was accepted.

FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The City Attorney submitted tax rolls for building sidewalks in front of premises of Joseph Henderson, M. H. Goodrich, and James Coleman, on North Fourth street, and E. W. Morgan, on Broadway. Approved, and ordered placed in hands of Treasurer for collection.

Recorder's monthly statement shows the following unexpended balances belonging to the several funds: General fund, $842.38; First ward, $125.06; Second ward, $393.22; Third ward, $116 97; Fourth ward, $217.75; Fifth ward, $228.73; Sixth ward, $123.31; City Cemetery, $8.88; Contingent, $2,403.01.

The Treasurer's monthly statement was presented, but some errors being discovered it was referred back for correction.

The Marshal reported four arrests during month of November—one for vagrancy, three for being drunk and disorderly. Also, that he had disbursed among the city poor during the past month the sum of $96.97.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance—Ald. Gott reported a list of bills, recommending their allowance. Report accepted and warrants ordered drawn on the the several funds for the following amounts: General fund, $834 50; Contingent, $334.47; General Street, $2 21; First ward, $9 52; Second ward, $8 79; Third ward, $3.00; Fourth ward, $105.05; Fifth ward, $10.05.

Also, by same, in favor of disallowing claim of Alderman Cate, for 15 1-2 days services superintending street work. Disallowed.

Streets—Ald. Besimer, in compliance with a vote of the Council at last meeting, submitted an itemized report of the cost of building the bridge over Allen's creek, on West Huron street. The total cost of said bridge being $622.75. Accepted and filed.

MISCELLANEOUS

By Ald. Rogers, that the Mayor be directed to offer reward of $25 for the detection of any person breaking or meddling with any street lamp. Agreed to.

By. Ald. Bower, that a warrant be ordered drawn on contingent fund in favor of John Morgan for the sum of $45, for removing street garbage during past season. Agreed to.

By Ald. Ortman, that poundmaster of North Pound be directed to enter complaint against the person that recently broke open said pound. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers—both Democratic and Republican;—who wish to take a Detroit paper the coming year—either daily or weekly—to the *Free Press*. No other journal is more instant in season in gathering news from all quarters of the State or nation—and the cream of the news is given without too much of detail in small matters. Its correspondents at Washington, New York and Boston are both wide awake and scholarly, while for the past year it has furnished very instructive letters from Europe—which field it will continue to work. Politically the *Free Press* is sound—the editors relying more upon pungent peragraphs than lengthy dissertations. Its local news is full of spice and life—Bijah and M. Quad (two in one) furnishing abundant of fun and humor. Its agricultural and domestic department is capitally managed, its commercial reports reliable, and its State news full and well prepared. On the whole both daily and weekly are model papers—the one for the counting room and the business man, the other for the farmer or fireside. Daily $10 a year, weekly $2; both free of postage. Address Detroit Free Press Company. The *Weekly Free Press* and the ARGUS, $2.75.

A Fine Microscope for a few Cents.

A well-made, genuine Microscope—not a bit of molded glass in a paper or metal ring, or tube—but one with *triple* Lenses, Diaphragm, Stand, etc., is not only *useful* in every family, but is very interesting. Such instruments have hitherto been too costly for the general public. The editors of the *American Agriculturist*, in connection with an Optical Manufacturing Company, have, after many experiments and much invention, succeeded in producing a *genuine Microscope*, with three fine Lenses, Stand, etc., which, by use of machinery, and very large manufacture, is now made at far less cost than has ever before been done. Scientific men, and others, say it is decidedly superior to anything ever before offered so low as $2.50; but this one is sold for $1.50. But one is *given* to every subscriber to the *American Agriculturist*, who simply adds 40 cents to the regular subscription price—that is, the paper is sent one year, with the $1.50 Microscope, for only $2.00. If to be *delivered free* to any part of the country, 15 cents extra is to be added. A full description and all particulars can be had by sending your address on a Postal Card to ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, New York; or better still, send them 10 cents (half price) for a post-paid sample copy of the paper,—which will give a full description of the Microscope, and also much valuable reading and engravings, etc., and be richly worth far more than its cost.

MISS KATIE J. ROGERS having recently finished several new portraits, will have them on exhibition at her studio, No. 7, cor. Division and Ann streets, on Friday and Saturday, afternoon and evening December 14 and 15, at which time all who are interested will have an opportunity of calling.

Ann Arbor, December 6, 1877.

Buy underwear of Joe T. Jacobs.

Letter Heads and Note Heads (University heading) for sale at the ARGUS office, put up in "Hodder's Patent Blotting Tablet,"—100 and 120 sheets to the book.

Instruction on the Guitar.

MISS MARY LOUISE POND will give lessons on he Guitar. For terms inquire at 54 South State street.

CLOTHING!

WM. WAGNER

Is still ahead in Quality of Goods.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

MERCHANT TAILORING A SPECIALTY!

CALL AND SEE US.

21 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Are you going to Paint?

THE BEST IN THE WORLD IS THE

Chemical Paint,

MANUFACTURED BY

Geo. W. Pitkin & Co.,

Send for Sample Cards and Price Lists. 85 & 87 Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

For a short time Photographs may be had at Stark's Gallery on Wheels for $1.50 per dozen, or $2.50 for two dozen. 1664w3

Have you seen the beautiful boys' overcoats at at Joe T. Jacobs.

The December number of the *American Agriculturist* is an excellent one. Every department is chock full of good things. Now is the time to subscribe for this model agricultural monthly for 1878. $1.60. Orange Judd Company, New York. With the ARGUS, $2.60

THE MARKETS.—The following were the prices paid for produce by our local dealers yesterday afternoon: For Wheat, $1.25 for Corn, 25c; for Oats, 27c; for Hay, $8a11; for Potatoes, 35c; for Butter, 20c; for Lard, 9c; for Eggs, 18c; for Honey, 18c; for Cabbage, per dozen, 40c; for Apples, $1.00; for Pork $5.00; for Beef, $5.00a6.00. Flour retails at $3 50 per hundred.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KATIE J. ROGERS, Portrait Painter Portraits painted to order either from life or photographs. Instructions given in Drawing and Painting by the system used in Academies of Design. Studio, No. 7, Cor Division and Ann Streets.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Ann Arbor will be held at their Banking House on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1878. Poll for election will be open between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 6, 1877.
1664td J. W. KNIGHT, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society for the election of officers of said Society for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any business that may properly come before the Society, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of December, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M. A full attendance of the members of the Society is requested.

SAMSON PARKER, President.
W. A. LOVEJOY, Secretary. 1664

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurence Company will be held at the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the second Wednesday of January next (January 9, 1878), at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and also to consider a proposition for amending the charter of said Company in regard to insuring live stock against loss and damage by lightning ON THE PREMISES, instead of "IN THE BUILDINGS," as the present charter provides. A general attendance is especially requested, as the question of threshing by steam power will be discussed, and other questions of interest to the members.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SHELDON, Secretary.
Dated, Ann Arbor, Dec. 4, 1877. 1664w5

LE BARON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,

AND ALL KIND OF

Country Produce,

SALINE, MICH.

CALL BEFORE BUYING OR SELLING.

Two Valuable Houses

FOR SALE,

The property belonging to the WELLES ESTATE, situated on DIVISION STREET, at the head of ANN STREET, and the property lately owned and now occupied by A. WIDENMANN, will be sold at a

VERY LOW PRICE,

AND ON LONG TIME IF DESIRED.

Apply to

S. H. DOUGLAS.

FOR RENT.

Two Stores, Law Offices, and upper Hall in the McMahon Block. For terms apply to Root & Wilcoxson, office in the same building.

1645 JERUSHA P. NOBLE

Estate of Achsah Goodrich.

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 fifth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Achsah Goodrich, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Merchant H. Goodrich, praying that he or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 29th day of December instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy). Judge of Probate.
WM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1663td

Estate of Patrick Tobin.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the first day of December, A. D. 1877, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Patrick Tobin, 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 June, next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Friday, the first day of March, and on Saturday, the first day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, December 1, A. D. 1877.
WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1664w4 Judge of Probate.

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 third day of July, A. D. 1877, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein William Muir and Emeline Muir are the complainants, and John Meyer and Mary Meyer are the defendants: Notice is hereby given, that I, Charles R. Whitman, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front (being the south) door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, on MONDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST day of January, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Village of Saline, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit, Lot number eight and the east half of lot number seven, in section eleven, in said Village of Saline, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated, November 30, A. D. 1877.
CHAS. R. WHITMAN,
Circuit Court Comm'r, Washtenaw Co., Mich.
A. J. SAWYER, Solicitor for Complainant. 1664

Estate of Frederick Emminger.

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 thirtieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

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

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of J. Frederick Vogel, executor, praying that he may be licensed to mortgage the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the fifth day of January 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. 1664

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 Christopher Herzer, 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 towhship of Sylvan, in said county, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February, and on Monday, the 13th day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, November 12, A. D. 1877.
ORRIN THATCHER,
CHRISTIAN WEAVER,
1661 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 Byrne, 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 Edward Duffy, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on Friday, the 8th day of February, and on Wednesday, the 8th day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, November 8, A. D. 1877.
EDWARD DUFFY,
SILAS H. DOUGLAS,
1661w4 Commissioners.

Estate of Reeve Minors.

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 November, 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. Reeve, Giles W. Reeve, and Frank W. Reeve, minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Adelle J. Reeve, guardian of said minors, praying that she may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minors.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minors, 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. 1663

Estate of James Pennel.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of James Pennel, deceased.

Lovatus C. Allen, executor of the last will and testament of soid deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final accouat as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 22d day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1663

Estate of Moses C. Edwards.

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 November, 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, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Sarles C. Edwards, administrator, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 22d day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1662

Estate of Charlotte Neumann.

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 twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Charlotte Neumann, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Frederick Pistorius, executor, praying for the assignment of the residue of the estate of said deceased to the devisees.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the nineteenth day of December 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.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
[A true copy.] Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1662td

SPECIALTIES

—AT THE—

CLOTHING HOUSE
A.L.Noble

OVERCOATS,

Gloves, Mittens & Underwear

CHEAP!

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Isidore M. Risdon, minor: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said minor, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-ninth day of October, 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 Saturday, the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1877, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale), the following described real estate to-wit: All the right, title, and interest of said Isidore M. Risdon in and to the following described real estate to wit: Lot number eight (8) and east half (½) of lot number seven (7) in block number one (1) north of Huron street, in range six (6) east, in the city of Ann Arbor. County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, according to the recorded plat of the village, now city of Ann Arbor.

Dtaed, October 29, 1877.
1659 LEWIS C. RISDON, Guardian.

Estate of Ernest Hines.

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 twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ernest Hines, deceased.

Henry Hines, 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 nineteenth day of December 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. 1662td

Estate of George Vetter.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George Vetter, deceased.

Catherine D Vetter, 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 18th day of December 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. 1662td

Estate of John J. Downer.

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 November, 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 J. Downer, deceased.

Freeman P. Galpin, 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 Tuesday, the 18th day of December 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. 1962

Estate of Elisha Eldridge.

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 sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Elisha Eldridge, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Phineas L. Page, 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 executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the seventeenth day of December 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.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1662td

Estate of Thomas Martyn.

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 twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Martyn, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary Martyn, 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 John S. Nowland may be appointed administrator with the will annexed of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the seventeenth day of December 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.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1662td

Estate of Peter Becker.

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 fourteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Becker, deceased.

Mary Becker, 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 eleventh day of December 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. 1661

Estate of John S. Coy.

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 thirteenth day of November, 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 S. Coy, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Thomas Coy, praying that George C. Page, or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1661td

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by John W. Maynard and Mary J. Maynard, his wife, to Alfred B. Wood, on the second day of November, A. D. 1857, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1857, in liber 24 of mortgages, page 118, which said mortgage was, on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1858, duly assigned by the said Alfred B. Wood to the undersigned Charles H. Richmond, and said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1858, in liber 24 of mortgages, page 118; and there is now due and unpaid thereon the sum of two thousand dollars and interest from the ninth day of May, A. D. 1875; and no proceedings at law have been instituted to recover the debt secured by such mortgage, or any part thereof: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statutes in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises covered thereby, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage as above set forth, and the costs and expenses of such sale, together with a reasonable charge for attorney's or solicitor's services as provided in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock p. m. of said day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan (said Court House being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county). Said premises are situated in said city of Ann Arbor, and are described as follows, to wit: Commencing one hundred and sixteen feet and a half north from the southeast corner of block number one north in range three east; thence west 102 feet; thence north fifteen and one half feet to the south line of lot number eight, in said block; thence west thirty feet to the west line of said lot, thence north nine and one half feet; thence east along the south line of Charles Thayer's land and along the south line of Charles Thayer's store, in Mundy's block, to Main street; thence south to the place of beginning; together with the right and privilege and use of the north wall of James T. Allen's store to build into or upon, and also the right and privilege of using and building against and joining into the south wall of Charles Thayer's store in a suitable and workmanlike manner, not so as to occasion any damage or injury to said wall or building, excepting and reserving so much of said as is covered by James T. Allen's brick store, being about two feet five inches wide and the length of said Allen's store, and also the piece of land deeded by Agnes P. Parsons and Roswell Parsons to Thomas Clark. The said land hereby intended to be described being the same land and all the land conveyed by Charles Thayer and wife and Roswell Parsons and his wife and Agnes P. Parsons to Henry W. Hyatt, and by said Hyatt and wife deeded to John Lockwood, and by John Lockwood and wife to John W. Maynard, together with all the appurtenances thereto, and all the right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand of the parties of the first part in the said mortgage in and to the premises.

Dated, December 3, 1877.
CHARLES H. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM H. WELLS, Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage. 1661

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Margaret Trehey, of the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to Elizabeth Geer, of Superior, County of Washtenaw aforesaid, on the first day of June, 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 aforesaid, on the second day of June, A. D. 1874, at 4¾ o'clock p. m. of said day, in liber 51 of mortgages, page 385: that there is now claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage and the bond accompanying the same, the sum of six hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-seven cents; also an attorney's fee of thirty-five dollars as a reasonable attorney fee, in addition to all other legal costs, should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same: Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY next, at two o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw and State aforesaid (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said county is held), the premises described in said mortgage as being lot No. ten (10) in Bower's addition to the village of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw and State aforesaid, according to a recorded plat thereof.

Dated, November 1, 1877.
ELIZABETH GEER,
JOHN N. GOTT, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee. 1659

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Nelson B. Cole, deceased: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, executrix of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1877, there will br 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 Saturday the eighth day of December, A. D. 1877, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate, to-wit: The north half of the south twenty-five acres of the east half of the northeast quarter of section five in town three south of range six east, being in the township of Pittsfield in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan.

Dated, October 23, 1877.
1658 ELIZABETH H. COLE, Executrix.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

CASE, the President of the collapsed Security Life Insurance Company, of New York, who was lately convicted of perjury in making affidavits to false statements of the company's business, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary..... The steamer C. H. Northam, plying between New York and New Haven, was burned at her dock, at New York, last week. Three colored men perished. Loss, $175,000; insurance, $120,000.

A SAD casualty occurred at Pittsburgh last week. A frail craft upon which a party of emigrants, destined for Arkansas, where they were going to found a colony, was capsized in the Ohio river, and five of the unfortunate people were drowned....Matthew Davenport, of Northampton, Mass., fatally stabbed his wife and one Pratt, her alleged paramour.... Abel T. Fifield, late Water Register of Cambridge, Mass., has been found guilty of embezzlement upon nine counts....Evans, Dalzall & Co., heavy iron dealers in Pittsburgh, have failed. Liabilities about $700,000.

THE WEST.

INFORMATION comes from the West that, while moving the Sioux from the Red Cloud Agency to the Missouri river, 1,700 of them broke away, and are now on the war-path. Gen. Terry has ordered the cavalry to prepare for a winter campaign. Those who thus deserted are operating in the Deadwood country, and have already attacked trains and caused general consternation.

Frank Rande, the St. Elmo murderer, was taken from St. Louis, on the 28th ult., to Galesburg, Ill., and safely lodged in jail. Contrary to general expectation no attempt was made to lynch the desperado. Rande glories in his crimes, but is artful enough to evade all remarks which might fix any special offense upon him. He chatters incessantly, and not always coherently, and there are rumors that his lawyers will offer a plea of insanity. The gravest doubts exist as to the possibility or obtaining a verdict of murder in the first degree.

CHARES T. MAYO, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Lafayette, Ind., has stolen about $60,000 of the institution's funds, causing it to suspend business. The creditors, it is said, will be paid in full.

THE notorious outlaw. Frank Rande, was once an inmate of the Indiana penitentiary, at Michigan City, from which he emerged last spring, after serving a sentence of five years. He was one of the hardest and most unruly characters that ever entered that institution. His real name is Charles Arthur Van Zandt, Rande being one of the many aliases adopted by the desperado.

A HORRIBLE tragedy was recently enacted near Birmingham, Mich. A young man named Blackman, during the absence from home of his father, shot and killed his mother and sister, and then set fire to the house and barn.... Numerous Indian depredations are reported in the Black Hills....The officers of the late Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, have been indicted for perjury in swearing to false statements of the condition of the company. L. P. Hilliard and A. W. Edwards, two very prominent citizens of Chicago, are among the indicted. The Grand Jury has also returned indictments against Henry Greenebaum, George W. Stanford and Eben F. Runyan, exmembers of the park boards, for conspiracy to defraud the city....A shocking tragedy was enacted in Cleveland, Ohio, last week. A man named McGill became enraged at his wife because she refused to live with him, and almost literally shot her to pieces, putting nine pistol balls into her body.

FRANK RANDE, the outlaw, has at last revealed his name, which is Charles C. Scott. He says his residence is at Fairfield, Iowa, where he emigrated with his parents in 1859, when 12 years old, from Washington county, Pa. He says his first crime was that of burglary, committed at Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1871.

THE SOUTH.

SAMUEL BARTH, F. A. Saving, Charles Harvey and W. H. Stranus, late directors of the Union Banking Company, of Baltimore, have been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of conspiring to defraud....The bodies of Antonio Nicrosi and Miss Aurelia Sharp were found in a cemetery at Montgomery, Ala., a pistol-ball hole in each head. A note from Nicrosi indicates that they were willing to die for each other. It is supposed Nicrosi shot her and then killed himself....At Norfolk, Va., Benjamin Godfrey, aged 19, shot and instantly killed Miss Mollie E. Winingder, aged 17. Godfrey then shot himself, and will probably die. Jealousy.

GENERAL.

THE blame for the loss of the ill-fated steamer Huron, in the opinion of naval officers, rests upon the commander—first, in putting to sea in the face of an impending storm, of which they had been warned by the danger-flags of the signal service; and, second, by the display of bad seamanship in running the vessel in close to shore instead of putting directly out to sea. A dispatch from Norfolk says: "Twenty-one dead bodies can be seen from the shore, lashed to the main and mizzen rigging of the Huron."

BUSINESS failures: White, Langstaff & Co., hardware, Memphis, Tenn., liabilities $140,000; Wood & Co., dry goods, Montreal, Can., liabilities $120,000, assets $25,000; Maxwell, Fry & Thurston, iron, Indianapolis, Ind., liabilities $60,000, assets $35,000; Duncan & Blackmore, commission, Indianapolis, liabilities $20,000; the liabilities of Conrad Pappenhausen, the Long Island railway magnate, whose failure was recently announced, are placed at $8,000,000, and his assets at $7,000,000.

HON. JOHN WELSH, the new Minister to England, has sailed for London....Six of the Pittsburgh rioters have been sentenced to the penitentiary for terms varying from one year and ten months and a fine of $5,000 to a fine of $500 and a term of six months.

WASHINGTON.

EX-CONGRESSMAN J. B. HAWLEY, of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, vice J. R. McCormick, resigned.

THE Committee on Appropriations in the lower House of Congress refuses to provide money to pay the expenses of the commission to investigate the New York Custom House, on the ground that the President had no right to order such a commission; that the law makes it the duty of certain officers of the treasury to perform such service, and they should have been employed instead of outsiders.

THE following is the statement of the operations by the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of November.

National-bank notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to banks of issue	$12,522,700
National-bank notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to Comptroller of currency for destruction and replacement with new notes	3,115,800
Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing National-banks deposited in the treasury	737,300
Total	$16,375,800

THE public debt, according to the last monthly statement of the United States Treasurer, was reduced $1,323,634 during November.

A LARGE number of the President's nominations failed of confirmation at the extra session of the Senate, and Attorney General Devens has given it as his opinion that the failure to confirm the new officers appointed in place of old officers virtually reinstates for the time being and until the future action of the appointing power.... The only Republicans voting with the Democrats for the confirmation of Fitzsimmons as Marshal of Georgia were Conover, Patterson and Stanley Matthews.

POLITICAL.

THE official vote of Nebraska at the recent election shows that Lake, for Chief Justice, has 1,569 votes; Howe, 15,639. For Regents—Holmes, 29,698; Persinger, 28,937; Grims, 6,915; Cass, 6,330. Total vote, 45,868.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 30th ult. says: "The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning decided to report all three of the New York Custom House nominations, with the recommendation that they be not confirmed. The five Republican members of the committee were present, but four Democrats were absent. The vote by which the adverse report was ordered upon each of these nominations is understood to have been as follows: Against confirmation—Conkling, Spencer, Patterson and McMillan. In favor—Burnside."

THERE are four colored members in the new Legislature of Mississippi, three of whom are Democrats and one Republican. There is only one Republican in the Senate, while in the House there are ten.

EX-GOV. WILLIAM ALLEN is out in a letter declining the use of his name in connection with the Senatorship from Ohio.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A BELGRADE correspondent states that a Servian battalion recently crossed the frontier near Vratarnitza to protect some Bulgarian women and children. The Turks drove the Servians back, and many were killed and wounded on both sides. A commission left Belgrade to investigate the matter. Various Consuls have been informed of the affair.

FOUR HUNDRED Turks have surrendered to the Russians in Schipka Pass....Some severe fighting, resulting in the defeat of the Turks, is reported near Biela....The Gesboffs have been unconditionally released....A great storm with snow has been prevailing in the Balkans.

A BELGRADE dispatch says there is a rumor current that the Porte has offered, through the mediation of England, to cede old Servia to Servia and Epirus to Greece, if they will remain neutral....A Constantinople dispatch says great excitement prevails in the city on account of the calling out of the reserves, and disturbances are expected. All servants of the palace have been armed with revolvers. There are great differences of opinion among the Ministers as to the expediency of making proposals for peace, but at present the war party prevails.

DETAILS of the losses in the fighting at Mitchka show that the Russians collected 2,500 Turkish dead....Osman Pasha, beleaguered in Plevna, is said by deserters from his camp to contemplate a sortie of desperation if not relieved within a fortnight.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A PARIS dispatch announces that the Cabinet selected by President MacMahon has been rejected by the House of Deputies, and the obstinate MacMahon refuses to appoint another....Gen. Grant has been dining with Emile de Girardin, the distinguished French republican statesman. Gambetta, Grevy and other noted republican leaders were present.

SEVENTEEN political, military, and priestly leaders of the recent conspiracy in the Central American republic of Guatemala to assassinate its President and overturn the Government by violence have been arrested, condemned, and executed.

ADVICES from Mexico report that Lerdo has proposed to forego all claims to the Presidency of the republic if he is given Lower California, Chihuahua, Durango and Sonora, leaving the other provinces to Diaz....A Paris dispatch says "the various groups of the Left look upon M. Dufaure as the future President of the republic."

THERE is much discontent among the cotton operatives of England, and strikes are the order of the day....Several hundred women, suffering in consequence of the stoppage of the iron works in the Forest of Dean district, which belongs to the Crown, have petitioned the Queen for assistance.

A PARIS dispatch says that at a meeting of 120 members of the republican Left it was decided to refuse to vote any part of the budget until the Government returned to parliamentary courses....MM. Laisant and De la Rochette, members of the Chamber of Deputies, fought a duel, the other day. M. De la Rochette was wounded in the thigh.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.—SENATE.—The Senate remained in continuous session Monday night, every motion of the Republicans to adjourn or take a recess being voted down by the Democrats. The Republicans were equally obstinate in their determination to prevent a vote on Thurman's resolution discharging the Committee on Privileges and Elections from further consideration of the case of M. C. Butler, but to force it over until 12 o'clock Tuesday, when, as it was claimed, the Senate would enter upon a new legislative day, the report of the committee in the case of W. P. Kellogg could be called up as a question of high privilege, and take precedence. When that hour arrived, however, Mr. Hoar, who occupied the chair, decided that the legislative day would continue until an adjournment was had. There were many interesting and some exciting scenes in the Senate during the progress of the parliamentary contest. To kill time, the Republicans called for the reading of the testimony in regard to the Hamburg (S. C.) massacre, taken by a committee of the Senate a year ago, and also the brief of Mr. Corbin, claiming a seat in the Senate from South Carolina. These documents consisted of several hundred pages of closely-printed matter, and the reading of them consumed some fifteen hours of time. Motions without number to adjourn, to take a recess, etc., were made and promptly voted down by the Democrats, with the aid of Messrs. Davis, Patterson and Conover. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the protracted parliamentary battle was brought to a close by the adoption of the Thurman resolution by a vote of 28 to 27, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morrison addressed the House on the currency question....Bills were introduced: By Mr. Mackey, for the revival of the franking privilege; by Mr. Riddle, restoring to the pension rolls the names of all soldiers stricken off on account of disloyalty; also, repealing the act prohibiting the payment by any officer to any person not known to have been opposed to the rebellion; by Mr. Banning, providing for the repeal of the special taxes now imposed by the United States Government upon brewers, rectifiers, wholesale liquor-dealers, saloon-keepers, manufacturers, and wholesale and retail dealers in tobacco, cigars, etc.; by Mr. Corbett, amending the constitution so as to give to each of the Territories and the District of Columbia one member of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.—SENATE.—The contest between the opposing political forces in the Senate was resumed directly after the journal was read. Mr. Wadleigh, Chairman of the Elections Committee, moved, as a privileged question, to proceed to the consideration of the case of Kellogg over that of Butler. The Chair ruled Mr. Wadleigh's motion in order. Mr. Thurman appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Vice President was sustained by a majority of one—Mr. Conover voting with the Republicans and Mr. Patterson with the Democrats, Mr. Davis, of Illinois, not voting. Upon a motion to proceed with the Kellogg case the vote was a tie—29 to 29—and the Vice President gave the casting vote in the affirmative. Mr. Thurman challenged the right of the Vice President to vote on questions pertaining to legislation. Mr. Wheeler said he had carefully considered the question as to his right to vote upon the case, and he had no doubt of his right to do so under the constitution. Mr. Thurman then moved to recommit the Kellogg case, upon which a general debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Hill, Saulsbury, Wadleigh and McMillan. Pending discussion the Senate voted, by a majority of one, to adjourn.

HOUSE.—The House was not in session.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.—SENATE.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, objection being offered to any new business, consideration was resumed of the resolution for the admission of William Pitt Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana for six years from March 4, 1877, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Saulsbury to commit the whole subject to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to take testimony upon certain charges of the complicity of Gov. Kellogg with the Returning Board in frauds for the purpose of having himself elected to the Senate. A long discussion followed. The Democrats charged that they had witnesses ready to prove conclusively that Gov. Kellogg was in complicity with the Returning Board in frauds to elect himself to the Senate. Without action on the matter the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.—SENATE.—The House joint resolution in relation to the Paris Exposition was amended and passed....A number of bills were introduced and referred....Consideration was resumed of the Kellogg case. Mr. Patterson delivered an elaborate set speech in reply to the severe attack made upon his course by Mr. Edmunds on Tuesday. A motion to recommit the Kellogg case was lost—29 to 29—the Vice President declining to exercise his prerogative, as the motion was lost by the failure to receive a majority of affirmative votes. At 2 o'clock Saturday morning a vote was taken on the original resolution to seat Kellogg, and it was adopted—Conover and Patterson voting with the Republica in the affirmative. The vote stood 29 to 28. Mr. Thurman then moved that M. C. Butler be sworn in as Senator from South Carolina. Agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 28—Conover and Patterson voting in the affirmative. Messrs. Kellogg and Butler were then sworn in as Senators....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, to be Judge of the Supreme Court. A motion to reconsider was immediately entered, which would leave the question still open. The nomination of William Henry Smith, as Collector of Customs at Chicago, was returned without any recommendation.

HOUSE.—No business was transacted in the House.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.—SENATE.—A resolution was presented by Mr. Wadleigh, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring J. B. Eustis entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana. It was placed on the calendar. Mr. Ingalls gave notice that he did not concur with the majority of the committee in submitting this report, and that he would hereafter present the report of the minority signed by himself and two others—Messrs. McMillan, of Minnesota, and Cameron, of Wisconsin....A bill was introduced by Mr. Voorhees granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war....The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Owen P. Fitzsimmons to be Marshal of Georgia, after an animated discussion, by six majority, the negative votes being all Republicans. The nominations of Roosevelt and Prince to be Collector and Naval Officer of the port of New York, were reported adversely by the Commerce Committee, of which Mr. Conkling is Chairman, and placed on the calendar.

HOUSE.—A bill was unanimously passed, under a suspension of the rules, appropriating $1,000 to each surviving officer of the lost war steamer Huron; $100 to each surviving seaman; and to the widows and children of the lost an allowance equal to a year's pay of their respective relatives....A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to remove the disabilities imposed upon any person by virtue of the thirteenth section of the Fourteenth amendment was lost—yeas, 90; nays, 52—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative....A motion to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to revise the tariff so as to make it solely a tariff for revenue was rejected—yeas, 66; nays, 76....Both houses adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, Dec. 3.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.—SENATE.—The extra session met at 10 o'clock, and after a session of an hour and a half adjourned. The regular session of the Senate began at noon, the President's message and the various department reports were read, and an adjournment was voted till Thursday, Dec. 6.

HOUSE.—Nothing was done in the House beyond hearing the message and accompanying documents read.

THE total of school receipts in Ohio for the year was $347,298.86. The payments amounted to $270,523.11. Male teachers receive an average salary of $51 per month; female teachers, $34.

WRECK OF THE HURON.

Thrilling Description of the Scenes on the Vessel Following the Catastrophe —Remarkable Swimming Feats.

Had the life-saving-stations been manned, every life could have been saved. Nothing but a confident belief in help from shore caused the great loss of life. None but young men were saved, men who were able to stand the buffeting of the waves upon the wreck, and were afterward able to reach shore. No officer had a life preserver. They were all given to the men. Each officer that got in effected his escape by hard swimming.

Ensign Young, who started first, who left the wreck in the dark to go an unknown distance to the shore, with the sole idea of carrying a line to save his comrades, is the hero of the hour. This unprecedentedly cool, brave, unselfish deed is not the first great action of this naval hero. Once Young jumped overboard in midocean and saved a sailor who had fallen into the sea. Young is a very muscular man, stands about five feet seven, and weighs in the neighborhood of two hundred pounds. When he set out to find the shore he stripped off his clothes and floated on his back. He sank with every approaching wave, and husbanded his strength carefully for the next. If he had not lost his line he would certainly have opened up an avenue of escape for his comrades. Mr. Warburton thus explains how there was such a great loss of life. He says there was no panic on board, and two hours after the vessel sank he went below and changed his clothes. No one thought there was any immediate danger. He says: "The greater portion of the men were on the topgallant forecastle. Some were in the main rigging, and some in the mizzen rigging. Capt. Ryan, Mr. Palmer, and several men were in the first launch. We did not take those positions until about half-past 4, when it was dangerous to remain aft. We had been up to that time in the cabin and under the break of the poop, but the sea washing through the cabin sent us forward. In a short time the flood-tide came, and I was compelled to hold on to the pin-rail.

"The sea was so heavy that it was with difficulty that we held on, and we suffered a great deal from the sea washing over us. I held to the pin-rail on the starboard side, and every sea that came over me would wash me right under the rail, bruising my legs and feet. We remained there until just before daylight, when we discovered lights in the cabins on shore, that gave us assurance that we had been seen, and we of course expected that help would come to us almost any moment. After this Mr. Young started ashore in a balsa, but no one followed him. Soon after some who were still clinging to the vessel were washed off, and we who remained could see them drifting out to sea. Some jumped off to swim ashore, but were served in the same way, which caused us to believe that there was no chance of getting to the shore by swimming. Besides that, we expected to receive assistance from the shore, knowing that there were life-saving stations there. Most of the men held on to the vessel until they were exhausted, and, when they were washed off they had not strength to make a struggle to get to the shore. Those of us who were saved were confident that if those stations had been fully manned and in operation nearly every life would have been saved." Mr. Warburton was asked as to the whereabouts of the Captain at the time the vessel struck. He said: "The Captain was certainly awake at the time the vessel struck. As near as I can remember he and Mr. Palmer were in the first launch on the starboard side, which was fast to the davits and suspended. It was impossible to launch them. The Captain and the officers and men who were with him went there for protection from the sea, which finally came and carried the aft davit away, and the Captain was washed away and drowned. The boat was taken out from the vessel by another sea. This was between 4 and 5 o'clock. Another sea carried the boat back to the ship and threw it down from the cradle. Mr. Palmer was knocked out of the boat when it came back. The next sea carried the boat away entirely. Eight lives were lost from that boat. During all this time the men were very cool. There was no panic at any time. When I was carried off the ship I determined to make a start for the shore. I had been dashed so much against the pin-rail that my legs were bruised and it was with difficulty that I could make any progress. I took off my overcoat and moved to the starboard chains and there tried to take off the rest of my clothes, but before I could take off any of them I was washed off the ship to the outlying spars. I tried to get on top of them, and almost exhausted myself there, but could not succeed. I was washed away from the spars, and then started to swim for the shore without anything to support me. I was first carried by the tide out to sea, and thought I was going out all the time. My first intimation that I was nearing land was by seeing telegraph poles on shore, which I first thought were the masts of vessels. Every once in a while a wave would upset me in the water, send me some distance around and turn me over three or four times, and it was with great difficulty I reached the surface again, but I found these waves were sending me to the shore. When about three-fourths of the way from the wreck to the shore I picked up a part of an oar, which I put under my arms and so supported myself, which enabled me to keep my head above the water. I think that saved me. I was about to give up when my foot struck bottom. I then made another struggle to get nearer the beach, when the undertow carried me out. I would have been lost had not some fishermen rushed in the water and helped me ashore.

A Fatal Cellar.

A few weeks ago two travelers, who were breakfasting in an inn at Little Courcelles, near Paris, called for a bottle of wine, and the innkeeper sent a servant into the cellar to fetch it. After waiting a long time for the girl to return with the wine, and as the travelers were now impatient, the innkeeper himself made the descent into the cellar, but was not seen again. One of the travelers rose from the breakfast table in alarm, and ran down cellar to ascertain what had happened, and his companion waited in vain for his reappearance. There was now only one man in the tavern, and he was too wise to vanish from the scene so abruptly as the rest had done. He ran into the street and called in the neighbors. One of these, a physician, ventured as far as the door of the cellar, and pushed it open so as to give egress to the noxious gases imprisoned there. After the cellar had been partially ventilated the neighbors found on the floor the bodies of the four persons who had disappeared so mysteriously. Three of them were restored to consciousness, but the girl, who had led the way, died. On the previous evening the innkeeper had left a vat of must in the cellar, and the carbonic acid gas emitted from the fermenting liquid had poisoned the air.

San Francisco Amusements.

A bull fight in San Francisco, intended to be a harmless modification of the Spanish sport, was unexpectedly sanguinary. A savage bull was selected for the purpose from a herd that had been running wild. Thousands of spectators assembled. Ramon Chevania, a Mexican, was the vaquero, and his task was to ride the bull. Chevania's red dress maddened the previously infuriated beast, and for ten minutes the former dodged and the latter lunged around the arena. At length Chevania got on the bull's back, clinging to a strap. At that instant a drunken butcher jumped into the inclosure, bent on the feat of plucking out one of the bull's eyes. He was tossed and gored until he lay seriously wounded and insensible. A dog was thrown in, and while the attention of the bull was thus diverted the butcher was rescued. The poor dog, however, was killed.

LIBERIA.

Report on the Condition of the African Republic.

The Department of State is in receipt of information from Liberia on the subject of the condition of that country and its adaptability for colonization. It is represented that the frequently-repeated statements as to the fertility of the soil and the beauty of the country are correct, but that the climate on the sea-coast, is very dangerous to all but the natives. Horses, mules, and donkeys can not live there. Horses are found in the interior, but when brought to the sea-coast sicken and die. Although as to temperature constant summer prevails, yet the miasmatic influence, the result of the heavy rains alternating with hot sunshine, causes sickness during six months of the year, and during the remaining six months the power of the sun is such that it is almost impossible for any but natives to work. The mean temperature of the climate is about 85 deg., but on account of the dampness of the climate the heat is sultry, depressing, and weakening. There is still very little civilization and agricultural enterprise. Liberia has never produced sufficient food for her own consumption, and, although she could be a great rice-growing country, rice is imported from England and other countries and sold at $4 a bushel, twice the cost at which rice could be grown and sold there. Flour is $14 a barrel, butter $1 per pound, and hams from $5 to $8. Other provisions are proportionately high. There is not a plow in use in Liberia, and the agricultural implements are of the most primitive character, such as cutlasses, hoes, bill-hooks, etc. There are no public schools. The emigrant has to compete with the native labor. The natives are strong and hardy, and one of them will do the work of a horse at 50 cents a day. The settlers wanted in Liberia, as thoughtful and prominent Liberians recognize, are those who can afford and would prefer to pay their own expense of voyage and settlement. The back hilly country is said to be fine and healthy, but it is penetrable only by the footpaths which have been cut by the natives through the almost impenetrable forests, and everything must be borne on the heads and backs of native carriers, as there are no roads.

Five and a Half Millions.

The award of the Fishery Commission at Halifax, giving damages against the United States of $5,500,000, will be to most people in this country a disagreeable surprise. True, the Canadians claimed damages to nearly three times that amount, fixing their estimate, by a curious coincidence, at just about the figures of the Geneva award for the Alabama claims. But it was generally supposed here that the somewhat shadowy damages set forth by the Canadians would be dissipated under a careful analysis, or balanced by our counter-claims. Our energetic fishermen will have to bestir themselves in the most lively way, if they are ever to catch enough mackerel and cod off the coasts of the Dominion to make a surplus profit equal to this award. The convenience of going ashore occasionally with their fish was part of the claim, including the privilege of buying bait and curing fish on the coast.

It will be an interesting problem, which may be recommended to the mathematical classes in our public schools, to calculate how often our sailors can make a landing, how many codfish they must salt down on shore, and how much bait they must buy of the Canadians, to damage them to the extent of—say two out of the five and a half millions.

The decision of this question of the fishery claims was left open in the Alabama treaty for a future commission. That commission has done its work in accordance with the general rules of arbitration to which we have heartily subscribed. It would be exceedingly improper for us to object to the verdict, however much it may surprise us. There it really nothing to be done but to accept it, and pay with as much grace as we can command. Probably, however, the question of returning to England the unexpended balance of the Geneva award will never be raised again.

A Plucky Locomotive Engineer.

A circumstance that happened yesterday, while not exactly thrilling or romantic, served to show the mettle of one of the oldest engineers on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This engineer is named Curtis Elliot, and his home is in this city. During his many years of exposure he has contracted a severe rheumatic affection, which rarely troubles him while on the road, but when it does the attacks are sudden and alarming. Last night he was making the run on the through western train from Martinsburg, W. Va., to Baltimore. When a little more than half-way over the distance he was attacted with rheumatism, and within half an hour his arms and legs were useless. Up to the very last moment of commanding his muscles he kept his hand upon the lever, and when at last he was powerless he directed the fireman in his movements. His condition was such that he should have left the cab and sought relief at the first stopping-place, but he would not. He said he would stay at his post and bring the engine into Baltimore if he died in the effort. The many passengers in the train were, of course, unaware that the man who controlled their safety was sitting in the cab, unable to stir hand or foot. When the train came into Camden Station Mr. Elliot had to be lifted out by friends and carried to a hack, out of which he had again to be carried into the house.—*Baltimore American.*

Are We Becoming Indians?

The New York *Tribune* says: The ease with which some ready writers can spin theories is curiously illustrated in a recent article in *Reform*, a journal published in Hamburg, in which the effect of climate on the people of the United States is discussed. The theory assumes that we are beginning in this country to resemble the North American Indians. The assumption is first made that our people are chiefly of English descent. Our skins have become dry. Our glandular system has shrunk to a minimum. Our necks are long; our heads small. Our cheekbones project. Our eye cavities are deep. Our under jaws are full. In all these particulars we are approximating the Indian. Furthermore the Englishman is heavily bearded, the American lightly, the Indian not at all. Our hair is straightening. Our extremities are lengthening, so that American gloves have to be made with long, slender fingers. But this is not all. The change extends to our manners and customs; for instance, the lynch law of the border and the polygamy of Utah show the proclivity toward the ways of the aborigines. Even the negroes here, we are told, are yielding to the climate, and are bleaching gradually.

CHINESE sleight-of-hand and an American faculty for swindling were united in Ah Foy, an Americanized Chinaman in San Francisco. He presented at several brokers' counters $20 in gold, and asked for a silver roll. After pocketing the roll he would change his mind and ask for trade-dollars. The roll that he returned would be found to be a piece of lead pipe with a silver piece at each end. This game was successfully played also on some of his own countrymen.

CHRISTMAS.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

Here comes old Father Christmas,
With sound of fife and drums;
With mistletoe about his brows,
So merrily he comes!

His arms are full of all good cheer,
His face with laughter glows,
He shines like any household fire
Amid the cruel snows.
He is the old-folks' Christmas;
He warms their hearts like wine,
He thaws their winter into spring,
And makes their faces shine.
Hurrah for Father Christmas!
Ring all the merry bells!
And bring the grandsires all around
To hear the tale he tells.

Here comes the Christmas Angel,
So gentle and so calm;
As softly as the falling flakes,
He comes with flute and psalm.
All in a cloud of glory,
As once upon the plain
To shepherd boys in Jewry,
He brings good news again.
He is the young-folks' Christmas;
He makes their eyes grow bright
With words of hope and tender thought,
And visions of delight.
Hail to the Christmas Angel!
All peace on earth he brings;
He gathers all the youths and maids
Beneath his shining wings.

Here comes the little Christ-child,
All innocence and joy,
And bearing gifts in either hand
For every girl and boy.
He tells the tender story
About the Holy Maid,
And Jesus in the manger
Before the oxen laid.
Like any little winter bird
He sings his sweetest song,
Till all the cherubs in the sky
To hear his carol throng.
He is the children's Christmas;
They come, without a call,
To gather round the gracious Child,
Who bringeth joy to all.

But who shall bring their Christmas,
Who wrestle still with life?
Not grandsires, youths, nor little folks,
But they who wage the strife;
The fathers and the mothers
Who fight for homes and bread,
Who watch and ward the living,
And bury all the dead.
Ah! by their side at Christmas-tide
The Lord of Christmas stands;
He smooths the furrows from their brows
With strong and tender hands.
"I take my Christmas gift," He saith,
"From thee, tired soul, and he
Who giveth to my little ones
Gives also unto me!"

SOMETHING THE CAT BROUGHT IN.

Of all evenings in the year for lovers to quarrel—Christmas eve, when the whole world should not be only at peace, but uncommonly jolly; when everybody should be buying presents for everybody else; when Scrooge should be dreaming the wonderful dreams and seeing the wonderful visions which are to convert him from a detestable old miser into the most benevolent of public benefactors; when the cricket and the kettle should be beginning, in merry rivalry, to sing their fireside songs of love and welcome; when the green Christmas trees, standing in groups in the crowded toy shops, should be wishing each other a pleasant "good-by" ere they are separated to be hung with hundreds of tiny wax-tapers and pretty gifts for young and old in many a happy home; when people who, during the last 365 days, had fallen out, should be seriously thinking of shaking hands and falling in again; when all the churches should be bright with sturdy evergreens, and sweet with lovely flowers, and musical with the sound of joyful children voices blended harmoniously together in quaint old Christmas carols. And no doubt most of these things were being done, for there was no end of laughter and merry talk in the streets, and the shop windows were blazing with gas-jets, and crowded with all sorts of articles for all the sorts of purposes; and from all the houses came long rays of light and sounds of music and dancing and romping (where there was a house which gave forth no light or sounds of merriment it was only because the family had gone to a party next door, or across the way, or around the corner); and every man, woman and child abroad carried a bundle, package or basket, and every face wore a smile—with one exception. And that isn't the worst of it. That exception wore the frowniest kind of a frown instead.

Ptolemy Lolliver, carpenter, young, good-looking, honest, sober, industrious—with but one fault, in fact—and a shop of his own in prospect as soon as the new year was fairly installed in the place of the departing one; and yet here he was, on Christmas eve, walking rapidly through the street, looking neither to the right nor left, his fur cap pulled down over his eyes, and his hands thrust deep in his overcoat pockets.

"Confound the fellow!" he muttered, "with his handsome face and romantic name—'Arthur Godfrey!' I wonder what possessed the old folks to call me Ptolemy—Ptolemy, 'great in war;' that may be—I've never had a chance to find out—but mighty small in love, I take it. I saw him kiss her hand as she stood in the doorway. She must have given him the glove. If she didn't, why should he—confound his impudence!—flourish it in *my* face in such a triumphant manner as I was coming up the steps? and why, if she didn't—confound his impudence again!—should he call out: 'Take care of her, Lolliver,' as he thrust it into his breast-pocket, showing those confounded white teeth of his all the time? It *was* hers; I'm sure of it. That shade's one in a hundred. *I* ought to know; I had trouble enough finding it. 'Off for a year, is he? He'll be back in a month—that's my opinion. I'd come back if I were he, and Essie had given me her glove to wear next my heart. Provoking little thing! not a word would she say; only drew herself up with a tragedy air, and flashed her bright eyes at me. And yet she's only known the handsome scamp half a year, and I—why, I've loved her ever since I saw her first, one summer's day ten years ago, a cunning, rosy-cheeked, golden-haired girl, standing near the school-house looking after the big dog that had snatched her lunch-basket and run away with it, with a queer look on her sweet face, as though she didn't know whether to laugh or cry. I gave her my lunch—two apples and a piece of gingerbread—and bought her a new basket, though it took almost all the money I'd been saving for months for the Fourth of July, leaving me only enough to buy two packages of fire-crackers and three pin-wheels. And this is how it's ended—ha! ha!"—laughing sardonically—"like the fireworks, in smoke. I couldn't have expected anything else from such a feather-headed little thing. Essie's too pretty to be constant to one, especially when the one's Ptolemy Lolliver, a carpenter, b'unt and rough-looking, and the other's Arthur Godfrey, handsome and well educated. Great heavens! how I love her!"

"You do!" squeaked an old woman against whom he had run. "Then you'd better go and tell her so, instead of upsetting market-baskets, and knocking honest folks down and walking over them," which, to put it mildly, was a slight exaggeration.

"I beg your pardon. I'm very sorry," said Ptolemy.

"Pick up the potatoes and I'll believe you, young man," said the old woman. "My back's too stiff to bend—and there's an onion rolled into the gutter."

"Potatoes, onions, love and jealousy," said Ptolemy, abstractedly, as he collected the scattered vegetables—"what a strange mixture!"

"Leave out one of them ingredients and put a bit of meat in its place, and it'd be a very nice mixture," said the old woman; "and then let it go slow—slow, young man, over a slow fire, and you'll have no reason to be dissatisfied with it. Merry Christmas!"

Any other time he would have burst into a genial roar, and given the old woman two Merry Christmases for her one, with a "God bless you, auntie!" thrown in, but now he didn't even smile, but thrust his hands into his pockets again, and, walking on rapidly, took up the thread the basket had broken.

"I'll see her once more, though I told her to-night we'd parted forever, and I'll ask her again, seriously and calmly this time, for I *was* in rather a temper last night, if she gave him the glove; and, if she refuses to answer, or if her answer is 'Yes,' I'll be off myself to some foreign land for a year—or two—or ten—or twenty." And waxing angrier and angrier he went on: "She always was a flirt, and always made me wretched. There's Frank Mears, she danced with him almost all the evening at Kate Guinea's party, and Al Adams carries a violet in his pocket-book she gave him last spring; and as for this dandy bookkeeper, she's smiled so sweetly on him every time she met him that it's been with the greatest difficulty I've kept myself from knocking him down. Hang it! if I had him here I *would* knock him down;" and he squared off and shook a formidable fist at the empty air, just as, from the basement of a small church he was passing, rang out in sweet childish voices a verse of an old, old Christmas hymn:

And with true love and brotherhood
Each other now embrace;
This holy tide of Christmas
All others doth efface.

Christmas morning. Essie Smith sat in her pretty little sitting-room holding her pretty little hands over her pretty little ears. In truth, the noise was deafening, for Essie's modest apartments were only a small part of the big house in which she lived, and all the other rooms were blessed with the presence of two or more children. Whistles and tin horns were being blown, drums beaten, rattles sprung, and all kinds of animals—Santa Claus animals I mean—were uttering or trying to utter all kinds of cries, and apparently alive to the importance of the day, and anxious to contribute each his mite to the general rejoicing. Essie's canary, taking a second breakfast in a desultory way, sang loud and shrill after every seed.

Esther was a saleswoman in a large millinery establishment, and very glad she was of a holiday that *was* really a holiday, for most of the days so called were for her the hardest working days of all. A pretty girl—a very pretty girl—with frank hazel eyes, shaded by wonderful curling lashes, and bronze-brown hair arranged in some mysterious manner in puffs and waves and braids, all mingled together so that you couldn't tell where the puffs began and the braids ended.

The waves, however, rippled away from a low, fair brow, and down behind two pretty little ears—mentioned before, I believe—and lost themselves in the braids at the back of the head, and just above the left ear was stuck a coquettish butterfly knot of blue ribbon.

Essie was not alone. Brother Joe was there, too, his chair tipped back on its hind-legs and his feet on the window-sill, reading a thrilling romance in *The Wonder of the World*. Brother Joe was three years younger than his sister, and cashboy in the same store she brightened by her presence every day, Sundays and holidays excepted, for moderate salary, paid weekly. Suddenly he threw down the paper, dropped his feet on the floor, and converted the chair from a biped to a quadruped with a thump that made the flower-pots on the window-sill tremble. "Oh, I say, Essie," he shouted, "take down your hands; I want to speak to you—shut up, will you!" to the canary; and springing from his seat he grasped the two little hands, bringing away with one of them as he did so the butterflyish blue bow.

"There, now, Joe, see what you've done! and I dare say you've tumbled all my hair about, too," said Essie, making a wrinkle—it didn't amount to a frown—in her brow.

"Tumbled your hair!" said Joe, with a broad grin. "Why, I couldn't have tumbled it much more than it was—crinkled and frizzed and standing out ten ways for Sunday. But I say, Es, isn't Tol coming here to-day! That was all bosh about parting forever, wasn't it?"

"I'm sure I don't know whether Mr. Lolliver is coming here to-day or not, and I'm sure I don't care, either," said Essie, with a toss of the bronze-brown head—the bow was carefully pinned in its place again.

"Phew!" whistled Joe. "Ain't you gettin' polite, sis? '*Mr.* Lolliver,' when he's been 'Tol' ever since I was a small chap. I say, Es, wasn't I a lovely babe? And you 'don't care, either,'" mimicking the toss of the head. "What a whopper! If he don't come, nice time I'll have with you. Look out for red eyes and noses." Which flippant remarks were received in dignified silence.

Not at all disconcerted, Joe began again: "Look-a-here, sis, I think—and, as you're an orphan, and I'm your only guardian 'cept auntie, and she don't amount to nothin', you ought to pay a little attention to my opinions—I think it wasn't quite right for you not to answer '*Mr.* Lolliver' about that glove."

"Don't say another word, Joe, on that subject—not another word," interrupted Essie, her eyes flashing and her cheek flushing. "How dare he insult me by asking me such a question? I'll never answer it—no, never. Horrid, jealous old thing! And he always was, too, expecting—because—because—I mustn't look at anybody else. Let him stay away. If he comes I won't see him." A knock at the door. "There he is now"—with a smile that looked wonderfully like a glad one. "Joe, don't you leave the room."

Joe took a chair and *The Wonder of the World* again, and Essie hastily snatched a handkerchief from the table and began to hem it, as she called out, in a voice she tried to make severe: "Come in!"

It *was* Ptolemy, heavy-eyed and grave-faced, and, for the first time in ten years, he and Essie exchanged no "Merry Christmas" on Christmas morning; but in silence he flung his hat on the floor, marched straight up to his betrothed, captured the handkerchief, took her round chin in his hand, and forced her to look in his face. Then he asked, with dreadful solemnity: "*Did* you give him the glove, Esther?" No answer. The pretty mouth was firmly shut, and a look of determination confronted him in the full, hazel eyes. "If you will not reply to that question—"

"I told you I wouldn't," murmured Essie.

"If any absurd vow, made in an angry moment," he went on, "prevents your speaking, show me the pair of gloves, and I'll say no more."

Essie put her hand into her apron pocket and brought out *one* small glove of a dark, indescribable hue.

"Great heavens! Then you *did* give it to him," cried Ptolemy, releasing her chin, dropping the handkerchief, and striding wildly about the room. "How could you, Essie—how could you? After I walked the street for hours, and went into 550 stores—"

"Take off one, or a half, or even a quarter," said Joe, who, finding the lovers' quarrel still more interesting than "The Pirate's Ghost," had dropped that marvelously-constructed and curiously-written story, and was listening intently.

"—Looking," continued Ptolemy, "for that particular shade which you said you must have to match your mayonnaise."

"Polonaise," corrected Essie, mildly.

"Deuce take it! I don't care what it is," thundered Ptolemy.

"But I do," said Essie, with great gravity. "I much prefer—as a garment, I mean—a polonaise to mayonnaise; for although, I suppose, in some far-off lands the savage maidens might think a combination of well-beaten eggs and oil and——"

"Bother!" interrupted Ptolemy. "How can you go on so when you know I'm wretched? And I bought them at the very place you told me to—Jugla's—though I'd forgotten the name and gone into any number of places before I came to it. And now, after all my trouble—though that goes for nothing, for I'd do a thousand times as much for you—you've given one of them to Arthur Godfrey. And you won't explain! Perhaps you *can't* explain. He may have bound you to silence. Why don't you speak, Essie? Confound the gloves! I wish I'd never seen them. What shall I do?"

"Cut your Jugla," suggested Joe.

"Boy!——" began Ptolemy.

"Vile caitiff' would be better," said Joe.

The indignant lover cast a withering glance of scorn at him, but Joe smiled "child-like and bland," and didn't wither a bit.

"Esther," began Lolliver again, "you know how I love you, you know how I've loved you for years, and yet you never gave *me* a glove."

"I couldn't afford to," said Essie, innocently. "I've never had but two pairs of kids a year, and thread gloves are not poetical, nor woolen ones either. I might have given you a lace mitten last summer, but I didn't think of it."

"A mitten!" cried he, choking with rage. "I understand you, but I'll say no more. I will be calm"—choking more than ever. "It's all over. This Christmas, which I hoped would be the merriest, will be the saddest of my life, and the New Year—Good-by."

"Sweetheart, good-by," gently added Joe.

Essie put her apron to her eyes, and began to cry. "Oh! oh! oh!" she sobbed, "who would have dreamed of such a thing? My Tol saying 'good-by' on Christmas day! But you always were the jealousest thing," taking the apron away to look reproachfully at him, "and I don't know how I've endured you so long," and up went the apron again, "and I've worked your initials"—sob—"in my hair"—another sob—"in my hair"—another sob—"on a silk handkerchief for you"—many sobs.

"You *didn't* give it to him!" cried Tol, a ray of hope darting into his face. "Then where is it?" No reply, only sobs behind the apron. A shadow quickly succeeded the ray. "Good-by, Essie," said Ptolemy, the obstinate wretch. And as he turned to leave the room, carrying his head very high, he stumbled over Snowball, Essie's great white cat, and her especial pet, that was coming quickly in with a mouse—no, not a mouse—mice are not of a dark, indescribable shade—but some small object dangling from her mouth.

"O, sis!" yelled Joe, falling flat on the floor in his eagerness to snatch the prize.

"What, Joe, what is it?" cried Essie, and down came the apron, leaving the wonderful long lashes glittering with tears.

"Something the cat brought in," he shouted. "Hurrah!" And there, soiled and wet by the snow in which it had lain all night, was the missing glove.

"I must have dropped it as Arthur kissed my hand," said Essie, as cool as you please. "I suppose the one he had was Kate Guinea's. She went and got a pair like mine the moment she saw them. They're engaged, but they didn't want her father to know it, so he made believe he was in love with me."

Ptolemy seized Snowball in his arms, and fell on his knees—he did, indeed. "My darling, forgive me," he said—only this and nothing more. His eloquence had fled with his jealousy.

"Don't you do it, Es," said Joe. "He'll be jealous again to-morrow, and swear somebody's got that bow in your hair, if you should happen to lose it and puss didn't find it."

"Try me, Essie," pleaded the lover. Essie turned away. "Don't turn from me, dear. Oh, how unjust I've been! and *so* unhappy, Essie! Won't you come to my arms, my own little girl?"

"How can I, Tol Lolliver?" said his 'own little girl,' mischievously, "when you've got the cat?"

"Bless my soul! so I have," said Ptolemy, dropping Puss as unceremoniously as he had picked her up.

"What ingratitude!" said Joe.

"Essie," again entreated the penitent, holding out his arms. Essie took one step, Tol two—on his knees—and, as he clasped her to his heart, kissing the laughing eyes and lips, the noon-time Christmas chimes burst out merrily with the good old-fashioned tune, "Life Let Us Cherish."

"By all means," said Joe, waving his silk handkerchief above his head, and joining in the last notes with "Tol-Lolliver!"—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Dissatisfied Witness.

She was a farmer's wife, and, as she took the witness stand in a case before Justice Brown, she had her hands clenched, her lips compressed, and the fire in her eye was evidence that she was burning to tell the truth.

"Well, tell the jury what you know about this case," said the lawyer.

She moved around a little, looked the jury square in the face, and, getting a good hold of the witness box, she began:

"I was out to the barn to ask my husband if he thought it was going to rain, and he said he guessed not, and I said I guessed not, when three or four men came. They were jawing and swearing, and it almost made my blood run——"

"Never mind all that," interrupted the lawyer. "Did you see any one strike a blow?"

"I guess I did see some one strike a blow, and three or four of them, and I was never so frightened in my life, and I wonder I didn't faint away, and I think this man they call Robinson was the one who struck first, and I'm almost sure of it, and if I'd been a man I'd have——"

"Do you swear that Robinson struck the first blow?"

"Yes, sir, I swear that I think Robinson struck the first blow, though I may be mistaken, of course, and of course I don't want to swear to a lie for no one, and I was excited and I don't know but some one may have hit him with an ear of corn and—"

"That will do," said the lawyer.

"Why—why, I haven't hardly commenced yet," she protested.

"Well, I've got all I want of such testimony."

"I say it's a mean trick to bring me into town over 'leven miles of mud road and then not let me swear!" she exclaimed as she stepped down.

"I guess I'm just as good as some other folks out my way, and I guess I've got just as good an education for swearing in court, even if we haven't got upholstered chairs in the house!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Child Conquers a Bull-Dog.

A sanguinary bull-dog in the San Francisco dog show became so excited by his surroundings that nobody dared go near him. His food was poked to him with a long stick, and a strong railing was put up to keep spectators at a safe distance. He growled and showed his teeth whenever anybody looked at him, and was generally an object of terror. Consequently the people were horrified when a little girl crawled under the railing, and, approaching the brute, said coaxingly, "Nice doggy, nice doggy!" Her mother screamed and fainted. A valorous fellow took off his coat and prepared for a rescue. The child coolly patted the dog, saying, "What's the matter, doggy? What makes 'oo growl so?" The dog ferociously fixed his teeth in her dress, but her fearlessness seemed to cow him, and he slunk back from her. She suffered no harm except from the suddenness with which she was yanked out of the inclosure.

UNDER the Illinois law there are thirty-four different grades of grain.

WHAT COMES OF OVERWORK.

Symptoms of a Common Brain Disease Described by Dr. Hammond.

[From the New York World.]

Before the New York Neurological Society last evening, Dr. E. C. Seguin presiding, Dr. Wm. A. Hammond read a paper on "Cerebro Hyperæmia." This, he said, was quite a common disease, and was brought on generally by over-intellectual exertion. The symptoms are vertigo, noises in the ears, dark spots before the eyes, a staggering in the walk, numbness in the limbs and twitchings or spasms in the face. There is a mental disturbance which is shown by hallucinations, and principally by sleeplessness. The digestion is impaired. These are the symptoms in violent cases. In general the patient is deprived almost wholly of sleep, or has unpleasant dreams. He finds it impossible to fix his attention on any subject, and is attacked by a pain in the head if he makes a mental effort. An accurate accountant who was attacked by this disease could not add up a column of figures, making mistakes which in his normal condition he would consider ridiculous. In one case reported a gentleman attempted to commit suicide because he could not solve a simple sum. The patient is forgetful of names and faces, and makes mistakes in using words. There is, too, a great deal of indecision manifested in simple matters.

"I knew a patient," Dr. Hammond said, "to carry several thousands of dollars every day for a month to Wall street, intending to make a certain speculation, but every day he put it off without any reason whatever. There is a morbid apprehension of impending evil, and the patient is afraid that he will himself commit some dreadful act. I have known of a man who dreaded to go on a ferry-boat because he feared that he would throw himself off; of another who would not go near a train, for fear he would throw himself in front of it; of a husband who made his wife keep his razors locked up; of a man who would not take a warm bath, in the fear that he would not turn off the hot water. The subject, however, never yields to these impulses. The emotional system is deranged. The patient becomes suspicious and annoyed on the slightest grounds. A patient once was liable to be attacked by vertigo at any time, so that frequently and in the street he would have to support himself by a lamp-post, or sit on a stoop until the attack was over. This vertigo is generally increased by mental effort, and disappears more or less when the patient is about to go to sleep. The ocular muscles are easily tired, so that the patient cannot read. Sometimes the sense of hearing is very acute, and at other times very dull. The disease is generally accompanied by congestion of the tympanum, and the symptoms are intensified by sulphate of quinine and other medicines, which are sometimes given to patients who are suffering from this disease. The muscular strength is impaired so that the patient sometimes is unable to lift his arm or his foot.

"The causes of cerebro-hyperæmia are mental. A young lady was once attacked by it in consequence of an intense intellectual effort she put forth to solve a mathematical problem. The disease is more apt to attack those in middle life than the young or old. To be cured the patient should abstain from severe mental work, should exercise in the open air, indulge in moderate gayety and a plain but nutritious diet."

Important Decision.

The United States Circuit Court at Boston decides that the date of a life insurance policy must read from its issue, and not from the application. This forces the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, to pay Helen A. Smith $3,622, the value of a policy on her dead husband's life, upon which the last premium had not been paid, but which was issued four days after the passage of the State law requiring companies to pay policies if a premium had been paid within a year. The company contested on the ground that the application was made before there was such a law.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 00	@11 50
HOGS	4 87	@ 5 50
COTTON	11¼	@ 11⅜
FLOUR—Superfine	4 75	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 29	@ 1 30
CORN—Western Mixed	62	@ 63½
OATS—Mixed	35	@ 41
RYE—Western	73	@ 74
PORK—New Mess	13 40	@13 50
LARD	8¼	@ 8⅜
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 60	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	3 65	@ 4 55
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 06	@ 1 07
No. 3 Spring	1 00	@ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	49	@ 50
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	55	@ 56
BARLEY—No. 2	60	@ 61
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	31	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh	20	@ 21
PORK—Mess	11 65	@11 75
LARD	7⅞	@ 8
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 08½	@ 1 10½
No. 2	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 2	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 1	56	@ 57
BARLEY—No. 2	67	@ 68½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 20	@ 1 21
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	47	@ 48
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE	56	@ 57
PORK—Mess	12 00	@12 25
HOGS	3 75	@ 4 35
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 60
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	1 18	@ 1 25
CORN—New	39	@ 41
OATS	28	@ 31
RYE	62	@ 63
PORK—Mess	11 80	@12 00
LARD	7⅞	@ 8
TOLEDO		
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 30	@ 1 31
No. 2 Red Winter	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN	46½	@ 50
OATS—No. 2	29	@ 30
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 75	@ 6 40
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 30	@ 1 30½
No. 1 Amber	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN—No. 1	46½	@ 53½
OATS—Mixed	30	@ 31
BARLEY (per cental)	1 15	@ 1 60
PORK—Mess	13 25	@13 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 90	@ 5 40
Fair	4 25	@ 4 60
Common	3 50	@ 4 25
HOGS	3 25	@ 4 50
SHEEP	2 75	@ 5 00

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