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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IS THE
Boss Photographer of Ann Arbor.
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Hams, Sausages, Lard, etc.,
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Orders promptly filled. Farmers having meats to sell should give him a call. 1568-y1

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INTEREST COMPOUNDED SEMI-ANNUALLY.
Also, buys and sells U. S. Bonds, Gold, Silver and 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.
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Druggists and Pharmacists,
12 South Main St.,
Keep on hand a large and well selected stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
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Special attention paid to the furnishing of Physicians, Chemists, Schools, etc., with Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Bohemian Chemical Glassware, Porcelain Ware, Pure Reagents, etc.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours 1546

The Michigan Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1878. NUMBER 1674.

CRADLE-SONG OF THE POOR.

BY ADELAIDE PROCTOR.

Hush! I cannot bear to see thee
Stretch thy tiny hands in vain;
Dear, I have no bread to give thee,
Nothing, child, to ease thy pain!
When God sent thee first to bless me,
Proud and thankful, too, was I;
Now, my darling, I, thy mother,
Almost long to see thee die.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary,
God is good, but life is dreary.

I have watched thy beauty fading,
And thy strength sink day by day,
Soon, I know, will want and fever
Take thy little life away.
Famine makes thy father reckless;
Hope has left both him and me;
We could suffer all, my baby,
Had we but a crust for thee.

Better thou should perish early,
Starve so soon, my darling one,
Than in helpless sin and sorrow
Vainly live as I have done.
Better that thy angel spirit
With my joy, my peace, were flown,
Than thy heart grow cold and careless,
Reckless, hopeless, like my own.

I am wasted, dear, with hunger,
And my brain is all oppressed,
I have scarcely strength to press thee,
Wan and feeble, to my breast.
Patience, baby, God will help us,
Death will come to thee and me,
He will take us to His heaven,
Where no want or pain can be.

Such the plaint that, late and early,
Did we listen, we might hear
Close beside us—but the thunder
Of a city dulls our ear.
Every heart, as God's bright angel
Can bid one such sorrow cease;
God has glory when His children
Bring His poor ones joy and peace.

THE THREE BRIDES.

Toward the close of a chilly afternoon, in the latter part of November, I was traveling in New Hampshire on horseback. The road was solitary and rugged, and wound along through gloomy pine forests, over abrupt and stony hills. Several circumstances conduced to my discomfort. I was not sure of my way, I had a hurt in my bridle hand, and evening was approaching, heralded by an icy rain and a cold, searching wind. I felt a sinking of spirits which I could not dispel by rapid riding, for my horse, fatigued by a long day's journey, refused to answer spur and whip with his usual animation. In an hour after, I was convinced that I had mistaken my road, and night surprised me in the forest. I had been in more unpleasant situations, so I adopted my usual expedient of letting the reins fall upon my courser's neck. He, however, blundered on, with his nose drooping to the ground, stumbling every moment, though ordinarily as sure-footed as a roebuck. So we plodded on for a mile, while the landscape grew darker and darker.

At length, finding my horse less intelligent or more despairing than myself, I resumed the reins and endeavored to cheer my brute companion. To tell the truth, I stood in need of something exhilarating myself. The somber air of the eternal pines struck a deathly gloom to my heart, as one by one they seemed to rise on my path, like threatening genii, extending their scathed limbs to meet me. The rain, fine and cold, bedewed me from head to foot, and I question if a more miserable pair of animals ever threaded their way through the mazes of an enchanted forest. I thought of the comfortable home I had left for my forlorn pleasure excursion, of that cheerful hearth around which my family were gathered, of wine, music, love and the thousand endearments I had left behind, and then I gazed into the recesses of the shadowy wood that closed about me, almost in despair.

I began to dread the apparition of some giant intruder, and was seriously meditating the production of a pair of pistols, when my quick glance caught the glimmer of distant lights, twinkling through some opening in the trees, and darting a beam of hope upon the wanderer's soul. My reins were instantly grasped, and my rowels were struck into the sides of my charger. He snorted, pricked up his ears, erected his head, and sprung forth in an uncontrollable gallop. Up hill and down hill I pricked my gallant gray; and, when the forest was past, and his hoofs glinted on the stones of a street leading through a small village, I felt an animation that I cannot well describe. A creaking signboard, swinging in the wind on rusty irons, directed me to the only inn of the village. It was a two-story brick building, standing a little back from the road. I drew rein at the door and dismounted from my weary nag. My loud vociferations summoned to my side a bulldog cursed with a most unhappy disposition, and a hostler whose temper was hardly more amiable. He took my poor, jaded horse with an air of surly indifference, and gruffly directed me to the bar-room.

This apartment was tenanted by half a dozen rough farmers, rendered savage and morose by incessantly imbibing alcohol, and by the proprietor of the tavern, a bluff man, with a portly paunch, a hard, gray eye, and a stern Caledonian lip. He welcomed me without much frankness or cordiality, and I sank into a wooden settle, eyed by the surly guests of mine host, and the subject of sundry muttered remarks. The group, as it was lighted up by the strong red glare of the fire, had certainly a bandit appearance, which, however delightful to a Salvator Rosa, was by no means inviting to a quiet traveler, who had sought the bosom of the hills for pleasure.

After making a few remarks, which elicited only monosyllables in answer, I relapsed into silence, from which, however, I was soon aroused by the entrance of the surly hostler, who in no very gracious manner informed me that my horse was lame, and likely to be sick. This intelligence produced a visit to the stable, and the conviction that I could not possibly resume my journey on the ensuing day, which was somewhat disagreeable to a man who had taken up a decided prejudice against the inn and all its inmates.

Having succeeded in procuring a private room and a fire, I ignited an execrable cigar (ah! how unlike thy principes, dear S.), and endeavored to lose myself in the agreeable occupation of castle-building while my supper was preparing. Alas! my fancy came not to my call. I had lost my power of abstraction—the realities around me were too engrossing. Ere the dying shriek of a majestic rooster had ceased to sound in my ears, his remains were served up on my table, together with a cup or two of very villainous gunpowder tea and a pitcher of cider, with coarse bread and butter *ad libitum*. Supper was soon dispatched, and in answer to a bell, lightly touched, a vinegar-visaged waiting-maid, of the interesting age of 45, entered and removed the scarcely-touched viands.

I ventured to address her, with a request that I might be supplied with a few books, to enable me to while away the evening. I anticipated a literary feast from the readiness with which she rushed from the room; but she soon reappeared, bringing only "Young's Night Thoughts" (very greasy), a volume of tales with the catastrophes torn out, a set of plays consisting only of first acts, and an odd number of the *Eclectic Magazine*. This was sufficiently provoking; but I read a few pages and tried a second cigar and made the tour of the apartment, examining a family mourning-piece worked in satin, a genealogical tree done in worsted, and a portrait of the mutton-headed landlord and his snappish wife. I counted the ticks of the clock for half an hour, and was finally reduced to the forlorn expedient of seeing likenesses in the burning embers.

When the clock struck 9 I rang for slippers and a guide to my bedroom, and the landlord appeared, candle in hand, to usher me to my sleeping apartment. As I followed him up the creaking staircase, and along the dark upper entry, I could not help regretting that fancy was unable to convert him into the seneschal of a baronial mansion, and the room to which I was going into a haunted chamber. It seemed as if my surly host had the power of divining what was passing in my mind, for, when he had ushered me into the room and placed the candle on the light-stand, he said:

"I hope you'll sleep comfortable, for there ain't many rats here, sir. And, as for the ghost they say frequents this chamber, I believe that's all in my eye, though to be sure the window does look out on the burial-ground."

"Umph! a comfortable prospect."

"Very, sir; you have a fine view of the Squire's new tomb and the poor-house, with a wing of the jail behind the trees. And I've stuck my second-best hat in that broken pane of glass, and there's a chest of drawers to set against the door, so you'll be warm and free from intrusion. I wish you good-night, sir."

All that night I was troubled with strange dreams, peopled by phantoms from the neighboring church-yard, but a bona-fide ghost I cannot say I saw. In the morning I rose very early and took a look from the window, but the prospect was very uninviting. The churchyard was a bleak, desolate place, overgrown with weeds, and studded with slate-stones, bounded by a ruinous brick wall, and having an entrance through a dilapidated gateway. One or two melancholy-looking cows were feeding on the rank herbage that sprung from the unctuous soil. But afar, in the most distant part of the field, I espied the figure of a man who was busily occupied in digging a grave.

There was something within that impelled me to stroll forth and accost him. I dressed, descended, and, having ordered breakfast, left the inn, clambered over the ruinous wall and stood within the precincts of the burial-place. The spot had evidently been used for the purpose of sepulture for a number of years, for the ground rose into numerous hillocks, and I could hardly walk a step without stumbling upon some grassy mound. Even when the perishable gravestones had been shattered by the hand of time, the length of the elevations enabled me to judge of the age of the deceased. This slight swell rose over the remains of some beloved child, who had been committed to the dust with only the simple ceremonies of the Protestant faith, bedewed by the tears of parents, and blessed by the broken voice of farewell affection. This mound of larger dimension was heaped above the giant frame of manhood. Some sturdy tiller of the soil, or rough dweller in the forest, cut off by a sudden casualty, had been laid here in his last leaden sleep—no more to start at the rising beam of the sun, no more to rush to the glorious excitement of the hunt, no more to pant in noonday toil.

Over the whole field of the dead there seemed to brood the spirit of desolation. Stern heads, rudely chiseled, grinned from the gravestones, and frightful emblems met the eye at every turn. Here was none of that simple elegance with which modern taste loves to invest the memorials of the departed; no graceful acacias, or nodding elms, or sorrowing willows shed their dews upon the turf—everything spoke of the bitterness of parting; of the agony of the last hour, of the passing away from earth—nothing of the reunion in heaven!

I passed on to where the grave-digger was pursuing his occupation. He answered my morning salutation civilly enough, but continued intent upon his work. He was a man of about 50 years of age, spare but strong, with gray hair, sunken cheeks, and certain lines about the mouth which augured a propensity to indulge in dry jest, though the sternness of his gray eye seemed to contradict the tacit assertion.

"An unpleasant morning, sir, to work in the open air," said I.

"He that regardeth the clouds shall not reap," replied the grave-digger, still busily plying his spade. "Death stalks abroad fair day and foul day, and we that follow in his footsteps must prepare for the dead, rain or shine."

"A melancholy occupation."

"A fit one for a moralist. Some would find a pleasure in it. Deacon Giles, I am sure, would willingly be in my place now."

"And why so?"

"This grave is for his wife," replied the grave-digger, looking up from his occupation with a dry smile that wrinkled his sallow cheeks and distorted his shrunken lips.

Perceiving that his merriment was not infectious, he resumed his employment, and that so assiduously that in a very short time he had hollowed the last resting-place of Deacon Giles' consort. This done, he ascended from the trench with a lightness that surprised me, and, walking a few paces from the new-made grave, sat down upon a tombstone and beckoned me to approach. I did so.

"Young man," said he, "a sexton and a grave-digger, if he is one who has a zeal for his calling, becomes something of a historian, amassing many a curious tale and strange legend concerning the people with whom he has to do, living and dead. For a man with a taste for his profession cannot provide for the last repose of his fellows without taking an interest in their story, the manner of death and the concern of the relatives who follow their remains so tearfully to the grave."

"Then," replied I, taking a seat beside the sexton, "methinks you could relate some interesting tales."

Again the withering smile that I had before observed passed over the face of the sexton, as he answered:

"I am no story-teller, sir; I deal in fact, not fiction. Yes, yes, I could chronicle some strange events. But of all the things I know, there is nothing stranger than the melancholy history of the three brides."

"The three brides?"

"Ay. Do you see three hillocks yonder, side by side? There they sleep, and will till the last trumpet comes wailing and wailing through the heart of these lone hills, with a tone so strange and stirring that the dead will start from their graves at its first awful note. Then will come the judgment and the retribution. But to my tale. Look there, sir, on yonder hill, you may observe a little isolated house, with a straggling fence in front, and a few stunted apple trees on the ascent behind it. It is sadly out of repair now, and the garden is all overgrown with weeds and brambles, and the whole place has a desolate appearance. If the wind were high now, you might hear the old crazy shutters flapping against the sides, and the wind tearing the gray shingles off the roof. Many years ago there lived in that house an old man and his son, who cultivated the few acres of arable land which belonged to it.

"The father was a self-taught man, deeply versed in the mysteries of science, and, as he could tell the name of every flower that blossomed in the wood and grew in the garden, and used to sit up late nights over his books, or reading the wonderful story of the starry heavens, men thought he was bewitched or crazed, and avoided him, and even hated him, as the ignorant ever shun and dread the gifted and enlightened. A few there were, and, among others, the minister and lawyer and physician of the place, who showed some willingness to afford him countenance, but they soon dropped his acquaintance, for they found the old man somewhat reserved and morose, and, moreover, their vanity was wounded by discovering the extent of his knowledge. To the minister he would quote the fathers and the Scriptures in the original tongue, and showed himself well armed with the weapons of polemic controversy. He astonished the lawyer with his profound acquaintance with jurisprudence; and the physician was surprised at the extent of his medical knowledge. So they all deserted him, and the minister, from whom the old man differed in some trifling points of doctrine, spoke very slightingly of him; and by and by all looked upon the self-educated farmer with eyes of aversion. But he little cared for that, for he derived his consolation from loftier resources, and in the untracked paths of science found a pleasure as in the pathless woods! He instructed his son in all his lore—the languages, literature, history, philosophy, science, were unfolded, one by one, to the enthusiastic son of the solitary.

"Years rolled away, and the old man died. He died when a storm convulsed the face of nature, when the wind howled around his shattered dwelling and the lightning played above the roof; and, though he went to heaven in faith and purity, the vulgar thought and said that the evil one had claimed his own in the thunder and commotion of the elements.

"I cannot paint to you the grief of the son at his bereavement. He was, for a time, as one distracted. The minister came and muttered a few cold and hollow phrases in his ear, and a few neighbors, impelled by curiosity to see the interior of the old man's dwelling, came to his funeral. With a proud and lofty look the son stood above the dust and the dead in the midst of the band of hypocritical mourners, with a pang at his heart, but a serenity on his brow. He thanked his friends for their kindness, acknowledged their courtesy, and then strode away from the grave to bury his grief in the privacy of his deserted dwelling.

"He found, at first, the solitude of the mansion almost insupportable, and he paced the echoing floors from morning till night, in all the agony of woe and desolation, vainly imploring Heaven for relief. It came to him first in the guise of poetic inspiration. He wrote with a wonderful ease and power. Page after page came from his prolific pen, almost without an effort; and there was a time when he dreamed (vain fool!) of immortality. Some of his productions came before the world. They were praised and circulated, and inquiries were set on foot in the hope of discovering the author. He, wrapped in the veil of impenetrable obscurity, listened to the voice of applause, more delicious because it was obtained by stealth. From the obscurity of yonder lone mansion, and from this remote region, to send forth lays which astonished the world was, indeed, a triumph to the visionary bard.

"His thirst for fame was gratified, and now he began to yearn for the companionship of some sweet being of the other sex, to share the laurels he had won, to whisper consolation in his ear in moments of despondency, and to supply the void which the death of his old father had occasioned. He would picture to himself the felicity of a refined intercourse with a highly-intellectual and beautiful woman, and, as he had chosen for his motto, "what has been done may still be done," he did not despair of success.

"In this village lived three sisters, all beautiful and all accomplished. Their names were Mary, Adelaide and Madeleine. I am far enough past the age of enthusiasm, but never can I forget the beauty of those young girls. Mary was the youngest, and a fair-haired, more laughing damsel never danced upon a green. Adelaide, who was a few years older, was dark-haired and pensive; but of the three, Madeleine, the eldest, possessed the most fire, spirit, cultivation and intellectuality.

"Their father was a man of taste and education; and, being somewhat above vulgar prejudices, permitted the visits of the hero of my story. Still, he did not altogether encourage the affection which he found springing up between Mary and the poet. When, however, he found that her affections were engaged, he did not withhold his consent from her marriage, and the recluse bore to his solitary mansion the young bride of his affections. Oh, sir, the house assumed a new appearance within and without. Roses bloomed in the garden, jessamines peeped through its lattices, and the fields about it smiled with the effects of careful cultivation. Lights were seen in the little parlor in the evening, and many a time would the passenger pause by the garden-gate to listen to strains of the sweetest music, breathed by choral voices from the cottage. If the mysterious student and his wife were neglected by their neighbors what cared they? Their endearing and mutual affection made their home a little paradise. But death came to Eden. Mary fell suddenly sick, and, after a few hours' illness, died in the arms of her husband and her sister Madeleine. This was the student's second heavy affliction.

"Days, months rolled on, and the only solace of the bereaved was to sit with the sisters of the deceased and talk of the lost one. To Adelaide, at length, he offered his widowed heart. She came to his lone house like the dove, bearing the olive-branch of peace and consolation. Their bridal was not one of revelry and mirth, for a sad recollection brooded over the hour. Yet they lived happily; the husband again smiled, and, with a new spring, the roses again blossomed in their garden. But it seemed as if a fatality pursued this singular man. When the rose withered and the leaf fell, in the mellow autumn of the year, Adelaide, too, sickened and died, like her younger sister, in the arms of her husband and of Madeleine.

"Perhaps you will think it strange, young man, that, after all, the wretched survivor stood again at the altar. But he was a mysterious being, whose ways were inscrutable, who, thirsting for domestic bliss, was doomed ever to seek and never to find it. His third bride was Madeleine. I well remember her. She was a beauty, in the true sense of the word. It may seem strange to you to hear the praise of beauty from such lips as mine; but I cannot avoid expatiating upon hers. She might have sat upon a throne, and the most loyal subject, the proudest peer, would have sworn the blood within her veins had descended from a hundred Kings. She was a proud creature, with a tall, commanding form, and raven tresses that floated, dark and cloud-like, over her shoulders. She was a singularly-gifted woman, and possessed of rare inspiration. She loved the widower for his power and his fame, and she wedded him. They were married in that church. It was on a summer afternoon—I recollect it well. During the ceremony, the blackest cloud I ever saw overspread the heavens like a pall, and, at the moment when the third bride pronounced her vow, a clap of thunder shook the building to the center. All the females shrieked, but the bride herself made the response, with a steady voice, and her eyes glittered with wild fire as she gazed upon the bridegroom. He remarked a kind of incoherence in her expressions as they rode homeward, which surprised him at the time. Arrived at his house, she shrunk upon the threshold; but this was the timidity of a maiden. When they were alone he clasped her hand—it was as cold as ice! He looked into her face.

"'Madeleine,' said he, 'what means this? Your cheeks are as pale as your wedding-gown. What is the matter?'

"The bride uttered a frantic shriek.

"'My wedding-gown!' exclaimed she; 'no, no—this—this is my sister's shroud! The hour for confession has arrived. It is God that impels me to speak. To win you I have lost my soul! Yes—yes—I am a murderess! She smiled upon me in the joyous affection of her young heart—but I gave her the fatal drug! Adelaide twined her white arms about my neck, but I administered the poison! Take me to your arms; I have lost my soul for you, and mine must you be!'

"She spread her long, white arms, and stood like a maniac before him," said the sexton, rising, in the excitement of the moment, and assuming the attitude he described; "and then," continued he, in a hollow voice, and shuddering at the recollection, "at that moment came the thunder and the flash, and the guilty woman fell dead on the floor."

The countenance of the narrator expressed all the horror that he felt.

"And the bridegroom," asked I; "the husband of the destroyer and the victims—what became of him?"

"*He stands before you!*" was the thrilling answer.

"Long John" Wentworth.

Long John was lightly resting on the simple but substantial chair which supports his ethereal form in his office yesterday afternoon when there entered, with a slow, uncertain step, an elderly man, who looked as if he had never seen better days.

"I kem up to thank ye, Mr. Wentworth, for a favor ye done me the first time you was Mayor. I've had it on my mind for some time, 'an I thought I'd come down an' tell you. But maybe ye don't remember me?"

"No, I don't," said Mr. Wentworth. "You see I've been Mayor several times, and, as I gave my time to the business and have been very busy ever since, I can't remember every one I met. What did I do for you?"

"It was just like this: The fust time you was Mayor I started down to your office one day to ask a favor. I met you on the street an' said I was goin' to the Mayor's office, an' says you, 'This is the Mayor's office; I take it right around with me. What do you want?' says you. Says I, 'I want a pardon for my boy, who is in the Bridewell,' an' then I told you how he kufn there.

"You just took a piece of paper an' reached down an' wrote on my shoulder, an' gev it to me.

"I went to the Bridewell an' give it to the man an' sat down. When I saw the boy wasn't comin' I asked why they delayed, and said I'd brought a pardon from Long John. They asked me if I'd read the paper, an' I said 'No.' They gev it to me, an' it read:

"Give this man his son when his term is out.
"J. WENTWORTH, Mayor.

"So I went home, an' the boy came when his term was out. He hadn't been long home till I made up my mind that you was right in not letting him go sooner, and since then I've kim to the conclusion that it 'nd have bin better if you ordered him kept there ever since. So I thought I'd just drop in an' thank you for not lettin' him out when I asked you."—*Chicago Times.*

Slaughtering the Buffalo in Texas.

The town of Griffin is supported by buffalo-hunters, and is their general rendezvous in this section. The number of hunters on the ranges this season is estimated at 1,500. We saw at Griffin a plat of ground of about four acres covered with buffalo hides spread out to dry, besides a large quantity piled up for shipment. These hides are worth, in this place, from $1 to $1.60 each. The generally-accepted idea of the exciting chase in buffalo-hunting is not the plan pursued by the men who make it a regular business. They use the needle-gun with telescope, buy the powder by the keg, their lead in bulk, and the shells, and make their own cartridges. The guns in a party of hunters are used by only one or two men, who say they usually kill a drove of thirty or forty buffaloes on one or two acres of ground. As soon as one is killed the whole herd, smelling the blood, collect around the dead body, snuffing and pawing up the ground, and uttering a singular noise. The hunter continues to shoot them down as long as he can remain concealed, or until the last animal "bites the dust." The buffalo pays no attention to the report of the gun, and flees only at sight or scent of his enemy. The others of the party then occupy themselves in "peeling." Some of these have become so skillful they offer to bet they can skin a 5 or 6-year-old bull in five minutes. The meat is also saved and sent to market, and commands a good price.—*Shackelford County Letter to Galveston News.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Outlines of Representative Harrison's Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the new bill for reforming the civil service, prepared by Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Civil Service:

Section 1 provides for the creation of a Department of Civil Service, with five Commissioners, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, no more than three of which shall belong to any one political party. Their terms are arranged so that no appointments can be made except at the middle of a Presidential term, the Commissioner having the shortest term to be at the head of the department.

Section 2 provides that the President may fill vacancies caused by death or resignation.

Section 3 fixes the salary of the head Commissioner at $5,000, and the others at $4,000.

Section 4 provides that the Commissioners may be removed by the President for cause with the consent of the Senate in open session.

Section 5, that the Commissioners shall make rules for regulating the civil service; shall constantly watch the different branches of the Government service, and see that they are running at a minimum as to numbers and expense; shall examine, or cause to be examined, all applicants, and shall not be guided by political services or influence.

Section 6 provides that the Commissioners shall divide the United States into districts, and provide for examinations in each at stated times after public notice; that the power may be delegated in remote parts of the country to examiners, in which case applicants shall pay $5 for examination. Members of both houses of Congress shall be notified of the examinations within their own district.

Section 7 provides that the act shall apply to all officers except Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, heads of departments and Postmasters.

Section 8, which is perhaps the most significant section of the bill, provides that Representatives in Congress may make nominations for appointments to office from among persons resident in their respective districts, who shall have resided there a year, and possess the requisite moral and other qualities. Provision is made that they may recommend persons whom they don't know upon the testimony of persons for whom they can vouch. All recommendations must be in writing, signed by the persons recommending all applications, must be written in the handwriting of the applicant, setting forth age, past vocation, physical condition, and mental capacity. In the event that less than twenty nominations shall be made for each office to be filled by a member of Congress, then the Commissioners may receive application in writing from any persons in the district.

The remaining sections of the bill provide for competitive examination for promotion in all departments, and prescribe that vacancies in the departments are only to be filled by promotion, save where the need of experts or peculiar conditions may make a contrary course necessary. The Civil Service Department is to supply all the other departments with lists of clerks from which appointments can only be made, and is to assume the responsibility for removals for cause. Original appointments are to be made on not more than six months' probation, when the probationers are to be placed on a permanent roll from which they never can be removed except for cause. This roll is to constitute the permanent civil service of the Government. No appointments are to be made for political purposes, and no political assessments are to be paid or demanded, on the penalty of dismissal.

An Oil-Pipe Line Two Hundred and Thirty Miles Long.

The seaboard pipe-line to run from Butler, Pa., to Baltimore, is reported sure to be built during the coming season, the entire right of way having been obtained, and lands purchased for refineries and barrel manufactories on Baltimore harbor. The distance which the line is to run is 230 miles. The following particulars as to its construction are given: The pipes will be four and a half feet below the surface of the ground. They will be made of boiler-iron, lap-welded and galvanized, so as to be impervious to the action of the oil, and not rust. The line to Baltimore is designed to be a trunk line, with connections from the Pennsylvania terminus and from different points on the route. Its transporting capacity will be 6 000 barrels per day, and it will operate incessantly, day and night. The quantity proposed to be taken to Baltimore annually is about 2,000,000 barrels of crude oil. The company will proceed with the work immediately after the close of the winter, and expect to have the line laid the entire distance during the coming summer. There are rumors that the Standard Oil Company will lay a competing line.

An Unfailing Sign.

"What makes you think they're engaged, Mrs. Berkley?" asked the neighbor. "Has Julia's mother ever intimated anything of the kind to you?"

"Oh, dear, gracious, no. She never so much as hinted it," replied Mrs. Berkley.

"Then what makes you think it's all settled between 'em? It ain't over three months since he commenced waiting on her."

"That don't make any difference—they've known each other for two or three years. She's as likely a girl as any—not bad looking, and he's—"

"Yes—yes; all true enough. But what makes you think they're engaged? That's what puzzles me."

"Why, la, bless you, I know it as well as if I'd heard the whole bargain with my own ears."

"Go on—go on."

"Yes, as I was saying, last Sunday afternoon my Marthy met 'em out walking together, and stopped to chat with 'em a minute. As soon as she got home and told me they had both been eating onions, I knew it was all arranged, and I shan't be a bit surprised to hear any day that the cards are out for a speedy wedding. A sign like that never fails.—*Cincinnati Braakfast Table.*

A Brave Woman.

A little Eureka (Nev.) woman awoke the other night to find a burglar prospecting her room for valuables. The *Sentinel* says: "She lay very quietly until he had concluded his labors and transferred operations to the adjoining parlor, when she quietly arose, armed herself with a revolver which her husband had provided her with, and which was snugly ensconsed under her pillow, and tip-toed into his presence. Covering him with the weapon, without a tremor in her voice, she commanded him to disgorge his plunder. There was blood in her eye and determination in her voice, and the bold burglar weakened at once. He deposited on the center-table a bracelet, gold chain, and pair of earrings, all that he had managed to secure thus far, and meekly listened to a spirited lecture which the lady delivered impromptu. She wound up her address by expressing a regret that her scanty toilet prevented her from escorting him to the jail, and ordered him out of the house. He did not stand upon the order of his going, but went at once.

DEATH OF THE POPE.

Last Hours of the Aged Pontiff—The End Peaceful—Mourning in Rome Over the Event.

[Rome Cor. New York Herald.]

Rome, with her tears for King Victor Emmanuel scarcely dried, with the garb of royal mourning just laid by, is called upon to weep afresh over the death of an aged priest and King, whose benign sway was acknowledged by nigh 200,000,000 souls over the wide world. The officials of Humbert I. move solemnly about the city. There is the atmosphere of gloom about the Quirinal palace, whence so often in the olden days the Pope now dead had blessed the Romans, and where now the Princes of the house of Piedmont have their abode. The churches are thronged by votaries, and tears are falling from many eyes and prayers are rising from many lips. Along the Corso and Rotonda the loungers gather in knots, chat, and ask details. In the neighborhood of the Vatican and the great basilica of St. Peter anxious crowds are questioning everybody with the least appearance of possessing information. So often has the story of the Pope's death been told that some are incredulous still. The police and municipal guards prevent too close an approach to the Vatican. But the story is true. Death has come at last to relieve the aged Pontiff from his sufferings. During the first day of the week the Pope's condition had been so much improved that the liveliest hopes of a prolonged amelioration were entertained. So much was his Holiness improved yesterday that he was able to walk a few steps supported by two prelates. It is now believed that this exertion was fatal. Last night the patient was seized with alarming symptoms of weakness. At 4 o'clock this morning the change in his condition was so marked that it was at once seen by the attending physicians that the mortal struggle would soon be over. It was the death agony—the mercifully mild death agony of an old, old man. The Cardinal-Vicar and all the resident Cardinals were summoned to the Vatican. It was scarcely day when the greater part of the College had assembled. The last sacraments were administered to the dying Pope by the Cardinal Parebianco. An order was issued to prevent any person not especially authorized from having access to the Pope's department. Egress from the Vatican was also prohibited, the guard strictly enforcing this order. Prayers were ordered and offered in all the churches of Rome. So the morning moved slowly on, in momentary expectation of the Pope's demise. All the necessary arrangements were quickly made. The foreign Cardinals were notified. During the forenoon all the Ambassadors accredited to the Papal Court called to make inquiries. King Humbert, too, not unmindful of the dying Pope's solicitude for his father during the late King's last moments, constantly sent for information. From the moment of their arrival at the Vatican, the Cardinals were assembled in council in the room next to that of the dying Pope, but all together, with the dignitaries of the Papal Court, were at his bedside at the moment of his death, which occurred at a few minutes before 5 in the afternoon. The end was peaceful.

An Enterprising Reporter.

A fashionable young lady of the South Side, a Miss Hutchinson, was to be married to Mr. Noble Judah. Grand preparations had been made. Kinsley received unlimited orders for a banquet, the best orchestra was engaged, the dear 500 were bidden, and the trousseau was said to be gorgeous. The day came—so did the reporters, anxious for the fray. Papa Hutchinson was interviewed. Short, crisp and not at all sweet was his reply: "Nothing of the sort, sir; nothing of the sort—man's house his castle," etc. Miss Hutchinson was interviewed. "Oh, no; she could not think of such a thing." Nothing was to be said about it in the papers, and she would rather burn it all up than have a stitch of her outfit mentioned. The refusals were more decided than courteous, and ire was aroused in the soul of a *Times* reporter, who resolved to report that wedding or die. I give the story as it was told me. The brilliant youth departed; and, after consulting with a woman of wit, called on the fashionable modiste who had made the trousseau, and beguiled her, in consideration of an immense puff ($100), to give him the particulars. She did so, and, not only that, but, having access to the house, could furnish a tolerably correct list of presents. Two important items being provided for, the enterprising youth, when the shades of night came on, calmly seated himself on the curb-stone in front of the Hutchinson mansion, and interviewed each coachman as he deposited his fair and fashionable freight at the door. Consequence, a goodly list of names. A fertile imagination did the rest, and the *Times* came out in the morning with a four-column report.

The Hutchinsons raved and were astounded. The other papers were furious at the "scoop," and—most laughable of all—some one started the story that Hutchinson pere had paid for the notice, his unpopularity tempting the press to

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1878.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY sailed from New York on Saturday last, by the Inman steamer City of New York, to attend the Conclave at Rome and aid in the election of the successor to Pope Pius IX.

THE Common Council of Detroit requested the controller to half-mast the flag on the City Hall for three days, "as a token of respect to the memory of Pope Pius IX: which came near throwing the *Post and Tribune* into conniptions.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, whose recent nomination by President Hayes to be Collector of the port of New York, was rejected by the Senate, died on Sunday last. He was one of the most enterprising, public-spirited, and charitable citizens of his native city.

JUDGE WHEELER, of the Nineteenth Circuit, will resign to accept the office of postmaster at Ludington. He says that his resignation is caused by the "small salary attached to the office." On the 11th inst., at the opening of the term in Manistee, he was presented a gold watch valued at $150.

GILES B. STEBBINS, of Detroit, having arrived at Washington "to oppose Wood's Tariff bill" the friends of revenue reform may as well give up any hope of getting it from the present Congress. That distinguished sentimental essayist will be sure to fix things.

THAT greenback convention held at Jackson last week did a very discreet thing in empowering the central committee to nominate candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University. Had nominations been made by the convention the candidates may have bolted the party or died before the date of the election—April 7, 1879.

REPORT from Washington says that Hon, Wm. A. Howard, the Nestor of the Michigan Republicans, has consented to accept the position of Governor of Dakota. And that is the best that can be done for the man whose foresight and judgment and skill wheeled the whole Michigan delegation at Cincinnati into line just in time to secure the nomination of Hayes: certain evidence that places are not being given out as a reward for political services,—unless rendered at New Orleans or Florida or Charleston or before that Electoral Commission after the people had elected Tilden.

SHERMAN, Matthews, Hale, Garfield & Co. have organized themselves into a supreme court and telegraphed to New Orleans a reversal of the decision in the Anderson case, or as the telegram has it: "Earnestly protesting his innocence of any frauds and denouncing the trial and conviction as the exhibition of bitter sectional partisanship." Another illustration of the rule that the beaten parties in a law suit can think and speak evil of the court that differed from them, or of that trite proverb, "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law." We have heard of just such cases nearer home.

DURING the last year a large number of criminals have been convicted in the courts of this State, criminals of all grades, shades, and conditions: convicted, sentenced, and sent to prison. And we have yet to hear of members of the Cabinet, of the Senate, and of the House, telegraphing to them letters of sympathy; or of Cabinet meetings being held to discuss their grievances; or of the President espousing their cause, and saying: "As grave constitutional questions may be involved, in which the General Government may have a right to interfere, the President submits the subject to the Attorney-General for his consideration." Have violators of the law more rights in Louisiana than in Michigan? Or has the State of Louisiana less right than Michigan to deal with her criminals? Which is it?

THE *Post and Tribune* is never so happy as when it can get in a first class dig at the President. This spasm of ecstatic joy was caused by the report of Congressman Willits' recent interview with that dignitary: "We are again told that the President will not appoint any more Democrats to important offices, in places where competent and acceptable Republicans can be found for the positions. There have been Republican Presidents who had such confidence in their own party that they did not require eleven months schooling and discipline to enable them to arrive at such a conclusion." And this just after the sponsor or god-father of the *Post and Tribune* has had a sop thrown to him in the reappointment of that model civil service reformer "Judge" Edmunds to be postmaster at Washington. Unkind, wery!

THE advocates of the unconditional remonetization of silver assert that that metal is at a discount simply because of the "iniquitous act of 1873," and that remonetization will immediately bring up the price of silver and make silver coin on a par with gold. Do these men suppose that an act of Congress demonetizing gold would bring down the price of that metal in the great money centers and commercial marts of the world? The effect of such a law of Congress would be just about equivalent to a resolution establishing the price of wheat or corn, or one declaring that a horse is an ox. A law can fix the nominal value of the coin, but the makers of that law must be governed by the actual or market value of the metal or they will legislate in vain. In fact, the clamorers for "cheap money" want silver remonetized because of the cheapness of the metal and not because the silver dollar can be maintained at par with the gold dollar. It is "cheap money" and the *profit* on it they want. It is GOOD money we favor: just as good money for the day laborer as for the bond-holder.

TOUCHING the resignation of Judge Van Zile, of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and the manner of filling the vacancy, a correspondent of the *Post and Tribune*, writing from Marshall, says:

"The District Judicial Committee had a meeting at Battle Creek, and was divided in opinion, whether an election should be held or not. The secretary of the committee was instructed to correspond with the Governor and ascertain his Excellency's opinion about the matter. The Governor, we are informed, consulted with several prominent attorneys, and then informed the committee, that in his opinion an election for Circuit Judge could not legally be held until the general election in the fall."

It can scarcely be possible that the Governor has taken the position assigned to him. Sec. 14 of Art. VI of the Constitution says of a vacancy in the office of circuit judge that "it shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified," and Sec. 37 of Art. V authorizes the Legislature to declare the manner of filling all vacancies "where no provision is made for that purpose in the Constitution." Nothing in the Constitution requires a circuit judge to fill a vacancy to be elected at "the general fall election."

Now the Legislature has "declared" or provided as follows:

"Special elections may be held in the following cases, and for the election of the following officers, viz:

1. When a vacancy shall occur in the office of Senator or Representative in the State Legislature, Representative in Congress, Judge of the circuit or district court," etc.—*Sec. 33, Compiled Laws of* 1871.

"No special election shall be held within three months next preceding a general election, except in cases where the Governor shall order a special election." *Sec. 35, Compiled Laws.*

Here is certainly authority for holding a special election for a circuit judge and no prohibition against Governor Croswell ordering such special election to be held at any time and on any day he pleases. Nor can section 41 of the Compiled Laws, as amended by Act No. 24 of the session laws of 1875, be possibly construed to impose any restriction upon the power or discretion of the Governor. It simply makes it the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice of a filing of a vacancy in this and certain other offices at the "next general election" in case the Governor has not filled the vacancy by appointment or neglects to order a special election. That and nothing more. The day of the April election is certainly a fitting day and time, and by no possible reasoning or sophistry even can it be held that the day of the "general fall election" can alone be selected. If it is desired that the Governor appoint a successor to Judge Van Zile instead of permitting the people to elect him some better reason should be assigned than the one we have quoted. It is entirely too transparent.

AT A RECENT Farmers' Institute held at Mason, Hon. R. E. Trowbridge discussed the tariff and its proposed revision. He is reported as saying: "A tariff is a tax on foreign productions and foreigners have no right to complain." A tariff may or may not be a tax on foreign productions,—that is, it may be so skillfully adjusted as to exclude foreign productions entirely and enable the American producer to levy a tax, not to support the Government but for his own benefit, on the American consumer. And that is the aim and end of a protective tariff, while a revenue tariff—the only tariff Congress has a constitutional or moral right to levy—is naturally placed upon articles—manufactured fabrics or products of the soil—which will and must be imported, and the tax or tariff for importing which will go into the vaults of the custom-house, instead of merely operating to keep out importations in the interest of the home producer. The great mass of consumers would have their eyes opened should Congress directly and openly tax them for the benefit of iron, copper, steel, wool or any other interest, and appropriate the proceeds of the tax directly from the treasury for the aid and benefit of those other businesses. And they should open their eyes to the methods in which they are secretly being bled for the sole benefit of various manufacturing and producing classes under the slim pretext of supporting the Government.

WHEN Secretary Sherman, speaking of the trial and conviction of Returning-Board Anderson, said,—"The proceeding against him is called an 'information,' and is expressly prohibited in cases of felony by the Constitution of the United States, and most of the States, but is provided for by the law of Louisiana," did he mean to intimate that the proceeding by "information" was an unconstitutional and illegitimate one? If not, what pertinence was there in the remark? In Michigan, for nearly twenty years, felons of nearly all grades, including murderers, have been proceeded against by "information," and in all that time not a grand jury has been drawn or an indictment found. Have the Michigan courts and Michigan judges been continually violating the Constitution?

GIOVANNI MARIA MASTAI-FERRETTI, born May 13, 1792, ordained deacon and priest in 1818, appointed Archbishop of Spoleto in 1827 and Arch bishop of Imola in 1830, in 1840 appointed Cardinal, and in 1846 (June 16) elected Pope, died on February 7, full of years and honors. The life of Pius IX has been a long and eventful one and the years of his service as the head of the great Catholic Church outnumbered those of any predecessor. His death, though not unexpected, brought grief to his spiritual children throughout the world, and the words of love and praise are generally spoken in non-Catholic circles.

THE *Post and Tribune* of Wednesday had a brief editorial paragraph which we interpret in this wise: Hon. Wm. A. Howard professed to favor the appointment of Hon. Henry W. Lord as Governor of Dakota, but being unable to secure his friend the coveted place considerately but with "great reluctancy" accepted it himself. There are some accountable crooks in politics.

THE debate on the silver bill has been continued in the Senate during the week, but it is understood that a vote will be taken to-day. About twenty amendments to the House bill are pending.

THE venerable Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, died on Monday night, aged 75 years the first day of July last. Since his retirement from office the ex-Secretary has proved himself a vigorous magazine writer, and his contributions to the *Galaxy* have invariably made the fur fly in certain political and official circles.

A WASHINGTON "special" to the *Free Press* says that Senator Christiancy did not expect his letter to Regent Rynd to be given to the public; also that "he sees no reason now, nor has seen any reason heretofore, why Rose should be released from the decree of the court as pronounced by Judge Huntington." Which leads us to remark that Judge Christiancy should be careful who he writes private letters to; and also to ask if he is not "carrying water on both shoulders?"

STATE NEWS BREVITIES.

The total loss by fire in Marshall in 1877 was only $2,100.

Gov. Croswell granted 16 pardons during the first year of his office—1877.

The next term and college year of the Agricultural College will open February 26.

The Michigan Salt Association shipped from the Saginaw Valley nearly 600 carloads of salt during the month of January.

The State Association of Spiritualists will hold its annual meeting in Kalamazoo, beginning March 22, and continuing three days.

At Adrian last week a man named Harrison was convicted of arson (burning a barn insured in the Farmers' Mutual), and Joseph Bennett of adultery.

February 9, C. B. Jones, of East Saginaw, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; individual liabilities, $40,000, of which $13,000 is secured; assets supposed to be $30,000.

Owosso is fortunate in being rich and in having a charter liberal enough (?) to permit it to spend its money: and so its council has resolved to spend $300 in prospecting for coal.

The annual session of the Grand Encampment of I. O. O. T. commenced at Grand Rapids February 13, and the Grand Lodge will commence its annual session at the same place February 19.

Superintendent Tarbell is reported as saying, in an address at a teachers' meeting at Wacousta, January 19, "I went through the wards in the city of East Saginaw and found only one voter in three could read."

An attempt was made to throw a passenger train from the track of the Detroit and Bay City road, near Vassar, on Friday night, by placing a tie on a bridge. Luckily the obstruction was discovered in time to prevent an accident which must have cost several lives.

In Bienna, Genesee County, Saturday night, February 9, the large barn and granary of Arthur Morris was set on fire by the upsetting of a lantern. Over 500 bushels of wheat and $600 worth of farm implements were destroyed; no insurance.

The Ithaca *Journal* says Abraham Sebring, of Elba, was attacked by a horse a few days ago, and would undoubtedly have been killed had not some neighbors come to his rescue with clubs. Mr. Sebring was carried to his house seriously injured.

The Lake City *Herald* confidently asserts that the cars will be running to that village before next New Year's-day. It is the county seat of Missaukee county, and has a court house and jail, one steam saw mill, one drug and grocery store, one general store, a schoolhouse and a blacksmith shop.

About 300 men are now engaged in fishing on the ice, against some 2,000 at this time last year. The fishing ground is east of the light house. The ice is about a foot thick on an average. The shanties as a rule do not extend far from the shore, as the fishermen see the necessity for a line of retreat in case of a sudden cracking or breaking up of the ice. Suckers, which last year were unsalable and left by thousands to rot on the ice, now fetch 7 cents per pound, or within 2 cents of the price of pickerel.—*Bay City Tribune.*

ANN ARBOR MARKETS.

The following prices were paid yesterday by dealers in this city:

Apples, green, per bu., $ 1,25@1.40
Apples, dried, per lb, 6@7c.
Beans, per bu., $1.50.
Butter, per lb., 16@17c.
Cheese, per lb., 13c.
Eggs, per doz., 14c.
Hay, per ton, $11.00@13.00.
Lard, per lb., 7@8c.
Poultry, chickens, 7@8c turkeys, 9@10c.
Beef, per lb., 5½c
Pork, per cwt., $3,90@4,00.
Clover seed, per bu., $4.25
Corn, per bu., 25c.
Potatoes, per bu., 30@35c.
Wheat, ber bu., $1.12@1.15.
Wood, per cord, $4.00@6.00.
Flour retails at $2.88 per cwt.

DETROIT MARKET.

The Detroit *Free Press* in its regular weekly review of the Detroit markets, under date of Feb. 13, says:

No special activity in trade has marked the week just closed. Business has perhaps shown a little more animation, owing doubtless to the short run of sleighing enjoyed, but merchants are not confident that the improvement is lasting. The agitation of the tariff question, with its contemplated changes, together with the silver question, still unsettled, have undoubtedly had a depressing effect and a tendency to produce an uneasy and dissatisfied tone.

Dry goods have ruled quiet and prices steady, except in a certain line of prints, which have been marked down 1-2c. Drugs and chemicals have met with a light order trade, and values on the whole are unchanged. Of oils, kerosene has declined 1c per gallon. Most lines of hardware goods exhibit considerable strength, but the movement is light. Trade in groceries has been moderately large; teas continue firm; raisins, dried fruits and canned goods dull, with values unchanged. Hats, caps, furs, boots and shoes, owing to the unseasonable weather, are dull stock.

The receipts of flour and grain for the week under review were as follows: Flour, 4,342 bbls; wheat, 113,570 bu; corn, 3,661 bu; oats, 7,807 bu; barley, 2,497 centals; rye, 207 bu. The shipments were: Flour, 1,767 bbls; wheat, 76,839 bu; corn, 3,768 bu; oats, 1,511 bu; barley, 1,698 centals.

The following table shows the opening and closing prices paid for extra and No. 1 white, cash, and No. 1 February and March wheat at the noon session of the Board of Trade each day of the past week:

WHEAT, CASH PRICES.

	Extra White.		No. 1 White.	
	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed
Tuesday,	$1 26⅝	$1 26½	$1 21½	$1 21½
Wednesday,	1 25¾	1 25¼	1 21	1 20⅝
Thursday,	1 26½	1 27½	1 21	1 22½
Friday,	1 27¼	1 27¼	1 22½	1 22
Saturday,	1 27½	1 27¼	1 22¼	1 22¼
Monday,	1 27⅝	1 27½	1 22	1 22½

FUTURES.

	No. 1 White Jan		No. 1 February	
	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed
Tuesday,	$1 21½	$1 21⅝	$1 23¼	$1 23
Wednesday,	1 20¼	1 20¼	1 22¼	1 22⅛
Thursday,			1 23	1 24⅜
Friday,	1 22	1 22	1 24	1 23
Saturday,	1 22	1 22	1 23¾	1 23⅞
Monday,	1 22½	1 22¼	1 23	1 23¼

From the tables it will be seen that values have fluctuated considerably and the market during the week has ruled unsettled. Both cash and future values show an advance from the opening of the week. Flour has ruled dull and prices are somewhat lower. Choice country brands, white winter wheat, are free offerings at $5 65 a 5 75 per bbl; city, do, $6 a 6 10 per bbl. Buckwheat flour is dull and lower, and free buyers at $3 50 a $3 65 per bbl could not be found; orders are being filled at $3 80 a $3 90 per bbl. Corn dull and the market lifeless. No. 1 mixed quotable at 37 a 38c per bu. Oats are quiet, No.1 white at 28 1-2 a 28 3-4c per bu; No 1 mixed, spot, 27 1-2c bid and 27 5-8c asked. Barley is dull and lower, No. 1 State, nominal at $1 50 per cental. No. 2 State, $1 12 a 1 14 per cental; No. 3 State, $1 10 a 1 03 per cental. Rye is quiet and nominal at 55 a 56 per bu.

The general produce business has "pursued the even tenor of its way," unmarked by any signs of improvement, and giving no promise of any favorable change in the immediate future. Trade has been dull. Apples are more firmly held; good to choice fruit in fair local demand at $3 75 a 4 25; selections of fancy stock are held at $4 50 per bbl. Beans are dull and lower, city hand picked stock, free offerings, $1 60 a 1 65; fair to choice unpicked lots, 75c a $1 15 per bu. "Giltedge" quality butter is very scarce, and when found, quickly taken at 18c per lb; of lower quality stock the supply is large and demand very light, selections being made at 16 a 17c per lb; grease lots, 6 a 6 1-2c per lb. Clover seed lower and dull, at $4 36 a 4 40 per bu. During the greater part of the week dressed hogs were in good demand at a range of $4 20 a 4 35 per cwt. Cheese is steady at 13 a 13 1-2c for selections. Fish, hay, hides, leather, onions, potatoes, salt and tallow are quiet and unchanged from last week. Eggs have been in light demand and steady at 14c per doz for crate lots and 13 a 12 1-2c for barreled stock. Poultry has met with a slow sale. Monday chickens were in fair demand at 7 1-2 a 8c per lb; turkeys, dull at 10c per lb; geese, dull at 6 a 7c per lb; ducks, scarce at 10c per lb. Sugars are strong and steady at 9 1-2 a 9 5-8 for standard A's; off A's, 9 a 9 1-4 per lb; granulated, 10c per lb; powdered, 10 1-4c per lb; crushed, 10 1-8c per lb; yellow, 7 a 1-2 a 8 1-2c per lb.

DIED.

TROWBRIDGE—In this city, on Saturday, February 9, Major CHARLES FREDERICK TROWBRIDGE, U. S. A., aged 41 years.

TICKNOR—In Pittsfield, February 9, of consumption, LUTHER TICKNOR, aged 31 years, 11 months, and 27 days.

LATIMER—In this city, on Saturday evening, February 9, of general debility, LESTER LATIMER, aged 77 ye ars

DAVIDSON—In Pittsfield, February 9, of pneumonia, PETER DAVIDSON, aged 78 years, 10 months, and 7 days.

WEEKS—In this city, on Monday, February 11, of disease of the kidneys, JAMES WEEKS, aged 78 years, 8 months, and 27 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Order your Letter-Heads, Note-Heads, Bill-Heads and Statements at the ARGUS Office.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, Michael Welch and Edmund Welch, of the township of Northfield, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, on the fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, executed a mortgage to John N. Gott, of the city of Ann Arbor, county aforesaid, to secure the payment of certain principal and interest money therein mentioned, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Washtenaw, on the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1876, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in liber 51 of mortgages, on page 606; which said mortgage was duly assigned on the said fourteenth day of February, A D. 1876, to Luther James, of the township of Lima, county aforesaid, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1878, at 4½ o'clock P. M. of said day, in liber 5 of assignments of mortgages, on page 621, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said mortgage, that there is now claimed to be due for interest the sum of two hundred and fifty-two dollars, also fifty dollars as a reasonable solicitor or attorney's fee in addition to all other legal costs, also other payments to become due upon said mortgage for principal, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted either in law or equity to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, THE ELEVENTH (11th) DAY OF MAY, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said county is held), and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage to satisfy the interest due with the attorney's fee of fifty dollars and charges of sale, subject to the sums to become due: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Northfield, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Being the west half of the northeast quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section number thirty-two (32), also the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), in township number one south of range number six (6) east, containing two hundred acres of land more or less.

Dated, February 15, 1878.

LUTHER JAMES,
JOHN N. GOTT, Assignee of Mortgagee.
1674 Att'y for Assignee of Mortgagee.

Estate of Mary Carpenter.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Carpenter, deceased.

Francis M. Oakley, executor of the last wil and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the thirteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered that said 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. 1674

Estate of Caroline D. Freer.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Caroline D. Freer, deceased.

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1674td

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 Andrew Bush, 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 W. H. Davenport, in the village of Saline, in said county, on the ninth day of May, and on the ninth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, February 9, A. D. 1878.

WM. H. DAVENPORT,
1674w4 ARTEMAS H. GLOVER, Commissioners.

FARM FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE.

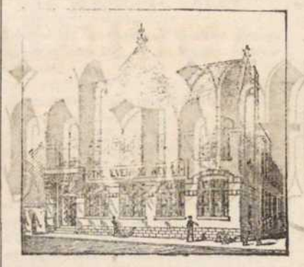
The undersigned has for sale a farm of 394 acres, well improved, and with 50 acres of the best orcharding in the county. Located within half a mile of a railroad depot, with another depot soon to be located near. The farm can be easily divided into one of 186 acres and another of 118 acres, each having buildings and orchards. A reasonable payment down and balance on long time.

Ann Arbor, February 7, 1878.
1673 CHAS. H. RICHMOND.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A COUGH, COLD, Or Sore Throat REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

A continuance for any length of time, causes irritation of the Lungs, or some chronic Throat affection. Neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. **Brown's Bronchial Troches** have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years, and will almost invariably give immediate relief. Obtain only **Brown's Bronchial Troches,** and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. 1665m4



The above cut represents the new office of the Detroit EVENING NEWS, into which it removed with the opening of the present year, and which is without doubt the most commodious and complete newspaper office in the west. THE NEWS had up to the date of its removal, printed nearly eighteen million sheets, consuming not less than 486 tons of white paper, or a pile a mile high—each sheet being sprsad out its full size. The amount of reading matter published in its columns each year is estimated to be equal to thirty octavo volumes of 600 pages each. About $13,000 was paid out last year for editorial work, and $10,000 more for type setting. The gross business of the concern for 1877 exceeded $85,000, thus evincing the popularity of the paper as well with advertisers as the reading public. Besides an office staff of 49 editors, printers and clerks, it affords direct employment to nearly 500 carriers and newsboys, besides a large staff of correspondents, the entire number of persons deriving regular income directly from its publication reaching as high as 640. These facts illustrate the magnitude of the business which has been built up in a little over four years.

With unsurpassed facilities, the publishers now propose to redouble their exertions to make THE EVENING NEWS the model paper of the northwest. A new outfit of type will soon improve the mechanical appearance, and a new and much faster press is also in the near future, notwithstanding that the present machine has a capacity for upwards of 10,000 sheets per hour. No Detroit paper has a larger staff of editors and reporters, or one composed of men better trained to their profession, and all are now, as one man, bending every energy to distinguish themselves and the journal with which they are connected. A most interesting and readable sheet can therefore be promised for the ensuing year. All we ask of the public is simply to try the paper for a week, a month or a quarter.

In every considerable village in the State THE EVENING NEWS is obtainable by carrier at 10 cents per week. Where it cannot be so secured it will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, at the following rates: per year, $5.00; per quarter, $1.25; per month, 45 cents.

The "want" advertisements on the third page of THE EVENING NEWS form the cheapest and most popular way of selling any kind of property or filling any sort of want. An advertisement of 15 words or less is inserted five days for 50 cents. Farmers and mechanics everywhere may avail themselves of the advantage they offer.

Address, in all cases,

THE EVENING NEWS,
Detroit, Mich.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking — After Taking.

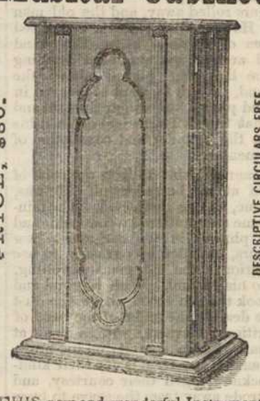
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
1674 No 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit Mich.

☞ Sold in Ann Arbor by Eberbach & Son, and by all druggists everywhere.

THE NEEDHAM
Musical Cabinet



PRICE, $50. DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS FREE.

THIS new and wonderful Instrument enables any one, whether understanding music or not, to play any desired melody or harmony, sacred or secular, from the most plaintive dirge to the most lively dance music. It possesses a mechanism of marvelous simplicity, requiring but the intelligence of a child to manipulate, yet capable of reproducing, without limitation, the musical compositions of the PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE. The execution is faultless, strict in melody, harmony and rhythm, and the instrument is eminently adapted for Sunday Schools, prayer and revival meetings, home devotional exercises, and in all cases where good, correct music is required, and no musician is at hand to perform. Address,

E. P. NEEDHAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS,
143, 145 & 147 E. 23d St., New York.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
WITH THE OLD
Insurance Agency
—OF—
C. H. MILLEN.

Home Insurance Co. of	Assets.
N. Y.,	$6,000,000
Continental Ins. Co., N. Y.,	3,000,000
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.,	1,400,000
Girard, of Phila.,	1,000,000
Orient, of Hartford,	700,000

Rates as low as any reliable Insurance Company. Losses promptly and honorably adjusted. 1666

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.

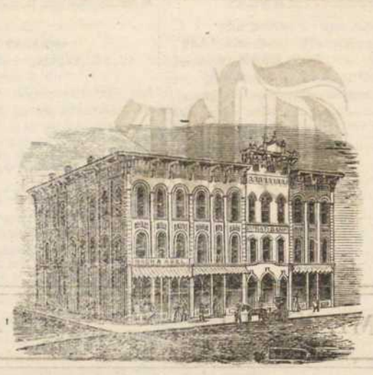
C. MACK, Agent, Ann Arbor.

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.



We still continue to sell Goods lower than any "Cost" or "Clearing-out" sale.

BACH & ABEL.

26 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
And at Greatly Reduced Prices!

A Large Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear at about half its value.

LADIES' CLOAKS
A large lot very cheap.

Two-Button Kid Gloves, 50 cents per pair

ALL DRESS GOODS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

Beavers for Ladies' Cloaks, Cloths and Cassimeres, at a large discount from thirty days since.

Hosiery, Flannels, Dress Trimmings, all kinds of Domestics, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting—in fact all kinds of Dry Goods can be bought very cheap of

WINES & WORDEN,
No. 20 South Main Street, 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, BUCKWWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c., &c.

At wholesale and retail. A general stock of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
constantly on hand, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house in this city.

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

☞ Goods delivered to any part of the city with out extra charge.

RINSEY & SEABOLT.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1878. 1564

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.

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.

A DOLLAR SAVED
IS A DOLLAR EARNED!

NEW GOODS!
And prices LOWER THAN EVER.

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

LINE OF TEAS,

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

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

SUGARS, SYRUPS
AND MOLASSES,

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

BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES

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

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

☞ Highest cash price paid for all farm produce.

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NOV. 11, 1877.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	*Mail.	*Day Ex.	*Jackson Exp.	G. Rap. & Kal. E.	†Evening Exp.	‡Pacific Exp.
	A. M.	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M.
Detroit, leave,	7 00	9 35	4 45	3 10	6 20	9 25
G. T. Junction,	7 15	9 55	5 00	3 25	6 35	10 15
Wayne Junction	7 46	10 17	5 32	3 52	7 10	10 42
Ypsilanti,	8 10	10 33	6 00	4 15	7 36	11 04
Geddes,	8 15	—	6 15	—	—	—
Ann Arbor,	8 30	10 53	6 30	4 31	8 10	11 21
Delhi,	8 44	—	6 43	—	—	—
Dexter,	8 56	—	6 53	5 00	8 31	—
Chelsea,	9 17	—	7 08	5 14	8 47	—
Grass Lake,	9 51	—	7 33	5 34	9 13	—
		P. M				A.M.
Jackson,	10 20	12 15	8 00	6 20	9 40	12 45
Albion,	11 04	12 53		7 12	10 33	1 32
Marshall,	11 50	1 35		7 49	11 03	1 46
	P. M.		*Kal. Accom.			
Battle Creek,	12 21	1 58		8 15	11 35	2 16
Galesburg,	12 55	—		8 52	12 07	—
			A. M.			A. M.
Kalamazoo,	1 15	2 40	4 00	9 15	12 25	2 33
Lawton,	1 56	—	4 40		1 08	—
Decatur,	2 15	—	5 00		1 27	—
Dowagiac,	2 41	—	5 25		1 51	—
Niles,	3 11	4 07	6 10		2 38	4 18
Buchanan,	3 23	—	6 25		2 54	—
Three Oaks	3 52	—	7 02		3 28	—
New Buffalo,	4 08	4 57	7 20		3 45	—
Michigan City,	4 40	5 20	7 58		4 15	5 47
Lake,	5 23	6 02	8 40		4 54	6 28
Kensington,	6 03	6 50	9 10		5 35	7 18
Chicago, arrive,	6 55	7 40	10 30		6 45	8 00

GOING EAST.

	*Mail.	*Day Ex.	*Kal. Acc.	G. Rap. & Det. Ex.*	Atlantic Ex.	*Night Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Chicago, leave,	7 00	9 00	3 45		5 15	9 00
Kensington,	7 50	9 50	4 35		6 05	9 51
Lake,	8 40	10 28	5 23		6 54	10 38
Michigan City,	9 28	11 10	6 23		7 35	11 19
New Buffalo,	9 48	11 26	6 48		—	11 40
Three Oaks,	10 03	—	7 07		—	—
						A. M.
Buchanan,	10 33	—	7 40		—	—
Niles,	10 45

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1878.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—The weather has been magnificent during the week. No factory could turn out a better article.

—6 deg. above zero Monday morning last; 18 above Tuesday morning, with milder weather since.

—The annual masquerade ball of the Ann Arbor Turn Verein is set down for next Thursday evening.

—More snow came last Friday night and again Sunday: since which good sleighing has been the order.

—34 tramps: that is the number Van Riper, landlord at the county poor house, entertained over last Sunday.

—Protection Hose and Engine Company No. 1 advertise a grand ball for next Thursday evening, February 21.

—A little grandchild of Jeff Davis, janitor of the Court House, fell over a chair on Monday evening and broke an arm.

—Samuel Cushman, of Sharon, has been drawn as a petit juror for the March term of the United States Courts, Detroit.

—Schaff's rag house at Ypsilanti was burned on Thursday evening of last week. There was a large stock of rags in store.

—G. Edwin States has resigned the office of Supervisor of Sharon, and J. J. Robison has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

—We noticed a load of ice on the street a day or two ago—just harvested. About four inches of clear ice and several inches of mushy snow.

—In accordance with Col. Withington's General Order No. 1, Company A will parade in uniform next Friday—Washington's birthday.

—A liberal subscription is being made for the benefit and support of the widow and child of Thomas O'Grady, recently killed at Dexter by the negro Morand.

—Jack Keegan is now domiciled in jail on a 90 days sentence, for that assault and battery on Adam Pfeifle. His "pard"—Thomas Condon—is to be tried next Monday.

—Ariel Hawkins, one of the oldest residents of Ypsilanti, and for many years proprietor and keeper of the Hawkins House, died on Friday last. He was the father of Walter H. and Fred. W. Hawkins.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Depue, of Pittsfield, received a visit last Friday evening from the school in their district and its patrons. They brought their own refreshments and the evening passed off very pleasantly, and too quickly to please the little folks.

—Last Friday morning Dr. Cocker was tipped over into the ditch on the south front of the Gregory House, but held on to one rein and was drawn with his cutter across the street. It was a lively circus for a minute, but fortunately the Dr. was not hurt.

—Major Otis and wife are enjoying greatly a week's reunion of all their children and grandchildren from Illinois and Wisconsin. The Major hints very mildly that donations of provisions from his friends, for a few days, may possibly avert a threatened *famine* at his residence.

—We are pleased to know that J. W. Babbitt, once treasurer of this county, but for many years a clerk in the Second Comptroller's office of the Treasury Department, has been promoted to a better clerkship in the same office: a promotion to which he was justly entitled long ago.

—We invite attention to the prospectus of the Detroit *Evening News*, in the management of which there has been considerable improvement of late, but without making its columns heavy. *Multum in parvo* might well be its motto. The *News* is delivered to subscribers and sold at the news depot and on the streets at an early hour every evening.

—On Monday evening, February 25, in accordance with previous announcement, ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax, will deliver his lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," at the Opera House in this city, for the benefit of the City Mission Sunday School. This lecture has been well received wherever delivered, and both speaker and cause will combine to draw a large audience.

—This is what the Dundee *Reporter* says: "Work is progressing finely on the bridge across the Raisin for the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad, and will soon be ready to lay the track across it. It is expected that as soon as the bridge is completed track-laying will be pushed north as fast as possible to Ann Arbor. We expect by the first of April to step on the cars of the Toledo and Ann Arbor road and go to Ann Arbor."

—Vigilant Fire Company No. 2 held its election on Tuesday evening last, with the following result: President, George B. Schwab; Secretary, J. A. Graf; Treasurer, G. Josenhans; Foreman, Albert Sorg; 1st Assistant, G. Weitbrecht; 2d Asst. Fred. Kirn; 1st Pipeman, Emanuel Zeigler; 2d Pipeman, Henry Englehardt; 3d Pipeman, Paul Schaff; 1st Engineer, J. A. Graf; 2d Engineer, Henry Laubengayer.

—At the annual meeting of the State Pioneer Society held at Lansing last week, Gov. Felch read a paper on "Early Michigan Banking" which was full of interest, especially to the old inhabitants who remember all about the "scrape" he described. N. B. Jones, Esq., of Lansing, read a paper written by Marshie Norris, daughter of Hon. L. D. Norris, of Grand Rapids, giving exceedingly interesting reminiscences of her grandmother, the late Mrs. R. B. Norris, of Ypsilanti.

—Edward P. Anderson and Emory Townsend were rivals for the company of a Dixboro school-mistress, with preference given to the latter. The disappointed Townsend met the favored one on his way to keep an engagement and committed assault upon him, whereupon he was invited to appear before Justice McMahon and answer to a claim for damages. An adjournment was taken from last until next Saturday, but on Wednesday a mutual friend came in, settled the score, and had the suit withdrawn.

—The paper read by Prof. Bradish on Tuesday evening, at the residence of Judge Cooley, on "How to think of and how to judge works of art," was both interesting and instructive. Prof. B. discussed the elements of a painting, design, drawing, composition, harmony, coloring, etc., and illustrated what he meant, by the exhibition of a large and very fine copy of a celebrated painting by one of the old Spanish masters, "The Adoration of the Magi." The ladies of the Library Association and Prof. Bradish are entitled to the thanks of the favored hearers of the paper.

RED RIBBONS.

—Next Sunday afternoon Prof. S. A. Jones will address the Ypsilanti Reform Club.

—R. E. Frazer, Esq., is announced to address the Jackson Reform Club next Sunday.

—Rev. Dr. Cocker will address the Reform Club next Sunday afternoon, at the usual place and hour.

—A section of Cadets of Temperance (No. 12) has been organized at Ypsilanti: about 50 youths joining.

—Vice-President Chris. Millman presided over the Reform Club meeting at the Opera House last Sunday afternoon.

—Owing to the inclemency of the weather the audience gathered by the Reform Club on Sunday afternoon last was not as large as usual. Capt. Allen, of Ypsilanti, gave a brief but pointed address.

—The following speakers are down for the temperance revival to be held at Saline next week: Monday evening, Rev. D. R. Shier, of Chelsea; Tuesday evening, Ald. H. E. H. Bower, of this city; Wednesday evening, Rev. R. B. Pope, of this city; Thursday evening, Prof. Samuel A. Jones, of the Homeopathic Medical College; Friday evening, Capt. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti.

THE CHURCHES.

—Subject of Rev. J. H. Allen's lecture next Sunday evening: "The Doctrine of Endless Punishment." To be followed by criticism and discussion.

—Next Tuesday evening, February 19, there will be a donation party at the residence of L. H. Jones, Dexter, for the Rev. J. H. Magoffin, the new rector of St. James.

—Services were suspended at the M. E. Church last Sunday evening: to permit the members of the congregation to hear Murdoch's Scripture readings at the Presbyterian Church.

—High mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock a. m. yesterday, in St. Thomas' Church, in memory of the deceased Pope, and the bell of the church was tolled every hour during the day. After mass Father Van Erp sketched the life of Pius IX, paid a loving tribute to his worth and works, and enjoined his people to remember him forever.

Death's Doings.

Major Charles F. Trowbridge, of this city, son of the Hon. Charles C. Trowbridge, of Detroit, died at his residence on Division street on Saturday afternoon last, after a long and painful illness, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Major Trowbridge graduated from the Literary Department of the University in 1860 and was a student in the Law Department, with which he ceased his connection at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, and enlisted in the First Michigan Regiment (a three months regiment). Of his subsequent career the *Free Press* correspondent says:

At the expiration of this term he was appointed Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Regiment of the regular army. He was an aid to General Porter at Bull Run, served with General Averill in the mountains of Virginia, and for the gallant service received a Captaincy and was ordered to Chattanooga under Col. Crofton. He assisted at the assault at Look-Out Mountain, marched to Atlanta under Sherman, during which march his regiment was reduced to sixty men by battle and sickness. He was ordered back to Chattanooga on the sick list. Was made Major for gallant service but never recovered from the sickness contracted on the march to Atlanta, and was finally certified to the retired list, but never regularly retired.

He married Miss Clara Brigham, of this city, in 1863, who, with two children, survives him. He has resided here since 1872. His remains were taken to Detroit where his funeral services took place on Tuesday afternoon. A large number of the officers and members of the St. Andrews' Church went down to attend the funeral.

—James Weeks died at his residence on Main street on Monday last, aged 78 years. Mr. Weeks had resided in this city over 48 years, coming from Rouse's Point, New York. He was a mason by trade and used to say that up to 1850 he had worked on every brick building erected in the city. Three daughters and two sons survive him, one of the daughters being the wife of Hiram Kitridge.

—Lester Latimer, who has resided in this city for 14 years—coming here from Bloomfield, Conn.—died on Saturday night last, aged 77 years. The deceased had been confined to his house most of the time for several years.

—Nelson Osborne, of Scio, the oldest of the Osborne brothers, and a well known and substantial farmer, died on Tuesday last, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 56 years. The funeral takes place from his late residence at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day.

The Tax-Gatherers.

The tax-gatherers of the several towns in the county—except Augusta, Saline, York, and Ypsilanti City, in which extensions have been given—have settled their score with the County Treasurer. Lyndon and Webster show a clean roll—every dollar collected; the other towns returned as uncollected the following amounts:

Ann Arbor City—First ward,	$536	79
" " —Second ward,	51	60
" " —Third ward,	303	63
" " —Fourth ward,	497	53
" " —Fifth ward,	132	12
" " —Sixth ward,	217	16
Ann Arbor Town,	43	24
Bridgewater,	7	69
Dexter,	1	95
Freedom,	12	86
Lima,	15	19
Lodi,	150	89
Manchester,	157	54
Northfield,	16	70
Pittsfield,	34	14
Salem,	12	82
Scio,	26	06
Superior,	13	65
Sylvan,	106	89
Sharon,	120	82
Ypsilanti Town,	23	16

Farmers' Institute.

A Farmers' Institute is to be held at Goodyear's Hall, Manchester, commencing next Tuesday evening, February 19. During the session Prof. Ingersoll, of the Agricultural College, will read a paper on "Rotation of Crops," and Prof. Beal one on "The Grasses of Michigan." Other essays or papers are expected, as follows:

Mr. Hitchcock, of Sharon, on Farm Help.
Miss " " on The Fireside.
Miss Row, " on Use of Flowers.
Mr. Chas. Fellows, " on Sheep.
Mr. F. M. Baker, " (Poem) The Old Sharon Farmer.
Mr. J. J. Robinson, " on Wagon Roads.
Mr. J. H. Fellows, " on progress in agriculture.

On Wednesday a picnic dinner will be served in the hall. Hon J. D. Corey has been named as President of the Institute and D. G. Rose, Esq., Secretary.

SALINE SLIPS.

On the evening of Wednesday February 6, the Red Ribbon Club held an oyster supper or social at their new hall. They had a large attendance and every one had a pleasant time. The affair was socially a success, but was rather scant financially. This hall is not exactly a Red Ribbon hall, although it is the intention of the managers to use it solely for the interests of the Saline Club.

A short time ago a few members secured the hall in the 3d story of the Risdon store until April, on condition of making some repairs. These 8 or 10 members have put in nearly two weeks work and now have a very pleasant hall for their meetings. The social mentioned above was to pay for lumber and other materials used in fixing up the room. We understand they are yet nearly $7.00 in debt. We bespeak for them next time a full house and more money and any surplus after clearing the debt on the hall will go to the Red Ribbon Club.

The Saline Dramatic Association will present the drama "Above the Clouds." Their reputation is so well established locally that they are sure of full houses.

Next Monday a temperance revival will commence to be kept up every night through the week.

Hon. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, addressed a large meeting of the Reform Club on Wednesday evening.

SALINE, Feb. 14.

A GIFT TO ALL.—A pair of handsome 6x8 chromos are given free to every one who subscribes for three months to *Leisure Hours*, a large 16 page literary paper, filled with the best stories, poetry, etc., by writers of established reputation. The papers sent will contain the opening chapters of a charming story entitled "Holden With the Cords," by the author of "Shiloh," "My Winter in Cuba," etc. The publishers, S. L. Patten & Co., 162 William Street, New York, have decided to offer this short subscription at fifteen cents (postage stamps taken), about the cost of white paper and mailing, and to give free such a pair of beautiful chromos as cannot fail to please every one. Double value of money is promised to every subscriber. $1,500 in prizes is given free to agents.

The tariff bill reported last week reduces the number of taxed articles to 500, and simplifies the free list by declaring that all other articles whatever shall be free. This is a long step in reform.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

---Prof Maclean has been appointed division surgeon on the M. C. R. R. between Chelsea and Denton.

---Prof. Prescott was very sick last week, with pneumonia, but has been for several days considered out of danger.

---That Junior Hop---*the* event of the junior year---comes off this evening at Armory Hall. A gay and festive time is expected.

---Prof. Olney had a fair sized audience last Sunday afternoon, despite the prevailing storm, and his lecture was heard with interest.

---Murdoch drew a very large audience on Saturday evening last, but we hear considerable surprise and disappointment expressed at his rendering of the selections made for the evening. His reputation had led the public to expect too much.

---Fred P. Jordan of '79 tried the Pontiac High School two or three weeks but proved too near-sighted for the position, and has been succeeded by Ferris S. Fitch, Jr., of '77, who has been teaching in an Indiana College to the satisfaction of all except himself. His dissatisfaction came from a failure to get his salary.

—Justice Marston, of the Supreme Court, will deliver the address to the graduating class at the coming Law Commencement in March. He is now in Virginia visiting his father-in-law, Mr. Sullivan, who removed there from Bay City in 1876, and is engaged in farming. Mr. Sullivan reports that he received a very cordial welcome from Virginians, and is very much pleased with his new home, which is near Staunton.

—The Psi Upsilon Glee Club has accepted an invitation to participate in a concert to be given at Whitney's Opera House, Detroit, next Tuesday evening, February 19, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Society of St. Paul's Church. Prof. J. H. Hahn, of the Detroit Conservatory, is director, and the programme includes the names of Mrs. S. M. Mansfield and Mr. C. V. Slocum, the well known soprano and tenor of the Detroit Musical Society.

—The Coldwater *Republican* indorses a proposition, which it say sthe Executive Committee of the Board of Regents have under consideration to reduce the salaries of all instructors (assistants and professors included, we presume,) who receive over $1,700 a year ten per cent. A revision and reduction of salaries may be necessary and proper, but the ten per cent scale is absurd. One illustration: take ten per cent from an $1,800 salary and it is reduced $80 below the $1,700 which it is not proposed to disturb. The revision should be made with reference to men and their work, and the salaries the same men can command elsewhere will have to govern.

---Of the Camilla Urso troupe which is to appear in University Hall to-morrw evening, under the auspices of the Lecture Association, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"The troupe is composed of five persons of whom Madame Urso is, of course the bright particular star. Her peculiar forte is playing the violin, and it is said that she has few, if any, superiors in performing upon that instrument.

Miss Ivy Wandesforde, the soprano singer of the troupe, possesses a voice of wonderful compass and power. In speaking of her, an exchange says: "Miss Wandesforde is a handsome blonde, with a face beaming with amiability. Her unaffected manner, combined with a sweet and childlike expression of face, seemed to win her audience at once---while the peculiar sweetness and softness of her voice only added to the pleasure which her appearance afforded."

The tenor, Mr. W. C. Tower, has a voice of surprising sweetness, and astonishes one with the fire he throws into his tone and action.

Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, the baritone, is ranked as the best in America. In addition to a splendid voice, he also possesses a power of mimicry that is really surprising.

Herr Benno Scherek, the Pianist, who is with them, has made the tour of Europe with some of the greatest musical celebrities of the age, and has a reputation as a pianist second to none.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Since our last report deeds have been put on record in the Register's office showing sales as follows:

Thomas White to Hiland S. Beach, 73 acres off sections 31 and 32, York. $5,000.

Loren Babcock to Dennis M. Rockwell, 60 acres off section 8, Lyndon. $2,400.

Harrison Crittenden to John Humphrey, 110 acres off section 28, Saline. $5,500.

Chas. J. Howell to Solomon Sondheim, store on Main street, adjoining Savings Bank, Ann Arbor. $2,000.

Margaret O'Connor to Wm. O'Connor, 80 acres off section 22, Northfield. $2,000.

Margaret O'Connor to Chas. O'Connor, 120 acres off section 22, Northfield. $3,000.

Wright E. Wells to Chas. J. Howell, 86 acres off section 32, Manchester. $2,500.

Erastus W. Basom to Philetus Coon, 92 acres off French Claim No. 691, Ypsilanti. $3,400.

Lester S. Pryer to George W. McCormick, 39 acres off section 3, Ann Arbor. $3,000.

Christian Duttenhoffer to E. E. and O. D. Chester, 38 3-4 acres off section 27, Ann Arbor. $3,214.

John S. Jenness to W. H. Spooner, 53 acres off section 30, Superior. $1,000.

Stephen T. Hardy to Alva Hardy, 80 acres off section 34, Augusta. $2,200.

Jane Corson to John J. Hodge, lot 13 in block 7 south range 11 east, Ann Arbor. $1,075.

Chas. H. Wesley to Nettie F. Watkins, lot 15, in block 5 range 5, Maynard's third addition to Ann Arbor. $200.

Oscar Steffey to Lansing H. Pattee, part of lot 51 in Gilbert's subdivision of Hunter's addition to Ypsilanti. $500.

Thos. W. Hooper to Fred. B. Hooper, undivided one-fourth of house and lot on State street, Ann Arbor. $650.

Wm. H. Sheffield to Wm. Weed, piece of land off section 27, Salem. $270.

John Scott to Isha Kelsey, 38 acres off section 19, York. $850.

Amariah Hammond to Ira Aldrich, lots 12 and 13 in block 9 of Brown & Fuller's addition to Ann Arbor. $500.

Chas. B. Guinon to Kittie A. Jones, lot 3 in block 23, Dexter. $325.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We invite the attention of subscribers and non-subscribers to the ARGUS to the following rates at which the ARGUS is clubbed with other papers and periodicals, both subscriptions payable in advance

ARGUS and Harper's Monthly,	$4.75
ARGUS and Harper's Weekly,	4.75
ARGUS and Harper's Bazar,	4.75
ARGUS and Atlantic Monthly,	4.75
ARGUS and Scribner's Monthly,	4.75
ARGUS and Eclectic Magazine,	5.60
ARGUS and Catholic World,	5.60
ARGUS and St. Nicholas,	4.00
ARGUS and Godey's Lady's Book,	3.75
ARGUS and The Nursery,	2.60
ARGUS and Detroit Weekly Free Press,	2.75
ARGUS and American Agriculturist,	2.60
ARGUS and North American Review,	5.25

Other periodicals and papers will be added to the list.

But one paper or periodical "clubbed" with each ARGUS subscription, and the subscription for the ARGUS must be paid for the year in advance

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of Climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco when they can buy Marburg Bros. '*Seal of North Carolina*,' at the same price?" 1668

Several hundred Argus subscribers have not yet paid for 1878—and many are yet in arrears for 1877. Prompt payment will be necessary to save that 50 cents.

"IT IS A FACT"

That you can buy the BEST AND CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS in the city at MACK & SCHMID'S Try them and be convinced.

ARTICLES ATTRACTIVE!

BECAUSE OF THE MARVELOUS PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THE RAW MATERIALS!

At the Cash Dry Goods House of

C. H. MILLEN & SON.

$1.50 Blk. Cashmere now $1.20	90c. Blk. Cashmere now 75c.
$1.35 Blk. Cashmere now $1.00	75c. Blk. Cashmere now 60c.

☞ We are still selling our **BLACK SILKS AT THE GREAT REDUCTION OF LAST WEEK,** 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50. They cannot be matched elsewhere.

$20.00 Paisley Shawls now $16.00.	$10.00 Paisley Shawls now $7.50.
$17.00 Paisley Shawls now $12.00.	$5.00 All Wool Shawls now $3.50.

☞ 100 pieces Spring Prints at 5c. and 6c. Bleached and Brown Sheetings at 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 cts.

THE BIGGEST LINE OF EMBROIDERIES ever shown in this city—ALL NEW PATTERNS. They are selling fast at the very low prices of 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 20, and 25 cts. All the ladies that have seen them acknowledge them to be the cheapest embroideries they have ever seen.

☞ A LOT OF STANDARD GOODS, SELLING IRRESPECTIVE OF COST—to which you should give ear if in want.

C. H. MILLEN & SON, Cash Dry Goods House.

SPRING 1878!

Goods being so low we purchased for cash at the recent auction sales a large stock of Black Silks, Alpacas, Mohairs, Tamise Cloths, Australian Crapes, and BLACK "CASHMERES,"

Including the Lupin and Collingwood brands—admitted to be the best in the market. We also offer

Great Bargains in bleached and brown Cottons, Table Cloths, Quilts, and "Hamburgs."

SOMETHING NEW in Ladies' Ties, Handkerchiefs, Ruchings, Collars, and Veilings.

THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER ARE THAT:

1. WE BUY FROM FIRST HANDS.
2. We have but one price.
3. We buy and sell for cash.
4. We have a large trade and our goods are always fresh.
5. The consumer pays but one profit direct from the importer and manufacturer.

☞ We still continue our Clearing Out Sale of Winter Goods.

MACK & SCHMID

CLOTHING!

WM. WAGNER

Is still ahead in Quality of Goods.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LINE OF

American and English Cheviots!

FOR THE

Merchant Tailoring Department.

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.

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., N. Y.; Post Office Box, 4586.

Estate of Aaron B. Vanatta.

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 5th day of February, A. D. 1878, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Aaron B. Vanatta, 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 fifth day of August next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Saturday, the fourth day of May next and on Monday, the fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, February 5, A. D. 1878.
WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.
1673w4

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

Dated, February 6, A. D. 1878.
BERNHARDT KOEBBE, GEORGE SCHNERING, Commissioners.
1673

Estate of John Schneeberger.

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 twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1878, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John Schneeberger, 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 twenty-sixth day of July next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on the twenty-sixth day of April, and on the twenty-sixth day of July, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, January 26, A. D. 1878
WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.
1673w4

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 Charles Minehart, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Watson Geer, in the town of Superior, in said county, on Saturday, the 13th day of April, and on Monday, the 15th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, January 14, A. D. 1878.
WATSON GEER, JOHN F. PACKARD, Commissioners.
1672w4

Estate of Schneider 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 Wednesday, the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of F. Edward Schneider, Loisa Josephin Schneider, Margaret Schneider, and Theodore Schneider, minors.

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

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the twelfth day of March 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, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Estate of Frederick Miller.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

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

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of George Miller, executor, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1673

Estate of Thomas Kennedy.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

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

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ann M. Kennedy, praying that she or some other suitable person may be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1673td

Estate of James B. Palmer.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of James B. Palmer, deceased.

L. M. Palmer, 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 Saturday, the second day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, 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, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1673

Estate of Lura L. Porter.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Lura L. Porter, deceased.

Frank A. Hooker, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February 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, 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 circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1672td

Estate of Charles H. Schlanderer.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Charles H. Schlanderer, deceased.

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

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1672td

Estate of Elizabeth Vail.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Vail, deceased.

Byron W. Cheever, administrator, *de bonis non* with the will annexed, 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 ninetenth day of February 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 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, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1671td

Estate of Charles Tripp.

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 23d day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Tripp, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Margaret H. Tripp, praying that she may be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1671td

Estate of George Grenville.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

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

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John M. Wheeler, 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

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THERE recently arrived at Baltimore, in a vessel from Demerara, a boy answering in some respects the description of Charley Ross. It was firmly believed by the Baltimoreans that the long-lost boy had at last been found, and there was great excitement for a little while. To settle the matter M. Christian K. Ross visited that city and took a look at the boy. He at once declared that it was not Charley.... The good people of Mauch Chunk, Pa., have a genuine sensation in the shape of an alleged miraculous cure. One Amelia Greth was taken sick and apparently died. Father Heinen, a Catholic priest, was called in, and by some hocus pocus, it is claimed, restored the dead to life. Amelia, at the call of the priest, was instantly transformed from a cold corpse to a living, breathing, talkative woman. She immediately arose, dressed herself, walked a long distance to church, and declared herself as well and strong as ever. Whether or not it is a real miracle, it has certainly produced a great sensation among the Mauch Chunkers and all the people round about that region.

THE criminal carelessness with which banking institutions are conducted in these modern days is forcibly illustrated by the case of the Bank of North America, of New York. The teller of this bank, Augustus M. Turney, in 1869 commenced speculating with the concern's funds, and lost. He endeavored to repair his losses, but ill-fortune attended every venture. He has continued these speculations ever since, until, despairing of ever restoring the stolen funds, he now comes forward and makes full confession. The defalcation, which has been accumulating for a period of eight years, now amounts to over $100,000....The Pacific Print Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $125,000.

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who was recently nominated by the President for Collector of the Port of New York and rejected by the Senate, is dead. He was a very prominent citizen, and widely known and beloved for his philanthropies....A Philadelphia dispatch reports the arrest of Wright & Sons, the largest shipping firm in that city, and the seizure of their books, upon a charge of defrauding the Government to the extent of $200,000.

D. R. MANGUM, late President of the National Trust Company, of New York, has been indicted for perjury in swearing to false statements of the company's financial condition.... Hon. Gideon Welles, ex-Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln, died at his home in Hartford, Ct., on the 11th inst....Wm. Welsh, the well-known philanthropist, Indian Commissioner, and brother of the Hon. John Welsh, United States Minister to England, died suddenly at Philadelphia, last week, of heart disease, in the 71st year of his age.

THE WEST.

THERE is stored in Chicago elevators 1,380,916 bushels of wheat; 679,767 bushels of corn; 213,394 bushels of oats; 183,417 bushels of rye, and 758,892 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,216,386 bushels, against 8,040,106 bushels at this period a year ago.

R. E. J. MILES, of the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, has recovered a verdict of $40,000 damages against P. T. Barnum, for a libel published two years ago.

THAT so-called Mauch Chunk miracle cure turns out, as was suspected, to be a fraud. Father Heinan, the priest who was reputed to have raised the girl Amelia Grether from the dead, admits that he was deluded and imposed upon. Verily this is an age of humbugs.

THE SOUTH.

THE revenue officers who are engaged in the detection and arrest of illicit distillers in Winston county, Ala., have been resisted by overpowering numbers of armed men, and prevented from enforcing the Revenue laws.... The Treasurer of Lee county, Miss., is missing. About $40,000 of the county's funds are also missing.

BOTH houses of the Mississippi Legislature last week adopted a resolution instructing their Senators and Representatives to vote for the Silver bill.

THE trial of Thomas C. Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, was brought to a conclusion at New Orleans on Feb. 7, and resulted in a verdict of guilty after fifty minutes' deliberation by the jury. The jury considerately recommended the accused to the "mercy of the court." J. Madison Wells was still in jail at that date, and claimed that he was unable to give the bail ($10,000) demanded by the court.

IN a duel at Brownsville, Texas, between Hon. Nester Maxan and M. De La Pena, the former was shot through the body and killed. Deceased was a leading lawyer....By the sinking of the steamer Lessie Taylor on the Atchafalaya river, in Louisiana, a colored woman and child and four or five deck-hands were drowned.

AUGUSTA, Ga., had a very remarkable experience the other night. First came a shower of hail, then rain, then thunder and lightning, then the rumbling of an earthquake, and finally, after midnight, a terrible cyclone, which prostrated buildings and tore up things generally.

IT is stated from New Orleans that the two colored jurors in the Anderson trial now claim that their verdict of "Guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court," was given under an impression that this was tantamount to an acquittal, and they were so informed by the other jurors. From Washington it is reported that the President is very indignant at the prosecution of the Returning Board members. It is generally believed at the capital that Gov. Nicholls will pardon Anderson. The latter has received a dispatch, signed by John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, Gen. Garfield and Eugene Hale, earnestly protesting his innocence of any fraud, and denouncing his trial and conviction as an exhibition of bitter sectional partisanship. J. Madison Wells has been released on $10,000 bond.

THE Hon. Charles M. Conrad, ex-Member of Congress, ex-United States Senator, and Secretary of War under President Fillmore, died at his home in New Orleans, La., last week, aged 73.

GENERAL.

TWO VESSELS are to sail from this country on the 25th inst., with goods for the World's Exposition at Paris next summer. Commissioner McCormick reports that the American exhibit will be creditable, but would have been better had longer time for preparation been given.

AN excited mob visited the Parliament house in Quebec, Canada, a few evenings ago, burned an effigy of the Solicitor General in the esplanade, broke some windows, and raised a lively rumpus generally. The cause of the demonstration is the unpopularity of the Government on certain questions, notably their railway policy.

FAILURES: Joel Hayden & Co., brassware manufacturers, Haydenville, Mass., liabilities $400,000, nominal assets $600,000; the Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company, Detroit, Mich.; liabilities $425,000, nominal assets about $1,000,000; Hallett Brothers, proprietors of dollar stores in Cleveland, Detroit and other cities, liabilities heavy; J. & J. Woodley, leather, Quebec, Canada, liabilities $400,000; W. C. Sapp, dry goods, Mount Vernon, Ohio, liabilities heavy; D. H. Brigham & Co., clothing, Springfield, Mass., liabilities $250,000; Peter Herdic, lumber, Williamsport, Pa., liabilities $1,000,000; the Hinckley Locomotive Works, Boston, Mass., liabilities $300,000; Joseph Gilmore, coal, Pittsburgh, Pa., liabilities $85,000; Robert Henderson & Co., coke, Pittsburgh, Pa., liabilities over $100,000; J. C. Ferguson & Co., pork-packers, Indianapolis, Ind., liabilities $500,000; J. W. & E. Cheney, millinery, Detroit, Mich., liabilities $42,000; Sweet, Cool & Co., boots and shoes, Buffalo, N. Y., liabilities $150,000; Daniel Robertson, tea importer, Montreal, Canada, liabilities, $210,000; the Mercantile Savings Bank, Boston, Mass.; John T. Henry, Curran & Co., heavy druggists, New York city, liabilities not stated; L. Woods & Co., importers of woolen goods, Montreal, Canada, liabilities $200,000, assets $150,000; William Sturges, capitalist and speculator, Chicago, liabilities $1,165,000, assets $750,000; Leblanc & Robitaille, groceries, Montreal, Canada, liabilities $100,000, assets $50,000; William A. Butters & Co., auctioneers, Chicago, liabilities about $15,000, assets nil.

A COUNTERFEIT trade dollar has made its appearance. On comparison with the genuine coin, it will be found to be a pinkish white in color. The milling is almost perfect, but there are slight traces on the edge of its having been run in a mold; it is also light, and will not rebound much when sounded.

A GREAT congress of the Methodists of the world will take place in New York next month, with a view to restore the church to its primitive simplicity and unworldliness. The subjects of fashionable dressing, costly church-building, street preaching, dancing, etc., will be fully discussed and acted upon.

WASHINGTON.

A SIGNIFICANT vote, showing the existence in the House of a very strong majority in favor of restoring the income tax, was taken last week upon a motion to suspend the rules and instruct the Ways and Means Committee to report such a bill. The motion received 163 affirmative and 88 negative votes, or only 11 less than the two-thirds requisite to its passage. The New England States gave for this proposition 6 votes to 18 noes; New York cast 8 votes against to 3 for it; New Jersey 1 yea and 3 nays, and Pennsylvania 5 yeas and 14 nays. The Southern States cast 89 votes in its favor to but 6 nayes. The vote of the Western States was as follows: Ohio, 11 yeas and 10 nays; Indiana, 11 yeas and 1 nay; Illinois, 11 yeas and 7 nays; Michigan, 8 yeas and 1 nay; Iowa, 9 yeas; Wisconsin, 5 yeas and 2 nays; Minnesota, 3 yeas; Kansas, 3 yeas; Nebraska, 1 nay. The Pacific people voted 2 yeas and 3 nays. This indicates a certainty of the passage by the House at least of an income tax of some kind.

THE members of the Grasshopper Commission appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations last week, gave an account of their battles with the locusts on the plains last year, and asked for an appropriation of $25,000 to enable them to continue their researches for another season.

THE following is the list of Honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition: Andrew D. White, New York; Levi P. Morton, New York; George W. Childs, Pennsylvania; W. H. H. Davis, Pennsylvania; A. L. Coolidge, Massachusetts; Frederick Smythe, New Hampshire; Frank Millward, Kentucky; James H. Smart, Indiana; Alfred Hibbard, Iowa; William A. Moore, North Carolina; Edwin Cowles, Ohio; Benjamin E. Gallup, Illinois; E. H. Knight, District of Columbia; William Seligman, California; S. T. Merrill, Wisconsin; J. M. Safford, Tennessee; J. A. Tonner, Arizona; Austin Savage, Idaho; William Hayden, Utah....The Educational Committee of the House of Representatives has decided, by a big majority, to report in favor of giving all proceeds of public-land sales hereafter to the States for educational purposes, the division to be made on the basis of "illiteracy."

TIPPLING Congressmen are seriously annoyed by the strict manner in which the rule prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capitol is enforced by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

POLITICAL.

THE Committee on Federal Relations of the Maryland House of Delegates, to whom were referred Montgomery Blair's resolutions and memorial calling upon Congress to reopen and investigate the electoral question, have reported adversely to their adoption.

THE following is the dispatch recently sent to Anderson, at New Orleans, by Secretary Sherman and others of the so-called "visiting statesmen:"

Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, New Orleans:

The undersigned feel it due to you, under present circumstances, to assure you of our unhesitating belief that in the matter wherein you stand charged you are altogether guiltless of any offenses against the law; that you are falsely accused and maliciously persecuted; that the proceeding against you, though in the form of law, is without the substance of justice; that we hereby tender our earnest sympathies, and express our hope that the sense of justice and the love of peace of the people of Louisiana will protect you, and not permit the best interests of the whole country to be disturbed by a revival of sectional animosity.

In any event, we are confident that the American people will redress any injustice of which you may be made the victim.

JOHN SHERMAN,
STANLEY MATTHEWS,
J. A. GARFIELD,
EUGENE HALE,
HARRY WHITE.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

CABLE dispatches announce the Russians in possession of Constantinople. The delay in signing the protocol is now explained. It gave the Russians an opportunity to cut the telegraph lines on the shore of the Sea of Marmora, and thus to permit the entry of the Russians into the Sultan's capital without the knowledge of the British, whose fleet might have given them some temporary trouble. The Russians seem to be in a position now that will enable them to remain masters of the situation, whatever the chattering diplomats of the conference may say or do. ....Russia's reply to Austria's invitation to the conference, is in the affirmative, but intimates that another place of meeting besides Vienna would be preferable.

CABLE telegrams of the 9th inst. report that England had assented to Austria's proposal for a conference; that England had asked Russia for explanations; that there was tremendous excitement in London on account of the manner in which the Bear had outwitted the Lion, crowds thronging the streets, clamoring for war, singing "God Save the Queen," and stoning the house of Gladstone, and the office of the *Daily News;* that the opposition to the vote of credit of £6,000,000 had been withdrawn by the opposition in the House of Commons; that Constantinople was not in actual possession of the Russians, who held only a portion of the outer line of defenses, thus leaving it in a practically defenseless condition.

ACCORDING to the summary of the terms of armistice communicated to the British House of Commons, the line of demarcation places in Russian hands almost all of Bulgaria and Roumelia up to the lines of Constantinople and Gallipoli. Three days' notice is to be given before the resumption of hostilities. Another article of the armistice stipulates that the Turks are to remove their arms, etc., on evacuating places within the neutral zone which will divide the two armies....The House of Commons voted the extra grant of £6,000,000 by 328 to 124.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

NINE millions of people are reported destitute in Northern China. The Foreign Relief Committee appeal to England and America for aid....At Calais, France, during the performance at the circus, there was a false alarm of fire, which caused a great rush of the audience. Ten persons were suffocated or trampled to death, and several others were hurt. ....Advices from Shanghai, China, state that an asylum for women and children at Tien-Tsin has been burned, and over 3,000 persons perished in the fire....It is reported from Paris that Marshal MacMahon meditates resigning the Presidency of the French republic.

THE Prince of Montenegro has accepted the armistice and ordered a cessation of hostilities. ....A Constantinople dispatch makes the important announcement that the office of Grand Vizier has been abolished and a new Ministry formed, at the head of which figures the name of Ahmed Vefik Effendi as President of the Cabinet and Minister of the Interior. This constitution of the new Ministry under European forms and designations seems to indicate a further step in the promised reforms....A general war is threatened among the little republics of Central America....A Russian paper estimates that about 40,000 bushels of wheat will be ready for shipment from Black sea ports as soon as there is absolute assurance of peace....There has been great excitement in St. Petersburg, owing to a vicious attempt to assassinate the Prefect (Mayor) of the city. He was shot and dangerously wounded by a woman, for some cause as yet unrevealed....Austria is represented as ready and willing to join England in the movement to oppose the designs of Russia as indicated in the armistice conditions....In the course of a discussion in the British House of Lords, Lord Derby stated that he had tolerable confidence that England would not find herself in an isolated position at the conference.

DURING the negotiations for a definitive peace, the armies of the Czar and his allies will occupy five-sixths of Roumelia, including Adrianople and Philippopolis, nearly the whole of Bulgaria, the whole of old Servia, and the territories bordering on Montenegro; while a Greek force of 12,000 men will have entered Epirus, Thessaly, and a portion of Macedonia. In Asia, Russia will hold the fortified towns of Kars, Ardahan, Erzeroum, and Batoum, with the larger part of the province of Armenia. More than three-fourths of the Sultan's European and a portion of his Asiatic dominions will thus remain in the hands of the Russians pending a final settlement.... The German Parliament convened on the 6th of February.

POPE PIUS IX. died at Rome on Thursday, Feb. 7. He had been ill for a long time, was very feeble in body, and the final collapse was no surprise to his immediate attendants, or the world at large. Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti, who was elected to the Pontificate of the Roman Catholic Church, June 16, 1846, was born at Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792. He received priest's orders in 1819; in 1823, he was chosen Secretary to the apostolic delegate to Chili, S. A.; was nominated Archbishop of Spoleto in 1827; was created Cardinal in 1839, and proclaimed in 1840. On the death of Gregory XVI., in 1846, he was invested with the Papal tiara. The deceased Pope had outlived all the Cardinals who elected him, save one or two, and was the oldest reigning sovereign in Europe, Queen Victoria alone excepted. ....The official news has been transmitted from Rome to the heads of the Roman Catholic Church of America that the late Italian King, Victor Emmanuel, died a Catholic.

ENGLAND has ordered a portion of her fleet to Constantinople, under the pretense of a desire to protect life and property....The hero of Plevna is to be court-martialed soon on the charge of horrible inhumanity and cruelties in violation of the rules of warfare....A bill which prohibits the proclamation of martial law without the concurrence of the Legislature has passed by the French Chamber of Deputies. ....It is announced from St. Petersburg that Russia and Turkey will positively form a close alliance, offensive and defensive. ....Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, dined with the Prince of Wales, in London, on the 7th inst., and in the evening lectured before the Royal Geographical Society in St. James' Hall. The immense assemblage included the principal nobility and the most distinguished scientists and literati in London. When the journalist-explorer appeared upon the platform, his breast blazing with decorations, he was received with immense cheering, the whole assembly rising to greet him. Stanley gave a graphic description of his wonderful journey across, and for two hours held the wrapt attention of one of the most cultivated audiences ever gathered in England. The Prince of Wales and Sir Samuel Baker also delivered addresses highly complimenting Stanley's great achievements....The immediate cause of the death of the Pope was the closing of the wound in the leg, which made the humors mount into the lungs and brain. His last words were: "Death wins this time. Guard the church I loved so well and sacredly."

CABLE dispatches of the 11th inst. report that Russia had not only rejected Vienna as the site of the conference, but had announced that certain points in the peace preliminaries were not to be referred to the conference at all; that Turkey's alliance with Russia was regarded as a fixed fact; that Austria had given orders to prepare her iron-clads for sea; that England was sending troops and war munitions to Malta, and that neither Russia nor Turkey objected to the British fleet going to Constantinople; that the Turks had evacuated Widin, Rustchuk, Silistria and Erzeroum, and that Turkey would be denied a voice in the deliberations of the conference of the powers....It has been decided to have a grand international poetic contest at the coming Exhibition, each nation appointing a jury and each jury declaring a certain number of laureates. The French jury, we are informed, has already been appointed, with Victor Hugo as Chairman.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 12th says Turkey has refused permission to the British fleet to come to Constantinople, the whole fleet still remaining in Besika bay pending negotiations. A St. Petersburg telegram of the same date announces that the order had been issued for the occupation of the Turkish capital by Russian troops....A London dispatch of the 12th says there is extraordinary activity in all the British dockyards, and the workmen had been ordered to put in three hours' over-time daily. Every available means were being employed in fitting out war vessels.

AFTER the funeral service in Rome for King Victor Emmanuel, an Orsini bomb was thrown among the returning crowd. Five persons were slightly wounded. The police with difficulty prevented the lynching of the person who threw the bomb.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.—SENATE.—Mr. Conkling presented the petitions of a large number of citizens of many counties of New York in favor of the remonetization of silver....Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with an amendment, the bill introduced by him some time ago to authorize a long bond for investment for savings, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $100,000,000 coupon bonds of the denominations of $25, $50 and $100, and of equal sums of each of said denominations, redeemable in coin after fifty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually in coin, at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum....Mr. Eaton continued the discussion of the Silver bill, taking ground against it. He was followed by Mr. Howe, who spoke in favor of the measure....Mr. Conkling presented a petition from citizens of New York setting forth the appalling famine raging in Northern China, and suggested the appointment of a commission from the residents of China to act in connection with the United States Minister in procuring and distributing relief....Mr. Ferry, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post-Roads, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to regulate the compensation of Postmasters and for other purposes.

HOUSE.—The bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad ten years was reported and recommitted....Mr. Hewitt, of New York, presented two petitions, one from New York and one from Boston, asking Congress to adopt appropriate measures to mitigate the hardships of the famine now raging in China....The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis was taken up, briefly discussed, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union....The Military Academy Appropriation bill was discussed and amended.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.—SENATE.—Mr. Davis, of Illinois, presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the friends of silver held in Chicago, Dec. 13. He quoted from the resolutions which favor the remonetization of silver, and declare that the Government "cannot waive its right to pay its bonds in silver or gold."....Mr. Ferry presented a petition of wool-growers of Michigan remonstrating against any change in the duty on foreign wool. Referred....Mr. Bruce presented joint resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature in favor of the passage of a bill remunerating certain citizens of Mississippi, mill-owners and log-men, for damages sustained by them on account of the seizure of certain lumber and logs in the lumber district by agents of the United States....The Senate bill to remit the taxes on insolvent savings banks was taken up by Mr. Davis, of Illinois, and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when consideration of the Silver bill was resumed, and Mr. Thurman spoke in favor thereof. Mr. Thurman was followed by Mr. Kernan, who opposed the bill, and then by Senator Christiancy, who submitted a substitute for the pending bill. It provides for the coinage of silver dollars of 412½ grains at the mints of the United States, but that gold shall be the standard of value. The present subsidiary silver coins are to be made legal tender in all cases to the amount of $10. Silver dollars and subsidiary coin and bars stamped at the mints or the New York Assay Office, with their weight and fineness, and trade-dollars, are to be made legal tender according to their market value, to be fixed monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, and the Director of the Mint.

HOUSE.—The debate on unseating Pacheco, Republican, and seating Wigginton, Democrat, of California, was begun in the House, but no vote was reached....A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the Metropolis disaster.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.—SENATE.—The Senate took up and passed Judge Davis' bill relieving insolvent savings banks from the taxes on their capital.....The discussion of the Silver bill was continued, Mr. Blaine having the floor. He opposed the Bland bill, but expressed himself in favor of silver under certain conditions. He proposed, as a compromise, a dollar of 425 grains, giving the profits of the coinage to the Government, and addressed the Senate at length in support of his idea. Mr. Blaine was followed by Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, who advocated the Bland bill....There was a spirited debate, in executive session, over the nomination of Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, to the Minister to Brazil. His confirmation was opposed by many Republicans, but particularly by Messrs. Conkling, Edmunds and Hamlin. The nomination was defended by Messrs. Lamar, Hill, Butler of South Carolina, Matthews and Burnside. Messrs. Conkling and Edmunds directed their efforts toward establishing the fact that Hilliard was a Democrat, and had never been a Republican. The nomination was finally confirmed by a small majority, Messrs. Matthews, Hoar, Burnside and Christiancy voting with the Democrats.

HOUSE.—The House took up the California contested, election case of Pacheco vs. Wigginton, and by a strict party vote, after a long debate, declared Wigginton, the Democratic claimant, entitled to the seat. This was the only business disposed of by the House.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—Mr. Conkling presented a petition of the ministers and congregations of colored churches in various States and Territories, asking the passage of a law to protect them against outrages on account of race, color, religious and political opinions....Mr. Ferry presented a petition of citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against the Government of the United States entering into commercial and so-called reciprocity treaties with other Governments.... Mr. Hoar submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to consider and report whether the work on public buildings in Washington, which is now suspended, may be resumed forthwith, so as to give present employment to workingmen whose families are suffering from destitution. Agreed to....Mr. Saunders called up his supplemental joint resolution providing for the appointment of eighteen additional Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. It was discussed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Consideration was resumed of the Silver bill, and Mr. Hill, of Georgia, took the floor and spoke in opposition to the measure. He was followed by Mr. Withers, of Virginia, in advocacy of the bill, after which the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Bills of a purely private nature only were considered in the House, consequently the proceedings were dull and uninteresting.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The House met for general debate only. The first speech was by Mr. Joyce, in advocacy of a six-year Presidential term, and of civil-service reform. He was followed by Mr. Chittenden, who spoke against the proposed silver legislation. Mr. Chittenden, in the course of his speech, referred to the silver meeting in Chicago last December. The Shylocks mentioned in the Chicago papers' report of the meeting were active bankers and business men at home and abroad, who, through the Chamber of Commerce of New York, gave Chicago outright a round million of dollars in the hour of her desolation—the very same men who subsequently loaned Chicago scores and scores of other millions, which has been hopelessly squandered and lost in Quixotic ventures. Mr. Harrison, replying, said that, while the people of Chicago acknowledged the generosity of the world when that city was in ashes, yet they did not feel that the rich men of New York who helped them in their hour of need should now keep them from rising from their ashes. Mr. Kenna advocated the remonetization of silver, the repeal of the Resumption act, the abolishing of the national-banking system, and the granting of full legal-tender qualities to greenbacks. Mr. Ellsworth spoke in opposition to the attempt to array labor against capital for the purpose of gaining political power, and advocated a general amnesty bill. Mr. Hayes replied to the arguments against the remonetization of silver, and defended that proposition. Mr. Haskell also spoke in favor of silver remonetization, and Mr. Bell advocated a bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.—SENATE.—A number of petitions, from all parts of the country, in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, prohibiting States from disfranchising persons on account of sex, were presented and referred....Mr. Conkling presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce against the remonetization of silver....Mr. Matthews presented a petition of Ohio bankers in favor of the repeal of the tax on bank deposits; also, a petition of 570 business men of Cincinnati in favor of the passage of the Bland Silver bill. A large number of other petitions of the same character from citizens of various counties in New York State were presented by Messrs. Kernan and Voorhees....Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Voorhees, to authorize the Secretary of War to issue ordnance stores and equipage for the use of students in colleges and other institutions of learning where military instruction is given; by Mr. Ferry, to provide for a water route to facilitate transportation between Lake Michigan and Lake Erie....Messrs. Davis, of West Virginia, Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Coke, of Texas, addressed the Senate in support of the Bland Silver bill. Mr. Coke also advocated at some length the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, and argued that the Government was in no condition now to resume specie payment. It was utterly impracticable on any basis, and especially on gold basis alone.

HOUSE.—Mr. Leonard presented the concurrent resolution of the Louisiana Assembly, expressing its satisfaction with the policy of President Hayes. ....The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Mackey, prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from purchasing any bonds for the reduction of the principal of the national debt until strict compliance with the provisions of the law shall require it; by Mr. Joyce, declaring forfeited all grants of public lands to railroads or other corporations when conditions of grants have been violated, and appropriating said lands to the use of actual settlers; by Mr. Jones, of Ohio, making customs duties to the amount of one-quarter part thereof payable in legal-tender notes; by Mr. Gause, to distribute to the several States the proceeds of captured and abandoned property remaining in the treasury; by Mr. Mills, a resolution making inquiry into the action of the treasury officials in regard to seized cotton; by Mr. Stevens, for the relief of Gen. Count C. Pulaski (it provides that there be paid to his heir, legal representative and descendant the sum of $100,000); by Mr. Phillips, to provide for the survey of and estimates for a ship canal with stone sides and bottom from deep tide-water near the mouth of the Mississippi river to St. Louis, Mo., with branches to Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha.... The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Blackburn in the chair) upon the Military Academy Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to strike out the sections which allow additional pay to First Lieutenants acting as instructors at the institution. After debate, the amendment was defeated....There was a spirited debate on the proposition to reduce the pay of cadets from $540 to $300, and it was finally rejected.

STANLEY LIONIZED.

He Dines with the Prince of Wales and Lectures to an Audience Representing the Wealth and Culture of England.

[London Cor. New York Herald.]

Stanley dined with the Prince of Wales, and, after enjoying the hospitalities of St. James Palace, proceeded to the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at St. James' Hall, where he delivered a lecture before an immense assemblage. Over 3,000 persons were present, including the principal nobility and nearly every distinguished personage in London associated with science, arts and literature. All the tickets were special and complimentary, and the spacious hall was thronged. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Louis Napoleon, ex-Prince Imperial of France, the son of the Khedive of Egypt, and Midhat Pasha, also attended the meeting, testifying by their presence the appreciation with which Mr. Stanley's great geographical success is regarded by the royal family in England.

Mr. Stanley, on appearing on the platform, was received with immense cheering, the assembly rising to greet him. Standing before this vast audience, which represented the wealth and culture of England, his breast blazing with decorations received from Kings and the chiefs of the republic of science, the gallant explorer silently bowed his acknowledgment of the honors tendered to him. Stanley gave a graphic description of his wonderful journey across Africa. For two hours he held the attention of the assemblage. He sketched pictures of the scenes and events of his journey. His description of the return of the survivors of the noble band of natives who had accompanied him across the African continent to their homes at Zanzibar was one calculated, and did not fail, to touch the sympathies of his hearers. When the wanderers arrived on their beloved island of palms and mangroves, and to their wondering families, they knelt down on the sea-shore and kissed their native sands in a transport of joy and thankfulness.

When Mr. Stanley concluded he was greeted with prolonged applause. After the cheering had subsided the Prince of Wales addressed the assemblage in a speech filled with compliments to Stanley. The praise of the Prince of Wales was regarded as unusually significant. The distinguished African traveler and explorer, Sir Samuel Baker, followed the Prince of Wales in a brief address. After complimenting Stanley on his great achievement, he said only African travelers could fully appreciate Stanley's great feat.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

Heartrending Scenes in Some of the Northern Provinces.

A telegram from Shanghai calls attention to a state of distress concerning which there can be no more doubt than if we could see the starving with our own eyes. The telegraphic reports are confined to the accounts of journeys, made in the autumn, into the famine regions, brought by Shanghai newspapers. Even then, after the harvest, and before winter set in, there was the beginning of suffering and death for want of food. Here are a few quotations from one account: "This extended tour, 760 miles, revealed the fact of a vast deal of suffering in (the provinces) Chihli, Shansi, Honau, and Northern Shantung. Multitudes are now on the verge of starvation, many have already died, while multitudes have not enough to carry them through the winter. Men heretofore well-to-do, having several acres of land, and six, eight or ten rooms in their houses, have, in multitudes of cases, torn down and sold all the wood—doors, windows, rafters, etc.—of all the rooms save one, for a mere trifle to get a little money to buy food. It was made manifest, too, how easily, and to what a terrible degree, drought may affect the North of China, and bring suffering and death to thousands of its inhabitants."

Of one district it is said: "This year there was absolutely no harvest, and the crop had been very small the two preceding years. Well-to-do farmers and mechanics have been reduced to beggary. Hundreds are leaving the province daily in search of food. Women and girls are being sold for a trifling sum, and thus hundreds of families are being broken up and scattered." "From the harvest at Linching it soon fell to three-tenths, two-tenths, one-tenth of a crop; and chaff, the leaves of the sweet potato, the pear and apricot tree were saved with great care and mixed with the grain for food." Of another district: "The yield of the year varied from nothing to 'four-tenths' of a crop." Said one old man: "It is difficult getting food now; what are we to do when winter comes?" "Many houses have already some inmates dead of hunger. I personally entered 120 houses in six or seven villages. The scenes were heartrending, yet borne with a patient cheerfulness that fairly astonished me."

Old Pensioners.

The surviving soldiers of the Mexican war are estimated to number about 6,000; the widows of Mexican veterans, 1,060; surviving soldiers of the regular army participating in that war, 2,700; soldiers and widows of the Black Hawk, Creek and Seminole wars, 3,700, all of whom are provided for under the bill recently reported favorably by the House Committee on Invalid Pensions. Their aggregate pensions at $96 each will amount to $1,286,400 per annum, but this sum will, of course, be rapidly diminished, as the beneficiaries of the proposed legislation average 60 years of age, and in less than two decades few will remain to answer roll-call.

One Hundred and Fifteen Years Old.

Having recently paid a visit to Grahamton and vicinity, I met Mr. William Blankinship, one among the oldest, if not the oldest, citizen in Kentucky. He was born in Franklin county, Va., in 1763, and went to that State with Berry Wright about sixty-five years ago. He has been married three times, his youngest child being now only 5 years old, and he says that if he should lose his wife he would marry again. Though uneducated, his mind seems very active and strong. His recollections of early life seem more distinct than of recent events. His own story of his age is corroborated by old citizens, who say that he must be at least 115 years old.—*Meade (Pa.) Record.*

PENSIONS.

The Total Sum Paid Out Since 1791 Over $399,000,000.

[Washington Cor. New York Tribune.]

A complete statement of the amount of money appropriated and expended by the Government of the United States from 1791 to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, has been prepared in the warrant division of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of Mr. Rafael A. Bayley, and has been printed by order of the Senate. The following table shows the net amount of expenditures under each class of appropriations for pensions, and the grand total:

Pensions to military invalids	$ 76,681,381.53
Revolutionary Pensions act, March 18, 1818	22,418,867.56
Pensions to widows and orphans, act March 3, 1817	471,988.43
Pensions act, May 20, 1830	35,582.00
Invalids' Pensions act, March 2, 1833	2,419.80
Revolutionary Pensions act, June 7, 1832	17,932,585.03
Revolutionary Pensions act, May 15, 1828	873,659.58
Pension to Col. Gideon Morgan	1,115.00
Pension to Col. William Lawrence	1,878.00
Pensions under act May 14, 1836	4,198.02
Pensions to widows and orphans, act July 4, 1836	6,183,586.80
Unclaimed pensions	925,088.72
Five years' pensions to widows and orphans, act July 7, 1838	4,443,246.56
Revolutionary Pensions act, March 3, 1843	716,496.67
Pensions act, June 17, 1844	1,885,594.30
Pensions act, Feb. 2, 1848	3,275,167.6
Pensions act, July 21, 1848	101,000.00
Pensions act, Feb. 3, 1853	1,178,694.72
Pensions under special acts	1,920.00
Pensions acts, March 18, 1818, May 15, 1828, and June 7, 1832	297,510.96
Pensions acts of July 4, 1836, March 3, 1843, June 17, 1844, etc.	2,569,979.93
Half-pay Pensions acts, July 21, 1848, Feb. 3, 1853, etc.	20,261,445.04
Pensions act, June 3, 1853	444,953.79
Pensions to widows and others (various acts)	102,133,399.64
Pensions war of 1812	2,685,271.85
Army pensions consolidated	116,735,062.01
Navy pension fund	10,701,265.32
Privateer pension fund	264,260.18
Pensions to widows, etc., of officers killed on the Wabash in 1811	5,517.27
Navy invalid pensions	788,616.13
Pensions to widows and orphans, act March 3, 1837	8,480.19
Pensions to widows, act June 30, 1834	57,984.22
Five years' pensions to widows	5,338,256.57
Pensions to widows and orphans of persons lost in United States schooners Sea Gull and Grampus	3,810.28
Pensions to widows and orphans of officers, seamen and marines	47,544.96
Unclaimed pensions, navy	36,083.02
Navy pensions	638,227.51
Total	$399,327,536.29

From another table showing the net annual expenditures, it appears that the largest sum paid out in any one year to pensioners was in 1871, when it amounted to $34,024,990.91. The annual pensions prior to 1819 never reached $1,000,000. In that year, as a result of the act of March 18, 1818, they reached $2,416,829.04, and the next year $3,218,494.70. From that time they ranged from less than $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, averaging about $1,500,000 until 1864, when they became $4,985,273.89. In 1865 they were increased to $16,338,155.15, and, except in 1866, continued to increase until 1871, when they reached their maximum. Unless there is still further legislation increasing the pensions the annual appropriations for this purpose will now gradually decrease.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS, of Texas, believes that Hendricks is the choice of the Southern Democrats for President.

MR. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is very well. He rarely misses a session of the House, and works hard outside.

CONGRESSMAN WALKER, of Virginia, having signified his intention of retiring at the close of his present term, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is mentioned as a probable candidate for the place.

WHEN the colored Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Bruce, was in Chicago not long ago he said to divers friends that he was of the firm conviction that he would be the last of his race to occupy a seat in the United States Senate. So reports the *Journal* of Chicago.

SECRETARY THOMPSON is working very hard—even his evenings are filled with occupations. He is said to show the effect of overwork. He lectured entertainingly on Adams, Jackson and Clay the other evening in Washington. He spoke admiringly of the three strong Americans.

ALL rumors of a Cabinet reorganization are set at rest by the familiar assurance that the prodigious amount of harmony existing in the President's council is such that neither death nor resignation can hope to enter there. The numerous candidates who had begun to put themselves in training for a position may as well, therefore, go a-fishing for a season.

MR. GALPIN, late chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, in his letter published in the New York *Tribune*, says the charges against him had been some two months in preparation before they were presented to Secretary Schurz, and "were formulated by a combination of swindling Indian delegates and claim agents, of clerks discharged by Secretary Schurz himself for inefficiency, and of professional office-brokers."

SENATOR VOORHEES is graphically described as giving, at first sight, the impression of a man having "a large amount of forehead, a larger amount of hair, and a long frock coat." His hair is very luxuriant, is worn rather long, and always combed straight back away from the forehead. Added to the shape of the head, which is larger than the average and largest on top, it gives an appearance of top-heaviness, which is increased rather than diminished by the long but narrow beard and drooping mustache. The color is a compromise between red and brown.

Southern Route to Liverpool.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company is about to establish a new and rival route to