The Michigan Argus.

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ANN ARBOR, - - MICHIGAN.
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ELIHU B. POND,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ANN ARBOR, - - MICHIGAN.

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

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

THE ANN ARBOR
SAVINGS BANK
Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Capital paid in....................$ 50,000.00
Capital security.................. 100,000.00
Transacts a general Banking Business; buys and sells Exchange on New York, Detroit and Chicago; sells Sight Drafts on all the principal cities of Europe; also, sells Passage Tickets to Liverpool, London and Glasgow, via the Anchor Line of Steamships, whose rates are lower than most other first-class lines.
This Bank, already having a large business, invite merchants and others to open accounts with them, with the assurance of the most liberal dealing consistent with safe banking.
In the Savings Department interest is paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, on all sums that have remained on deposit three months previous to those days, thus affording the people of this city and county a perfectly safe depository for their funds, together with a fair return in interest for the same.
Money to Loan on Approved Securities.
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A CARD.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends, and the public of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he has purchased the stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Dye Stuffs, &c.,
formerly owned by the late George Grenville, and that he will continue the drug business, in all its branches, at the old stand,
NO. 5 SOUTH MAIN STREET.
By giving strict attention to business, and selling goods at reasonable prices, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.
☞ Particular attention will be paid to the compounding and filling of Physicians' Prescriptions by competent assistants. EMANUEL MANN.
Ann Arbor, March 25, 1878.

EBERBACH & SON,
Druggists and Pharmacists,
12 South Main St.,
Keeps on hand a large and well selected stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS
ARTISTS' & WAX FLOWER MATERIALS
Toilet Articles, Trusses, Etc.
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
Special attention paid to the furnishing of Physicians, Chemists, Schools, etc., with Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Bohemian Chemical Glassware, Porcelain Ware, Pure Reagents, etc.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. 1640

# The Michigan Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878. NUMBER 1687.

### MY LOVER.

BY EMMA MORTIMER WHITE.

At last I am blessed with a lover,
Just what a lover should be—
Devoted and constant, and handsome,
Handsome as handsome can be.

Devoted!—devoted, believe me!
He never has left me a day;
I am ever his pride and his darling—
Without me he cannot be gay.

He cares for no lovelier lady;
To him I am very fair;
Contented he rests on my bosom,
Kisses my lips and my hair.

Handsome!—his cheeks are like roses,
His head is run over with curls,
His forehead is white as a snowdrift,
His teeth glimmer clearer than pearls.

His eyes they are bright as the sunshine,
With lashes that cannot be beat,
And then I know that you've never
Seen such hands and such feet.

Wealthy? He's careless of money—
Money to him is but dross;
Silver and gold, for my lover,
Are only for pitch and for toss.

He must have been born to a fortune—
He's lived at his ease ever since;
If you'd see but the style of his dressing,
You'd probably think him a prince.

Shirts thick frosted with stitching,
Silken embroidered socks;
I think the most of his money
He keeps in a painted box.

He'll show you a golden guinea,
On which he cut his first tooth,
Strung on an azure ribbon,
Tied with a love-knot, forsooth!

Of teeth he has half a dozen,
Set to the cunningest mold;
For I am my lover's mother—
For he is but one year old!

### THE BANK ROBBERY.

"When you have something more to offer me beside yourself, Frank De Vere, I will accept you; not before."

This was Nellie Blanchard's reply to her companion's passionate avowal of love. She was cold, proud and beautiful; the only child of genteel, but poor parents. It was a matter of surprise to the neighbors that Frank De Vere had ever been allowed the privilege of calling on her at all. The truth was that Miss Blanchard was fond of making conquests. She met De Vere at the house of a friend; discovered that he was above mediocre in appearance and talent, and decided to make him a victim. How well she succeeded, after an acquaintance of a few months, we already know.

"Do you mean, Nellie Blanchard," said her lover, "that you refuse me because I am poor?"

"I mean what I said!"

Frank De Vere's passion for the woman before him amounted to idolatry. If it had been less, he, with his good sense, would have despised her.

"Nellie," he said, "if gold is all that separates us, it shall not sunder us long. Only promise me this—wait one year for me."

The woman hesitated a minute; she never had the most remote idea of marrying him, and she did not like to commit herself. Yet she must get rid of him some way. There was little danger of his making his fortune in a year, so she considered herself safe in saying, "Yes, Frank, I will wait for you."

"Then you are mine! I soon shall claim you! Until then, good-by!"

He clasped her in his arms a moment, gave her a lover's kiss, and was gone. She looked after him, not to sigh, but to thank Heaven that she had rid herself of him so easily.

It was in the days when California drew throngs of gold-hunters to its mines. Frank De Vere took passage the week after his last interview with Miss Blanchard, and in due time arrived safely at his journey's end. The weeks passed on. It was easier for De Vere to dream of wealth than to accumulate it. He had only been able on his arrival to obtain a situation as under-clerk in a banking-house. As his merit became known he had risen rapidly in favor with his employers, and was now occupying the position of cashier, with a large salary. Under ordinary circumstances he would have been contented; as the seeker of a fortune in a short space of time, he was not.

The allotted time of his stay was nearly at an end. With all his economy he had not laid up $1,000. He knew that Nellie Blanchard could not be bought for less than $50,000. Something must be done. What that something was he had not yet concluded when he retired to bed one eventful night in his life's history. The morning after that night, the porter of the house came running from the room where De Vere slept with one of the clerks, which opened into the one in which the safe was kept. The man's face was white with fear, and his eyes nearly starting from their sockets.

Out into the crowded street he went, screaming: "Murther! murther! A bloody murther!"

"Where?" said a policeman standing near.

"In there," pointing toward the young men's room.

It was a horrible, sickening sight. The clerk, Charlie Sowle, lay on the floor, with his face upturned, and stamped with intense suffering. Several ugly gashes were about his face and breast, from which the blood slowly trickled, helping to swell the crimson pool in which he lay. From his white lips, at intervals, there came a groan, which told the lookers-on he was not dead. On the bed lay Frank De Vere, gagged, firmly bound, having a deep flesh-wound in his arm, from which the blood had flowed so freely that the bed-linen was completely saturated.

He was speedily released, and asked by a dozen at once, "Who did it?"

"Between 2 and 3 this morning," he said, "I was awakened by Charlie, who whispered, 'Some one is at the safe.' I listened a moment, and distinctly heard a noise in the inner room. 'You are right, Sowle,' I said, and instantly felt for my revolver. It was not there. Alarmed, I asked Charlie in an undertone, 'Did you remove my pistol?' 'No; is it gone?' The next instant he added, 'Good heavens! mine is gone, too.' Together we arose, and crept softly to yonder door. There, with the safe open, by the dim light of a lantern, were two men masked, so that I cannot describe them. I would have stolen out of the house and sought help, but Charlie, who always was brave to a fault, would not listen to that. 'Don't you see our pistols lying there on the floor behind them?' he whispered; 'we will secure them yet.' And before I could offer the first objection he was half-way across the room, stealing on tip-toe toward them. A slight noise caused one of the villains to look round. Just as Charlie reached for his revolver they discovered him, and sprung upon him, and dragged him back into this room. I think they would have spared him had they not that instant caught sight of me. One ran a bowie-knife through him. The other sprung at me. Charlie fell back, saying, 'Oh, Frank! they have killed me.' The demon who had assassinated him did not seem to be content with his work, but inflicted the other wounds you see, hoping to make a sure job of it. I was unarmed, and could not effect much with my antagonist. I got this cut on my arm, and, the other man coming to his friend's help, I decided to offer no more resistance. So they gagged and bound me, and, after taking what they wanted, left us. Charlie, poor fellow! has laid there moaning ever since, at intervals, and I was powerless to help him.

Frank De Vere looked with anxious countenance at his companion.

"Do you think he will ever get over it?" he asked.

A physician in the room stooped and examined him.

"Well?" said De Vere.

"He will die," was the answer.

"Would that he could be spared," said Frank, as he bent over his friend with streaming eyes.

The dying man roused a little at the words, and, turning his eyes on De Vere's face, gave him a look fraught with such a sense of injury that one would have thought he imagined Frank his murderer. He closed them in a moment, and opened them no more. The wounded man was taken to a hospital, where he died that day.

It was found that the robbers had taken cash to the amount of $200,000. The police, after the most vigilant exertions to secure the murderers, were unable to discover them.

Frank De Vere would remain no longer in the place; he gave up his situation, and went to try his luck in the mines. Fate favored him. Gold came readily to his hand. In a short time he had accumulated more than he in his wildest dreams had ever hoped for. Satisfied with the fortune he had made, he started for his native town. As soon after his arrival as possible he called upon the woman who promised to wait for him. He found her in the parlor. Walking straight toward her, he held out his arms.

"Nellie, I have come to claim you."

Surprised though she was to see him, she could not be surprised into committing herself before she understood how affairs stood with him. So, before a word of welcome came from her lips, she asked: "Have you anything to offer besides Mr. De Vere?"

"Two hundred thousand dollars, Nellie."

She brightened instantly. To the haughty but needy belle the sum seemed enormous. She allowed the outstretched arms to embrace her, and the lips of the new-comer to kiss her.

"You will become Nellie De Vere?" he whispered.

"Yes, Frank."

After an evening spent in rehearsing the past and arranging for the future, they separated. When he had gone, she hid her face in the sofa, and wept bitterly.

"Albert," she murmured—"dear, dear Albert, the only one I ever loved, it is hard to give you up!"

Then, rising, she dashed the tears from her eyes, and, with clenched hands, paced the room to and fro, murmuring, "I am ashamed of you, Nellie Blanchard; I thought you were made of sterner stuff. Will you give up wealth and position for love in a cottage? No—never!"

So she decided to marry Frank De Vere. Before the year was out, she became his wife. Time passed away. Fate had been kind to Mr. and Mrs. De Vere, to all outward appearances. He had accumulated an immense fortune, and had risen high in favor with his fellow-men. Old Father Time had dealt leniently with his lady. Mrs. De Vere, twenty years a wife, was quite as beautiful, and much more voluptuous in figure, than Nellie Blanchard had been. It had not taken Frank De Vere long to learn that his wife did not care for him. He loved her so that for many years he had tried to make himself dear to her. The more he exerted himself to please her, the more disgusted she became with him. The poor man kept looking forward to the dawn of a brighter day, when the rosy leaves of hope were turned to bitter ashes by the humiliating discovery that the secret of the wife's aversion was that from the time she engaged herself to him her heart had belonged to another. She taunted him with the fact one day in a fit of anger.

"Why did you marry me, Nellie?" he asked.

"You know without asking—for your money."

"Then you sold yourself."

She winced a little.

"You do not love me?"

"I do not love you—never have—never will."

"Would you like the world to know this, and break the chain that binds us, which seems to gall you so?"

"No; 'twould gain me nothing."

"I believe I understand you, Mrs. De Vere. To the world, hereafter, we will be what we have seemed heretofore. At home, we are strangers. Does this suit you?"

"Yes."

The haughty dame swept from her husband's presence, glad that henceforth she would be free from the caresses of the man she could never love. The husband watched her out of sight, then fell to the ground, where he lay writhing in agony of mind, muttering, "Oh, merciful Heaven! my punishment is greater than I can possibly bear!"

After this they met only in the presence of their guests, or in company.

This was years ago, when Lulu (an affectionate diminutive for Louisa), their only daughter, was a wee child. She was 17, now; and, on the day of which I write, was looking forward with pleasing anticipation to the evening. For that evening she was "coming out." When the company assembled, Lulu moved among them like a spirit of light. Her lovely, innocent face was, perhaps, less perfect than her mother's. But, if perfection wore another charm, it was one which had no beauty for the score of lovers following in her train. The father stood at one side and gazed upon her, comparing her to a beautiful picture, and as far above the crowd around her as were the stars.

He was interrupted in his thoughts by a voice at his elbow exclaiming, "Who is that in the white satin dress, with diamonds in her hair?"

"Miss De Vere."

"She is a beauty, by Jove! and they say that her father is well off. I believe I shall marry her."

"Hush!" said the speaker's friend, in an undertone; "De Vere is not three feet from you."

"Ha! ha! what do I care? The old chap and I are friends; he will no doubt thank me for taking his daughter off his hands," he replied.

The host confronted the man angrily, but, instead of uttering the intended reprimand, he fell senseless to the floor. He was carried to his room, a physician called, who soon pronounced him out of danger. A message was sent to the man who had so singularly affected De Vere that he wanted to see him. The stranger obeyed the summons. Frank De Vere motioned to those attending him to leave the room, and beckoned the new-comer to his bedside. The man went in obedience to the gesture, and looked fearlessly down in the invalid's face.

"You have found me at last, Albert Carlton," moaned De Vere. "Now that you are here, what do you want?"

"Want? Dare you ask me? Coward, thief, murderer that you are! I have half a mind to kill you this moment in your bed."

And he glared fiercely on De Vere, while he held over him an open knife.

"Mercy! mercy!" gasped the poor man.

"It is easier for you to cry for mercy than it was to grant it," said Carlton.

"For God's sake, don't speak so loud," said De Vere, his face livid with fear. "I will make you any reparation you ask; only, for my child's sake, spare the honor of my house."

"It is beyond your power to bestow what you took from me," said Albert Carlton, fiercely. "I was sent by a woman who loved me, and whose passion I more than returned, to seek a fortune ere we were married. I had been a long time from her side, and, meeting with no success, I determined to make a bold stroke, rob the bank, and return with my booty home. You know how affairs turned out. It will serve you right to repeat them. I made my entrance into your room, and took your pistol before you discovered me. Sowle had not come in yet. I had no desire to shed blood, and was glad to spare your life on the conditions you spoke of—going halves. In the midst of our work Charlie Sowle interrupted us; he was at our mercy, yet we promised to spare him and take him in as a partner. You remember how indignantly he refused, and, with his pistol at my head, called aloud, 'Help, help!' Alarmed, you silenced him with your bowie-knife. He fell back gasping, imploring you, his old friend, to spare him. You had gone too far, and kept on with your bloody work until you had finished him. Ugh! it was an ugly job; I am glad my hands are washed from it. Then you planned that I should gag and tie you to your bed; you even wounded yourself, that the detectives might the more readily believe the tale you should tell. Afterward, you told me how well your plan had worked; how poor Sowle had lived through the night, and nearly terrified you to death for fear he would revive sufficiently to expose your crime; he died at last. You met me, received your share, went to the mines, pretended to make a fortune; and then when I had entrusted my share to your safe keeping you made off with it. I was in despair; for with the loss of my money I lost also the woman I loved, inasmuch as before I could make another adventure I learned that she was married. To whom I never heard, and whether now living I do not know."

"What can I do for you?" murmured De Vere.

"I want half you are worth."

"You shall have it."

"I will also take your daughter in marriage."

"Good heavens, Carlton, don't ask that of me!"

"Then you shall be exposed."

The man turned to go.

"Come back, Carlton; I'll do all I can for you. Dine with us to-morrow. Leave me now, for I suffer deeply."

The next day Carlton was punctual. He was made acquainted with Lulu at the dinner-table. In a few minutes her mother came in at the side door, and took her place at the table. The husband proceeded to introduce them.

"Mrs. De Vere, allow me to present you to my old acquaintance, Mr. Albert Carlton."

She looked up quickly as the name was spoken, flushed and paled alternately when she had looked Mr. Carlton in the face. Then, rising suddenly, she left the room.

At a later hour, Albert Carlton found himself alone in the library.

"To think of her as the wife of him who caused me to lose her is maddening!" he muttered to himself.

"Then you have not ceased to think of me?" said a voice at his side.

Turning about, he beheld Mrs. De Vere.

"Cease to think of you, Nellie! The love I bore you has been increasing from that day to this. And now, with a world of love in my heart for you, I am doomed to behold you the wife of another!"

"Oh, Albert," she said, "all these years that have separated us have been so dread and terrible!"

"Nellie! my darling, you almost make me think that there is happiness in store for us yet!"

"And may there not be, Albert?"

"If you say so, Nellie."

He held out his arms to her, and she leaned her head against the breast that so many years ago had been her resting-place. Together they plotted to leave the house that night and flee to another country. That evening Frank De Vere gave Carlton the promised money.

"In the morning," said the father, "I will give you my daughter's answer."

That night De Vere came to the conclusion that it was a thing impossible to broach the subject to Lulu.

"Dead men tell no tales," he muttered, as he went to his desk and took from it a knife. Stealthily leaving his room, he stole toward his guest's chamber, which was at the end of the long passage. He was half-way there, when he detected the sound of muffled footsteps approaching him.

"The villain is coming to murder me," he thought; "he shall not escape me."

In a minute, he felt his enemy's breath upon his cheek, and knew it was his time to strike. So he grasped the figure, and made a thrust in the darkness with his knife. The victim made no resistance; only gave utterance to one unearthly shriek.

De Vere recognized the voice. It was his wife.

Terror-stricken, he stood bending over the inanimate form, when the door of his guest's room opened, and Albert Carlton came out with a light. De Vere stepped hastily aside in a niche devoted to statuary. When Carlton saw the woman he loved lying there weltering in her blood, he forgot to look for her murderer, but knelt beside her, kissing the cold lips, and whispering words of love to her. The sight maddened the husband.

"Devil! destroyer of my happiness, take that, and that, and that!" he shrieked, as he stabbed the man he so bitterly hated.

De Vere hurried to his room and locked himself in. He soon heard footsteps hurrying to and fro, and exclamations of horror. By a private passage he descended into the street, hailed a passing vehicle and drove away. He was sought after for months, but never found.

Years afterward, in a distant land, he learned that both Carlton and Mrs. De Vere recovered, and that they were living together.

"Thank Heaven," he said, "that my hands are washed from their blood; if Charlie Sowle were only living I might yet be a happy man."

A few months after this he wrote to Lulu, begging her to come to him. She went, and with her went her husband, a fine-looking man, many years her senior. When the father looked upon him his face assumed an ashy hue, and he gasped out, "Charlie Sowle, how came you here?"

"The hospital report was false; I did not die. I thought I could gain nothing by contradicting your story, so I let it pass. I subsequently became acquainted with your daughter; she loved me, as I did her. We were married. For her dear sake, I freely forgive you the injury you did me."

"If you will accept a blessing from as bloody a hand as mine has been," said De Vere, "take mine now."

He called Lulu, gave her hand to Charlie Sowle, pronounced a father's blessing, then fell back in his chair. Lulu, with a little shriek, went to him. He was dead.

Lulu had cause, after many years of domestic happiness, to thank a merciful providence that her father's hand had not murdered Charlie Sowle.

### Long Lives and Healthy Ones.

"How few really die of old age!" observes Dr. Van Oven, in his interesting volume on the causes of longevity. To prove the truth of his remark, he gives the tables of 7,000 persons who lived ages from 100 to 185 years. The following are some of the instances he refers to: "Farr's death at 152 was premature, induced by a foolish change from the simple diet and active habits of a peasant to the luxurious ease and exciting foods of a country gentleman. His body was examined by the great Harvey, who found all the organs in so sound a condition that, but for intemperance and inactivity, he would, in all probability, have lived many years longer." An English gentleman named Hastings, who died in 1650 at the age of 100, rode to the death of a stag at 90. Thomas Wood, a parish clerk, lived to 106, and "could read to the last without spectacles, and only kept his bed one day." J. Witten, a weaver, was "never sick, never used spectacles, hunted a year before his death, and died suddenly at the age of 102. Francis Atkins was porter at the palace gate, Salisbury. It was his duty to wind up a clock which was at the top of the palace, and he performed his duty until within a year of his death, at 102. He was remarkably upright in his deportment, and walked well to the last. Margaret McDorval, a Scottish woman, who died at 106, married thirteen husbands, and survived them all. Cardinal de Sallis, who died in Spain in 1785, at the age of 110, used to say: "By being old when I was young, I find myself young now I am old. I led a sober, studious, but not lazy or sedentary life; my diet was ever sparing, though delicate; my liquors the best wines of Zeres and La Mancha, of which I never exceeded a pint, except in cold weather, when I allowed myself a pint more; I rode and walked every day, except in rainy weather, when I exercised for two hours. So far I took care of the body; and as to the mind, I endeavored to preserve it in due temper by a scrupulous obedience to the divine commands, and keeping (as the apostle directs) a conscience void of offense to God and man." J. Jacob, a native of Switzerland, "when 127 years old, was sent as a deputy to the National Assembly of France." He died the following year. Others might be mentioned, but we have only room to add that, within the past two centuries and a half, ten well-certified cases of individuals in England and Wales living to ages ranging from 152 to 200 years have occured; and here in modern times we have repeated the length of days commonly believed to belong exclusively to the patriarchal ages.

### About Dogs.

Few persons are aware of the value, variety and weight of dogs, varying as they do from 180 pounds to less than one pound, and valued at from $500 to less than nothing. A description of different kinds of dogs may be interesting.

The Siberian blood-hound weighs about 160 pounds, measures 40 inches in girt, and is worth nearly $500.

The St. Bernard dog, which is a buff or light lead color, is very large and valuable.

The Newfoundland dog, when pure, is entirely black, and its pups are worth from $10 to $20.

The shepherd dog, or Scotch cooly, is wonderful for its patience, fidelity and bravery. It is worth from $50 to $100.

The English mastiff, a good watch dog, is worth from $15 to $25.

Of terriers, the black-and-tan is most admired. It varies in weight from 1 pound to 25 pounds, and increases in value as it decreases in weight. Terriers are often crossed with the Italian greyhound, producing a very delicate but extremely useless dog. The Scotch terrier is the hardiest of dogs, is very courageous, and is worth from $10 to $30.

Scotch deer-hounds are the rarest and most valuable of hunting dogs. They are owned principally by the nobility of England, and are worth $100 each.

The beagle is the smallest of the hound kind, has superior scent and endurance, and, in short, is the best sort of rabbit hunter.

English greyhounds, the fleetest of dogs, are worth from $25 to $100 each.

The Italian greyhound is merely a parlor dog. The pure breed is rare and valuable, a fine one being worth $150.

There is a great variety of pointers, setters and spaniels. The Prince-Charles variety is the most valuable of spaniels. He is supposed to have originated in Japan, where a similar breed exists. He has a large, full eye, black-and-tan color, and never weighs over ten pounds. They have been sold at auction in England at $2,000 each.

The coach dog is from Denmark, and is not of much value.

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THE islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Aurigny and Sark, in the British channel, which have belonged to England since the time of William the Conqueror, still preserve the old French of that period as the language of the peasantry. The modern French is the language of the educated classes, though English is spoken, and the official language of the courts and governing bodies is French. An attempt was lately made to substitute English, but it was strongly resisted, and finally relinquished.

### WATER-WAYS.

**Interesting Letter from Ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, to Senator Windom, of Minnesota.**

DEAR SIR: I am glad to see that you hold your ground with regard to water routes. In a little time the public mind will be with you. In this State there has been a great change in the views of our people. High tolls, frauds and other abuses had run down our canals to a point so low that most men thought their days had gone by, and that they would be of little or no use in the future. The railroads pushed them hard to get them out of the way. In 1870 we began to fight for low tolls. After a time they were cut down from 6 to 3 cents on a bushel of wheat from Lake Erie to the Hudson river. This was done after very hard work to bring it about. They were then put down to 1½ cents, then to 1 cent over the whole length of the Erie canal. No one now makes war against these very low tolls, and a very large party has grown up which asks for free canals. Grain can be carried, and give the boats a fair profit, for less than the tolls paid the State a few years ago. Six cents a bushel is enough to pay the State, the boats and all charges.

The whole country has been stirred up about the kind of money we shall use. However grave this may be, it is a little matter compared with the question of our ability to sell to the world what we raise on our lands. If we can do this we shall have all the gold and silver we want. If we fail to do this we shall be poor, our credit will be low, and our money will be scarce and poor. We are to raise more grain than we ever have raised. The changes of times are driving men from the cities into the country. Those who come from Europe are mostly those who till the soil. A like state of things exist elsewhere. War may, for a time, make a call for our grain, but we must not count upon war which may not take place, and which, in any event, will soon be over. Can we sell our grain in Europe against those who raise grain in Europe? We can, if it does not cost too much to get it there, and this will turn upon a very small sum. The question is not, If it costs 3 cents more to get it to market, how much will this tax the States of the West? but, Will this little change stop the sale of our grain abroad? The men who know the most about this trade say that at most times it will. If 3 cents profit can be made it will be bought. If not, it will be left on the hands of our farmers to bear down the price of that which we use in this country. If it costs 3 cents too much to carry grain, we shall lose many millions of dollars. If the West does not sell its grain it cannot buy of the East what the East has to sell. The wheels of commerce and industry will all be checked.

To show you what the reduction of one-half a cent a bushel will do, I send you the report of the Comptroller of this State, which proves that, when about a year ago the toll was changed from 1½ cents to 1 cent per bushel it brought back the trade to the Erie canal. I wish you would note the fact that this was not due to the large crops of last year. Less grain was sent to the seaboard in 1877 than was sent in 1876, up to time the canals closed. What the canals gained last year the railroads lost, namely, about 18,000,000 bushels of wheat.

We do not know that there will be a war between Great Britain and Russia, but all must see that we are to have a long fight with Russia for the markets of Europe, and upon this turns the whole question of the revival of the trade and prosperity of our country.

Can our railroads give us a victory?

No one thinks of them more highly than I do. We cannot do without them. They have uses of their own which water-routes cannot meet. On the other hand, without water-routes they will and do charge more than they should. They have cost too much. They cannot live unless they make pools with each other. In other words, they say openly that it is not their policy to carry for a low price and thus make trade, but to carry less and charge more. They cannot make pools with water-routes, because each man owns his own boat. For this reason English railroads have bought up English canals to get them out of the way. They have done this in other countries in Europe. They have tried to break down the lake, river, and canal routes in this country. They will fail as to the great lakes and the Erie canal.

I do not know enough of the Mississippi river to speak about it. I hope its trade will be kept up. It may turn some from New York, but it will be for the good of the whole country, if it keeps the railroads in check. There must be a steamboat route from the Mississippi river to the great lakes. It will not only carry much grain, but it will do much more good by keeping down charges.

Just now most men think the water-routes have lost their value. The truth is, they grow in value as new railroads are made. The Erie canal was never worth so much to New York as it is to-day. It carries at a low rate, and makes the railroads do the same. I am very truly yours, etc., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

### Coincidences of Dates.

In 1807 France was at war with Prussia. In 1870, which embraces the same figures reversed, there were again hostilities between them. In 1756 there was also war between the same powers, in which France sustained a terrible defeat. Just fifty years after that event, 1806, Prussia was humiliated, yea, more than that—almost destroyed, by the disastrous double battle of Jena and Auerstadt. In commenting upon that event, the English historian, Allison, whose sympathies were with Prussia, says: "Such were the disastrous battles of Jena and Auerstadt, which prostrated the strength of the Prussian monarchy, and in one day effected what the might of Russia, Austria and France had been unable to effect in the Seven Years' war, from 1765 to 1763." Curiously enough, sixty years from that time, in 1866, Prussia was raised to the height of power by the extraordinary results of the battle of Sadowa.

In 1805 the Russian power received a crushing defeat in the great battle of Austerlitz, in which three Emperors were present, viz.: The Emperors of France, Russia and Austria. The forces of the two latter were united, but four-fifth of those who participated in the struggle at Austerlitz were Russians. A half century passed away, and in 1855 the French and the Russians were contending for supremacy at Sebastopol, under Emperors of the same names as those who met in 1805.

In 1809 the French were at war with the Austrians, and entered Vienna in triumph. In 1859, at the end of a half centennial period, the same countries were engaged in a deadly contest, with even larger numbers, in Northern Italy. In 1779 the first Napoleon had seized, as First Consul, the supreme authority in France. In 1829, fifty years after, the third Napoleon had just been elected President of the same country.

### Names of Vehicles.

Among the medley of names at present or recently given to pleasure carriages some are unintelligible, while others defy all etymological scrutiny. The landau is named from a town in Germany; it is a coach that may be used open or closed at pleasure. The landaulet, as its name implies, is a lighter and smaller landau. The barouche, a favorite open carriage in summer, is of French origin, as is the barouchet. The britzschka was introduced from Russia about half a century ago. Why the phaeton is so named we cannot pretend to say; but the vehicle so called belongs to the barouche and britzschka group. The cabriolet is French, and so is the vis-a-vis. Droitzschka came from Russia or Poland—an odd kind of an affair, modified in England into a vehicle fitted for invalids, aged persons and children, with its formidable name shortened into drosky. The curricle is one of the few kinds of two-wheelers with two horses abreast; while the tandem is a straggling affair with two wheels and two horses, but one of the horses behind the other. The cab (short for cabriolet) is a handy bachelor's vehicle; the gig is about the lightest of all, being little more than an open-railed chair, supported on the shafts by two side springs; the dog-cart is a gig, with a space underneath to contain either dogs or luggage; while the tilbury, named after the coachman who invented it, is a modified cab. The stanhope, named after a noble lord, is another of the family of single-horse two-wheelers; and so is the sulky, for one person only; and so the buggy, and the jaunting-car, and the whisky. The dennet, we are told, has three springs peculiarly arranged, and "was so called because the three springs were named after the three Miss Dennets, whose elegant stage-dancing was much in vogue about the time this vehicle came into use." The French misanthrope, for one person, was probably the origin of our sulky. The fly is a roomy carriage let out to hire; why it is so called is not quite clear. The French fiacre neither denotes a particular person nor a special origin; there happened to be a figure of St. Fiacre in the front of the building where the first lender of these vehicles kept them. When we consider how readily the name hansom has come into use among us, as the designation for a vehicle, we need not marvel at the French having adopted fiacre. Victoria, clarence, brougham, are so many proofs of the ease with which the names of persons are given to new forms of carriages.—*All the Year Round.*

### Studies of the Ancients.

"Orpheus," remarked the envious Casca one day as he and his friends were strolling through the market where, "hard by, a butcher on the block had laid his whittle down"—"Orpheus would have made an excellent butcher, with his wonderful musical abilities."

"And why?" demanded Brutus, "because he could take the bull by the horns?"

"Not exactly," Casca replied, "but that is something like it."

"Because," suggested Cinna, "he could knock the beef flat every time?"

Casca looked disgusted.

"And do it single-handed?" suggested Decius Brutus.

Casca looked around for a brick.

"Because," said Cassius, "every time a customer wanted veal he could make calf notes?"

Casca wept silently and shook his head.

"Because he could show his thanksgiving customers how to trombone a turkey?" asked Cinna.

Casca pulled his hat down tight on his head, and looked as though he was going to kick somebody.

"I know," shouted Decius Brutus "because he could take a whole beef and cornet."

At this the envious Casca waved them all to silence. "Nay, an' you talk much more like that, I'll never look you in the face again. For mine own part it is all Greek to me. I had some foolery of mine own in thought when I began, but you have driven it out of my head. It is the part of men to hold their hush, when the mighty gods, by such conundrums, send such dreadful answers to astonish us."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

### A Novel Way of Balancing an Account.

Baron R——, one of the gravest and most decorous Judges on the Irish bench, had a younger brother singularly unlike him, who was a perpetual thorn in his side. A scapegrace at school, the youth would learn nothing, and was the torment of his teachers. Having been set a sum by one of the latter, he, after an undue delay, presented himself before the desk and held up his slate, at one corner of which appeared a pile of coppers.

"What is the meaning of all this, sir?" said the master.

"Oh!" cried the youth, "I'm very sorry, sir, but I really can't help it. All the morning I've been working at a sum. Over and over again I've tried, but in spite of all I can do it will not come right. So I've made up the difference in half-pence, and there it is on the slate."

The originality of the device disarmed the wrath of the pedagogue, and young R—— was dismissed with his coppers to his place.

### Making Things Right.

A citizen in want of some flower-seeds was hunting around the market yesterday when he came upon a woman surrounded by numerous bags of seed, packages of roots and parcels of sprouts.

"Madam," he began, after a close look at her face, "two years ago I purchased some seeds of you. You told me to plant them in gravelly soil, and I did. Not a seed came up. Last year I purchased some more of you. You told me to plant them in loamy soil, which I did. Not a seed came up. Madam, what have you to say?"

She pinched out a few seeds, wrapped them up, and, as she thrust the parcel into his hand, she replied:

"I'm very sorry—plant these in a stiff clay soil!"

### Thirty-one Feet of Snake.

T. O. Carter and Daniel Cleaves, of Antioch, while riding horseback in the Diablo hills, near Round valley, saw a monster snake in a semi-dormant state a few feet ahead. Carter, who had a shot-gun, emptied both barrels at the head of the serpent. When assured that life was extinct, Cleaves measured the snake, and found its length to be thirty-one feet. The body was from three to four inches in diameter. The snake was of a greenish color, and had apparently just shed his winter coat.—*Antioch (Cal.) Leader.*

## AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

### The Husbandman.

Give fools their gold, knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;
And God and man shall own his worth
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth.

And, soon or late, to all that sow
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flower shall bloom, fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at last in heaven!
—*John G. Whittier.*

### Around the Farm.

SEE that the coops of young chickens are kept decently clean and comfortable.

THE hatchway is now open, and thousands of chickens are entering the world through it.

THE gape-way is open, too, and thousands of chickens go out of the world by that way.

ENGLISH breeders use blankets made of silk for horses and cattle, for the prevention and cure of colds, chills, and rheumatism. Moths will not touch them, and their warmth, comfort and lightness render them invaluable.

HOT-BEDS and cold-frames, in which seeds have been sown, will need increased care as the sun gets warmer. Let them have abundant ventilation during the day, early closing of the frames, and covering in cool nights.

THE English feed for fattening sheep consists of cotton-seed and turnips. They claim that it will put on the most fat, is the safest feed, makes the best mutton at a less cost, and produces the best and strongest manure.

WHERE it is suspected that cut-worms exist in a cornfield, more grains should be dropped to the hill than usual; then if the worms appear and go to work it is an easy matter to go over the field and kill them one by one. A field can soon be gone over. This idea appears in the *Country Gentleman*, and seems like a sensible one. Throwing salt or lime on its tail won't destroy the cut-worm.

AS TO rods to protect buildings from lightning, use round iron an inch in diameter, which your blacksmith will put together for you; tip it with gold or platinum; let the lower end run deep into the ground, say four or five feet. Have no sharp bends in it. When a lightning man comes around give him a $5 bill for getting away as quick as he can; if he then don't go, boot him.

DAIRYMEN—the wide-awake ones—will not fail to plant a patch of corn now, to cut for fodder during July and August, when the pastures are short. Drill in rows and cultivate; don't sow broadcast. Field corn will do; certain kinds of free succoring sweet is better. Holsteins and Ayrshires are the best breeds to cross with native stock for milk producers; butter producers should have a big streak of Jersey blood in their veins.

AFTER a wet piece of land has been underdrained it may be best seeded by plowing and sowing with oats rather thinly. Oats succeed well upon cold, moist ground and upon a sod, and if there are no more than two bushels of seed per acre used the grass seed will take very well with this crop. A mixture of four quarts of timothy, a bushel of red top and a bushel of blue grass per acre would be preferable.—*American Agriculturist.*

TOWARD the last of May and during June the codling moth will lay its eggs on the young fruit of the apple and pear. Each female lays between 200 and 300 eggs, distributing them over the tree, one to an apple or pear. Wherever an egg is laid the fruit will be destroyed almost certainly. Hogs should run in every orchard; (1) to root up the ground; (2) to fertilize the soil; (3) to eat the fruit that falls in consequence of being injured by the larvæ of the codling moth. If all wormy fruit is eaten as soon as it falls to the ground there will soon be no moths to trouble the orchard. It is the second crop of the insect that does the most mischief, which hatches out in August and burrows in the full-grown fruit; but destroy the first crop and there will not be a second.

AGRICULTURAL writers are inclined to recommend small farms. As well advocate doing business of any kind on a small scale. Better have a small farm paid for and well managed than to owe for a large one, without the means to work it well. But, if a farmer is able to own a large farm, and has the ability to manage it, no one need to waste any sympathy on him. Large farms are often poorly farmed, so are small ones. The difficulty is not so much with the size of the farm as wit the capacity of the farmer. Good farming can be done just as well and more economically on a large farm than on a small one. Teams, implements and farm-hands can be used to better advantage on the large farms, for the farmer can afford to have a variety suited to his needs. It is foolish to seek to get a large farm just for the sake of room, but if the large area is fully utilized then we see no objection to it.—*Husbandman.*

### About the House.

GOOD biscuit is made with one quart of flour, one table-spoonful of baking powder, butter the size of a walnut; use water, don't mix stiff, bake quick.

A LADY writes: "To wash quilts, comfortables, tickings, sackings, etc., soak in pure cold water twenty-four hours or more, then rub through warm water with a little soap and rinse well." It is worth trying.

LEMON JUMBLES.—One egg, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, three teaspoonfuls of milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, and one of cream of tartar, juice of two small lemons, and the grated rind of one; mix stiff.

A THICK flour bag, that will hold twenty-five pounds of flour, is excellent to put hams away in for the summer. Wrap the hams first in brown paper, several thicknesses; tie the bag tightly and hang up. No flies will disturb the hams.

BATTER PUDDING.—One pint of milk, four well-beaten eggs, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, and a pinch of soda. Bake three-quarters of an hour or boil in a buttered mold or floured bag two hours; serve with sauce, and eat at once.

GERMAN PUFFS.—Three beaten eggs, three cups of milk, three teaspoonfuls of melted butter, three cups of flour, a small spoonful of salt; pour into nine well-buttered cups, same size as used in measuring; bake to a fine brown, and eat as soon as done with sauce.

MRS. A. had some marking done with indelible ink, which in washing became partly transferred to the fabric, causing ugly stains which it was feared could not be removed. However, 5 cents worth of cyanide of potassium, obtained at the nearest drug store, dissolved in three table-spoonfuls of water, with a little rubbing, entirely took out the blotches without injuring the fabric. Our readers can try this with certainty of success.

PICKLED FISH.—Clean the fish thoroughly and cut into pieces about five inches long; rub each piece on the cut side with salt. Take a stone jar which will about hold the fish, put a layer of fish on the bottom, then a few whole peppers and allspice and a blade of mace, then another layer of fish, spice, etc., till the jar is nearly full; then pour good cider vinegar over it until the fish is quite covered. Tie a paper over the top of the jar, and cover this with flour paste; this keeps in all steam. Put the jar in the oven and bake for three hours. The fish is fit for use as soon as cold, and will keep, in the pickle, for six months. Shad is excellent pickled, as all the bones disappear.

# Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878.

THE Battle Creek *Journal* does n't give place to the call for a Republican State Convention. Bro. Willard has evidently enlisted under the banner of the rag-baby.

WILBUR F. STOREY, of the Chicago *Times*, has been indicted by the grand jury of Peoria County, Ill. Been libelling Hon. R. H. Whiting, an ex-member of Congaess.

JUDGE WHEELER, of the Nineteenth Circuit, has resigned, and will throw aside his ermine robe June 1. He prefers the office of postmaster at Ludington to a $1,500 judgeship.

AMONG the great men of the Nationals who aspire to be Governor, are named Hon. Henry Chamberlain, Hon. George Willard, and Hon. John P. Cook. Books not yet closed.

AMUSING: the reports in our Republican exchanges of the Democratic conference meeting held at the Russell House, Detroit, on Friday evening last. Guess-work and imagination run riot.

MISS CATHERINE E. BEECHER, died at the residence of her brother, Thomas K. Beecher, in Elmira, N. Y., on Sunday last. Miss Beecher was 77 years old,—the oldest of 11 children, and was a woman of great talent.

THE National or Greenback State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for State officers and the full organization of the party, is called to be held at Grand Rapids June 5. "Saleratus" Smith, the new Mayor of Grand Rapids, is considered a rising candidate for Governor.

HON. C. C. ELLSWORTH, of the Eighth Congressional district, has got enough of life at Washington and refuses to be a candidate for re-election: which does not at all displease a number of aspirents in his district,—among them Auditor-General Ely and Hon. D. W. Jerome, of Saginaw.

THE new steamer "City of Detroit," of the Detroit and Cleveland line, a composite steamer of wood and iron, made her trial trip to Cleveland on Monday last, making it in 6 hours, 6 minutes and 10 seconds, being 34 minutes and 50 secousd better than the fastest time on record. The new steamer is pronounced a model of convenience, comfort, and safety. Capt. McKay commands, her.

THE semi-official announcement made by the Grand Rapids *Democrat* that "the National Greenback party of Michigan will favor no coalition with either of the old parties" is a gratifying piece of intelligence. Those Democrats who lean to soft money or irredeemable greenbacks will now "choose their choice."

THE REPORTS of the ravages of the recent series of frosts are conflicting, but it is certain that throughout the State great injury resulted to strawberries, grapes and all small fruits, and the peach-grower is likely to be relieved of the labor of thinning his crop. Cherries are also badly damaged, but it is thought the apple crop was not materially hurt. Vegetables were severely scorched, and in some sections injury to the wheat crop is talked of.

JOSEPH HENRY, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute and one of the most eminent of American physicists and scientists, died in Washington on Monday, May 13, aged 80 years the 17th day of last December. Mr. Henry was born in Albany, N. Y., completed his school education in Albany academy, and in 1826 was appointed professor of mathematics in that institution. His experiments in electrical science and discoveries in physics have been numerous and important, and his death leaves a vacancy in scientific circles which cannot easily be filled.

AND NOW a California judge—or rather a United States judge of a California district or circuit court—has decided that a Chinaman is not "a man and brother,"—that is that a Chinaman being neither a white man nor of African nativity or descent is not entitled to naturalization and citizenship. The full-blooded negro of the wilds of Africa—ignorant and brutal, but one degree in intelligence above the "connecting" link—can aspire to citizenship, while the door is closed against Chinese, Japanese, Arab, Turk, etc. Does n't the legislation which warrants such a decision discriminate in the wrong direction?

THE Democratic Legislature of Ohio gets no end of anathemas from Republican journalists for daring to reconstruct the Congressional districts and repeal the outrageous gerrymandering law enacted after the census of 1870. Yet these same Republicans find no word of condemnation for the Republican Legislature of New York for refusing to make a new apportionment of Senators and Representatives under the census of 1875, and pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution. Republican cutting and carving is right in both of these States and is n't to be interfered with. That is the Republican idea of equity and regard for obligations and oaths.

THE vicious system of absenteeism which has so long prevailed at Washington has been beautifully illustrated this week. The Republican members of the House determined to stave off the adoption of Potter's resolution, directing an investigation of the Florida and Louisiana frauds, or to force an amendment, have refused to vote on any direct question; and because of Democratic absentees, paired and unpaired, no result had been reached up to the close of Wednesday's session. The absentees were being called in and the "pairs" broken, if possible. By the way, the pairing system is as vicious as the absentee system, and ought to be prohibited by law.

SUPPOSE that Congress shall authorize a new issue of greenbacks in response to the demands of the irredeemable party—the Nationals—say $2,000,000,000, or a volume large enough to "meet the wants of business"—the catch-phrase of the day—how are the impecunious portion of community to get them? Will they be dealt out by the government custodians or manufacturers only in exchange for gold, silver, national bank bills or bonds, or will a bundle be expressed free to each voter throughout the land? That's the practical question for solution. Perhaps all taxation is to be abolished, and greenbacks—new, crisp and beautiful—are to be paid out to officials, contractors, and to all agents and employes of the government,—to pensioners and to meet subsidies. We wait an official declaration on the point.

THE LATE Hon. Moses W. Field, of Detroit, one of the largest of the many large land-holders of that city, is one of the blatant and noisy denouncers of the "bloated bondholder" and capitalist. He talks to the Nationals or greenbackers as though it was a crime to own government bonds or bank stock, or to loan moneys on mortgage securities. Is there any great difference between the crime os a land owner and that of a bondholder? Has a man any more right to monopolize lands, to swallow acre after acre and farm after farm, speculating on the increase in value and depriving the poor of homes, than he has to accumulate a large personal property or run up a large bank account? And are not the granger-greenbackers, the owners of broad-acred farms, in the same list of oppressors of the poor, of speculators in the blood and muscle of the "horny-handed sons of toil" (*not* of the Cary, Pomeroy, Trevallick type)?

THE Adrian *Press* a wild greenback organ, says of its rag baby pet: "Lack of intrinsic value only makes the greenback inferior because it cannot be used as an international currency. The convenience and safety of the greenback as a paper money far overbalances its inferiority in intrinsic worth, and thereby makes it far superior to gold as a currency." If it "lacks intrinsic value" and that "lack" makes it an "inferior" currency, by what process of reasoning does our cotemporary convert it into a "superior" currency. Money or currency that is not worth as much in Windsor as in Detroit, in Toronto as in Buffalo, in Montreal as in Portland, or in New York as in London, is a disgrace to the nation, a fraud and a delusion. And an irredeemable greenback currency, a currency that cannot be converted into coin at the will of the holder, that must be sold at a discount when the merchant or traveler on business or for pleasure has occasion to cross the boundary line into another country, is a currency that no honest legislator or honest citizen should favor perpetuating.

THE TRITE old proverb, "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law," is being illustrated by the Republicans of the House in the determined opposition they are making to the Potter resolution raising a special committee for the investigation of the Florida and Louisiana frauds. The pretense of extending the investigation into South Carolina, which voted for Hayes, or into Mississippi, New York, etc., is too thin to wash. Mr. Potter guaranteed the adoption of such an independent resolution, but very naturally antagonized any omnibus resolution, purposly designed to obstruct investigation.

### RANDOM NOTES.

—Occasionally persons are heard talking as though a drinking man ought to be able to stop drinking without signing any pledge or tying on a bit of red ribbon. The same persons scout the idea that the moderate drinker is in any danger, and declare that they can drink or quit drinking at pleasure. They also lose no opportunity to sneer at the life-long temperance man who joins a red ribbon organization and wears its badge. A little reflection ought to teach these persons that the pledge and badge are elements of strength to the confirmed drinker who is seeking to break the chains that have bound him; that they inform the world of the resolution he has formed, and insure the countenance and aid of the best portion of community in keeping the pledge of reformation. Observation should also teach them that the ranks of the drunkard have always been recruited from the ranks of the moderate drinker, and always will be. As to the man who does n't need to stop drinking, it may be that for him to tie on a red ribbon is the one way he can reach and aid in saving some friend or neighbor or fellow citizen who looks to him as an exemplar.

—The *Courier* of last week made a covert and cowardly attack upon each of the four judges of the Supreme Court over the "poverty" exposed shoulders of the editor of the ARGUS. When the good Methodist brothers who sit next to Beal in church shall absorb their religious creeds and opinions from him, and in addition to making him their oracle in all political and secular matters shall commission him to bear them on HIS prayers up to the throne of grace, it will be time enough to question "by what authority" the ARGUS speaks, or to assume that it reflects the opinions of any judge or other official, for no other reason than because its editor lives "next door to Judge Cooley." Such a reason for not appealing the laboratory or any other suit would be assigned by only a fool or a knave.

—In noticing a Democratic gathering of which its reporter had somehow got wind, the *Evening News* of Friday last made this pleasant mention of one of our citizens: "Among others who will be present is the gallant Senator Burleigh, from the Fourth district, whose presence is expected to give super-abundant tone to the meeting. He has a certain defined notion of how the machine should be run, and will advocate the policy of capturing the greenback vote. He has strong hopes, by this scheme, to carry the State for the Democrats. The Senator, it is said, has an eye on the gubernatorial chair." On Saturday the *News* slated our Senator as a candidate for Congress in this district, and on Wednesday it entered him for State Treasurer. Is the *News* giving the genial Burleigh away?

—The remark of the late eminent Judge Grover, of the New York Court of Appeals, to a young lawyer who was bestowing his blessings upon a Court which had failed to meet his views, might well be made both to an occasional lawyer and an occasional client in this section. It was: "Young man, when I practised law a lawyer who was beaten could do one of two things. He could appeal or he could go down to the tavern and swear at the judge. It is my opinion that you can't take both remedies."

—The annual meeting of the American Social Science Association will commence at Cincinnati on the 18th inst.—Saturday next. The opening address will be given by Prof. Pierce, of Harvard, on "The National Importance of Social Science; and on Sunday Bishop Jaggar, of Cincinnati, will give a sermon on "Social Science in its Relations to Religion." On Tuesday Judge Cooley's paper on "Taxation" will be read; on Wednesday a paper will be read by Prof. Kent, of the University; and on Thursday, before the Conference of Charities, Hon. Henry W. Lord, of Detroit, will read a paper on "Dependent and Delinquent Children."

—We are indebted to Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., of 37 Park Row, New York, for a copy of their *Newspaper Directory and Advertisers' Hand-Book* for 1878. It is conveniently arranged, compact, complete, and a most valuable book of reference both to newspaper publishers and their advertising patrons. It gives the number of newspapers and other periodicals in the United States as 8,133, classified as follows: daily, 752; tri-weekly, 61; semi-weekly, 114; weekly, 6,185; semi-monthly 111; monthly, 831; bi-monthly, 18; and quarterly, 61.

—The State Medical Society met at Lansing on Tuesday. Among the list of delegates reported in attendance were Drs. Dunster, Maclean, Herdman, and Georg, of this city; Botwell and Owen, of Ypsilanti; Hall, of Saline, and Oakley, of Mooreville. Private advices intimate that the old fogies of the Society will refuse admission to the recent graduates of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University, and that a new society will be organized.

—This from a Mason dispatch to the *Post and Tribune* under date of May 14: "A hearing in the Rose-Douglas controversy was had here last evening before Judge Huntington, to certifiy to evidence and exhibits preparatory to removing the case to the Supreme Court. Judge Douglas was here with a large mass of documents, but Rose's side failed to appear or to furnish exhibits."

—A $75 prize is to be given to the engineer on the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad who kills the smallest number of cattle during a period of six months, and $50 to the man who slaughters the next smallest number. And now trains will (probably) come to a full stop whenever an animal is seen on the track and the train men be sent to drive it off.

—This from the Lansing *Journal* of May 9: "Judge Cooley has been in town some time past preparing an address to be read before the Social Science Convention to be held in Cincinnati, and also preparing matter for a legal work to be published. He keeps two clerks busy at the business."

—We welcome the Pontiac *Commercial* to our list of exchanges. It is a well-filled 40 column quarto, published by Messrs Chapman & Sale. We have a personal acquaintance with the latter gentleman and with his newspaper work. He will give the Oakland Democracy some sound doctrine.

—We have unintentionally omited to notice the appearance of the Lapeer *Democrat* in a new dress. Glad to note so evident a sign of Bro. Goulet's prosperity.

### POLITICAL CLIPPINGS.

—If protection is a good principle for the country it ought to be a good principle for the State. It ought to be a good thing for Rhode Island and Massachusetts, for example, which produce similar lines of manufactured goods, to be protected against each other, and for both to be protected against the cotton mills which are rapidly springing up in Georgia. But whoever would say that States with similar industries ought to adopt State laws for self-protection would be hooted down as a monomaniac; and, in reality, no one ever thinks of such inter-state competition as injurious either to State or nation. So well recognized is the beneficence of this inter-state trade and the advantage of free exchange of the most varied productions of the country that the fathers of the Republic protected it jealously by vesting in Congress, and in Congress alone, the power of regulating it. Yet, say the protectionists, this same great principle, if expanded so as to apply to foreign intercourse, is to be resisted desperately as a fatal evil. A little benefit is good, but a great benefit of the same kind is bad. We cannot see the mountain, forsooth, but we can see distinctly the molehill at its base.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—Packard was United States Marshal during the most disgraceful period of the carpet-bag regime, and was the person who obtained the celebrated "midnight order" from the disreputable Judge Durell, and under it organized the Legislature with the aid of United States troops. In fact, there was no trick or rascality of that period in which he had not a hand. His career, then ought, in fact, to have disqualified him for any other office, but it has been felt that something must be done for him, as well as the other Southern politicians whom the President's "policy" has ruined. In Europe he will be spared the pain which Mr. William E. Chandler described as so hard for a "thoughtful man," of looking for outrages and hearing of none.—*N. Y. Nation.*

—Then and now: Then, McLin made Hayes President. Then, the President made McLin Chief Justice of New Mexico. Now, McLin swears that the electoral vote of Florida which made Hayes President was a fraud, and that it belonged to Tilden. Now, the President's friends denounce McLin as a knave and liar. Then, McLin was thought honest enough to negotiate with Noyes, Hayes' confidential friend. Now, it is said he is base enough to sell his soul by perjury. This is the picture painted over the entrance to the White House. How came it there? Some say Tilden's hand did it. Most people will look *aliunde.*—*Boston Post.*

—It is far to early to perceive the issues on which the contest of 1880 will be made, but it is not too early to see that Grant will not be one of them. Nothing could give him a chance except a strong conviction that he, and but he alone, could "rescue the country" from some terrible fate with which the success of his opponent threatened it. And no such conviction can be successfully cultivated. Stark madness even on the part of the Democrats could not persuade the country that Ulysses S. Grant was the only man among some forty-one millions of people who could save it. The Republicans will not elect anybody president in 1880 on the platform of indorsing the national administration from 1869 to 1877—least of all the man most responsible for its blunders. — *Springfield Republican.*

—The electoral conspiracy did not produce a war because it failed to reach far enough into the domain of practical concern. It abrogated no right and confiscated no estate. It was a gigantic wrong, but a wrong which left hope and chance of remedy to the party wronged, and hence, for the sake of free government and peace, the quarrel was adjourned, to be resumed at the proper time. The time will come in 1880, and, when it comes, all other issues will sink into insignificance beneath a revived sense of outrage in the minds and hearts of a majority of the American people; a fire which smoulders, but is not subdued, and which, even now, flashes up from time to time in fitful, illuminating spurts of popular indignation. — *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—The work of investigation must go on. Till the inquiry is completed and all the facts obtained, the remedy for the wrong cannot be specified. But to deny that there is a remedy is to assert that our institutions are rooted in rottenness.—*Utica Observer.*

Mr. Blaine has now straddled; (1) The silver question; (2) the Halifax-award question; (3) the timber stealing question; (4) the tariff question; (5) the bankrupt repeal question; (6) the Pacific Ralroad question. There are several questions yet to hear from, and we feel authorized to say that Mr. Blaine will straddle them severally as they approach him. He is now engaged in meeting "questions" in this manner; and unless some mishap befalls him, he will clear the entire field of economies and politics before harvest. This conduct is supposed to be prudent and statesmanlike in a Presidential candidate. We feel, however, that it is not just to the honorable State of Maine, which is entitled to have two thinking and voting members of the United States Senate.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Grant poisoned the fountain of justice by packing the Supreme Court of the United States to secure the success of the legal tender job. Hayes poisons the very source of the nation's political liberty through a fraud which prostitutes the Constitution for the purpose of defeating the will of the people. —*N. Y. Sun.*

—It is the grand purpose of inflation —the limitless issue of irredeemable money to furnish money to those who have none now, and are unable or unwilling to get it. Practically, therefore, inflation is communism. It is a taxation of those who have for those who have not. And not alone of the wealthy, or, as they are sometimes called, the bloated bondholders. A tax of that character falls upon all who have anything to tax, upon the industrious mechanic with his little home as well as upon the capitalist. It is worth the while therefore, of those who have anything, to consider well before committing themselves to the inflation doctrine.—*Free Press.*

—It is now reported that Ben Butler proposes to make things lively in Massachusetts during the coming political campaign by entering the field as a candidate for Governor on the Greenback and Labor ticket, and leaving his Congressional district to the tender mercies of somebody else. If the report is well founded, the canvass in the Bay State will be the most interesting one known for years.—*New Hampshire Press.*

—Both political parties, if they have any hope of the maintenance of a republican form of government, have only one course of action open to them; they must meet the Communists at the outset and make no consessions in their platforms or their speeches. If they do they simply turn the grindstone to whet the knife that will be put at their own throat.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—Mr. Tilden was not willing to secure the Executive office at the price of civil strife and popular commotion. We may pass by the attempt to belittle the courage of the man who broke the Tweed and canal rings. The story that he was intimidated by Grant is neither true nor well invented. It is simply ridiculous.—*Buffalo Courier.*

### STATE NEWS BREVITIES.

—Cassopolis will build a $10,000 school house to replace the one recently burned.

—Morrison, the defaulting or embezzling Odd Fellows' Treasurer, has been bound over for trial at the Ingham Circuit.

—A boat with twelve men in it capsized in the Saginaw River, at the mouth of the Tittabawassee, on May 11, and two—Charles Finch and Dennis Hay—were drowned.

—At Marshall, May 11, Geo. Crouse was convicted on a charge of selling liquor to an intoxicated person, and fined $49.72, including costs.

—Dr. Daniel Day, of Detroit, aged 67 years, fell dead in a street car about 10 o'clock last Friday evening. Heart disease.

—Mrs. Nancy Knight died at Jackson, May 10, aged 74. Her husband, a Christian minister, settled in Hanover in 1835.

—A woman named Wolford, living near Crookery Lake, Newaygo County, cut her own throat on the 2nd and then tried to kill another woman and dropped dead while chasing her.

—There are now thirteen patients in the prison hospital. It is a beautiful place, so high up in the building as to afford a view of most of the city.—*Jackson Citizen.*

—W. S. Marsh, who recently eloped with Mrs. Jennie Robinson, of Ashton, Osceola County, has been arrested, and is in jail at Frankfort, with his paramour.

—The Saginaw City Gas Company have appointed two men, the city government two more, and these four choose a fifth; then the written decision is final as to the price of gas in that city for the next five years.

—The Hon. J. J. Woodman leaves for New York and Paris next week, and will sail on the Algeria with the Illinois Commission.

—A saloon keeper at Albion, named Todd, has been fined $50 for selling liquor without giving the bonds required by statute.

—Hon. Peter White, of Marquette, recently lost three children in one week, by diphtheria: A son of 12 years, a daughter of 9, and a son of 4. He has the sympathies of a host of friends throughout the State.

—A derrick broke at the State Capitol, Lansing, on Tuesday, and let a six ton stone drop some twenty feet. One man was severely injured, and the damage to the south portico is estimated at from $2,000 to $5,000.

—A Bay City barber named Watson took an ounce and a half of laudanum on the night of May 9, and the laudanum took him off at 3 o'clock in the morning. Dissipation.

—Wm. Courtney, treasurer of school district No. 6, in Pavilion, Kalamazoo County, has been arrested on a requisition from Gov. Croswell, at Lebanon, Pa., charged with embezzling $390 belonging to the district.

—Warrants have been issued for Elmer Jones, Joseph Hill and others, in the vicinity of Bandalia, for robbing freight cars of goods. The Central Railroad have missed about 40 barrels of flour and other goods during the last winter.

—Ziba Blood, an old resident of Vevay, Ingham Co., was found dead in his field on Friday last, by the side of a log where he had apparently sat down to rest.

—The residence of T. C. Carpenter at Sturgis, St. Joseph Co., was burglarized Thursday night, May 9, and $150 cash and a gold watch and chain, amounting in all to $500, were stolen. An attempt was made at Dr. Thornton's drug store, but the operators were shot at and frightened away.

—Mayor Kergan, of Corunna, has been found guilty of an assault upon John N. Ingersoll, and fined six cents and costs.

—Ex-Mayor, O'Donnell of Jackson, has been figuring as plaintiff in a divorce case and is once more a single man.

—A farmer named Davidson, living five miles north of Constantine, lost 30 sheep by lightning one day last week.

—Mrs. Albert Beard of Roland, Isabella County, while laboring under aberration of mind, made a desperate effort to drown herself on the 2nd, throwing herself into the river, whence she was only rescued by the desperate exertions of two daughters of Mr. D. L. Moss, who happened to be with her.

—A Canadian schooner has just taken from Marquette for Quebec 20,000 cubic feet of square timber cut in Marquette County, and which will ultimately find a market in England. Another shipment will be made in July.

—In the Monroe Circuit, Gottlieb Gieger was fined $25 and costs for keeping a gaming house, and Glade Campau sent to jail three months for rape. Henry Spaulding was tried for incest and the jury failed to agree.

—The Saginaw *Republican* says: "Lumbermen who complain of dull times can learn the reason by consulting the agents of Eastern freight lines. From them they will learn that while the rate per car is $64 to Boston from this point, it is only $50 from Grand Rapids to Boston. Lumber can be bought as cheap at Grand Rapids as here, and $16 a car is a handsome margin for profit, and that is saved in freight alone. The extra freight paid in this city every year, for want of competition, would furnish all the funds necessary to secure the Vassar branch."

—The Grand Haven *Free Press* correspondent: Fruit growers say that the late frosts have not seriously injured fruit in this section. Grapes have received the greatest injury. F. Gidley, an extensive fruit grower, says that the vines will reproduce the grapes that have been frostbitten, making the injured part of the crop only a few weeks later in ripening. Only a part of the strawberry blossoms have been killed, leaving the late buds all right. The peach trees never had so many young peaches on them before. It will be necessary to thin them out in order to save the trees Nothing like the present promise for a big crop of all kinds of fruit was ever seen here before. Potatoes, beans, tomatoes, young clover, etc., are badly injured.

## MARRIED.

By Justice Clark, at his office in this city, on the the 14th inst., Mr. Chauncey James Thurber and Miss Belle Frank Weatherbee, all of this city.

### ANN ARBOR MARKETS.

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

Apples, green, per bu $ 1.75@1.80
Apples, dried, per lb, 6@7c.
Beans, per bu., 75@$1.50.
Butter, per lb., 17@18c.
Cheese, per lb., 13c.
Eggs, per doz., 7@8c.
Hay, per ton, $11.00@15.00.
Lard, per lb., 7@8c.
Poultry, chickens, 8@9c turkeys, 10c.
Beef, per lb., 4¾c
Pork, per cwt., $3,90@4,00.
Clover seed, per bu., $4.25
Corn, per bu., 25c.
Oats, per bu., 25@27c.
Potatoes, per bu., 25@30c.
Wheat, ber bu., $1.15@1.18.
Wood, per cord, $4.00@6.00.
Flour retails at $3.00 per cwt.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### COURT HOUSE LOAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that proposals will be received at my office up to May 27, at noon, for $12,000 of Court House coupon bonds, drawing 6 per cent. interest, payable the first day of February in each year. Said bonds to be paid, $4,000 February 1, 1880; $4,0.0 February 1, 1881; $4,000 February 1, 1882. Proposals should be in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Court House Loan" on the outside. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

PETER TUITE, Clerk.

Ann Arbor, May 14, 1878.

### The CROWNING GLORY

Is the only Cooking Stove in the world with the **Baking Oven Extending Rearward,** and over the rear extension a PORTABLE PLANISHED COPPER RESERVOIR. It is manufactured only by

SHERMAN S. JEWETT & CO.,

Buffalo and Detroit. None but the genuine articles have the name "Crowning Glory." For sale by one enterprising dealer in every place. It is the only Stove in the world with a Warming Oven under the Firebox, and front doors opening over a detachable shelf in front. Buy the only Cooking Stove ever made exactly suitable for the Farmer's use. 1687m6

### Estate of Christopher Donegan.

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 fifteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Christopher Donegan, deceased.

John H. Conlen, administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the eleventh day of June 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. 1687

### Estate of Peter E. Trim.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Peter E. Trim, deceased.

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

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the twelfth day of June 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. 1687

### REPORT

of the condition of the

### First National Bank of Ann Arbor

At Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan, at the close of business, May 1, 1878.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts, | | $249,297.03 |
| Overdrafts, | | 415.63 |
| U S. Bonds to secure circulation, | | 105,000.00 |
| Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, | | 21,500.00 |
| Due from approved Reserve Agents, | | 9,028.90 |
| Due from other National Banks, | | 127.50 |
| Due from State Banks and Bankers, | | 1,176.01 |
| Real Estate, furniture and fixtures, | | 19,000.00 |
| Current expenses and taxes paid, | | 2,050.32 |
| Checks and other cash items, | | 1,181.93 |
| Bills of other National Banks, | | 1,282.00 |
| Fractional currency (including nickels), | | 493.51 |
| Specie (including gold Treasury notes), | | 1,098.75 |
| Legal tender notes, | | 26,337.00 |
| Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation), | | 4,725.00 |
| Total, | | $442,713.63 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, | | $150,000.00 |
| Surplus fund, | | 30,000.00 |
| Other undivided profits, | | 24,024.62 |
| National bank notes outstanding, | | 94,000.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check, | $95,654.71 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit, | 25,034.30 | |
| | | 120,689.01 |
| Notes and bills re-discounted, | | 4,000.00 |
| Total, | | $442,713.63 |

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, J. W. Knight, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. KNIGHT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1878.

W. A. TOLCHARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest,
E. WELLS,
C. H. MILLEN, } Directors.
H. ARNOLD.

### NOTICE!

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad Company for the election of Directors of the company, will be held at the office of the company, over the Savings Bank, in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1878. The polls will be kept open two hours. The stock transfer books will be closed on the eleventh of May preceding. Also for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before that meeting.

Dated, April 16, 1878.

JAMES M. ASHLEY, President.
ALEXANDER W. HAMILTON, Secretary. 1683w4

# BACH & ABEL

## Are now prepared to offer an extraordinary LARGE assortment of Novelties and Staples in every department at extremely low prices.

**Dress Goods** We are showing an elegant assortment of novelties in Bourrettes and Grenadine effects, in single and double widths, colored Alpacas and De Beiges. Black Alpacas and Brilliantines, from 20 cents upward. Henrietta Cloths, the most desirable dress goods in America. Best makes of Black Cashmeres imported, from 50 cents upward.

## SILKS. SILKS,

Special offerings in Black Silks—the largest and cheapest line ever shown in the West—50 per cent lower than ever before known. We call particular attention to our Black Silks at $1.00, which we positively affirm to be of richer color and finer fabric than any $1.50 silk to be found elsewhere.

2 pieces at $1.25; former price, $1.75.
2 " 1.75; " " 2.25.
2 " 1.90; " " 2.40.
$2.00 Silks; former price, $2.50.
$2.25 Silks; " " 3.00.
$2.50 Silks; " " 3.50.

No one consulting their own interest will buy one dollar's worth of Silk until they have seen our line and learned our prices. We can save you money. We are doing a large business in Silks, but still want more.

## SHAWLS!

Having removed our Shawl Department up stairs, we intend in the future to be headquarters for this deservedly popular article of wearing apparel. We have Shawls of all styles, qualities, and prices. 50 Paisley Shawls, from $6.00 upward.

Great bargains in all kinds of House-Furnishing Goods.

**Marseilles Quilts, from 85 cts. to $6.00.**

Largest stock of PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS ever shown in the State.

Large assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres for men and boys wear.

## DOMESTICS:

In our Domestic Department we offer bargains never heard of before. 2 bales of Brown Sheeting at 4c. per yard; 2 bales Bleached Sheeting at 5c. per yard; Amoskeag Cheviots 12c. per yard; 5 cases Prints at 5c. and 6¼ cts.; Tickings, Denims, Shirtings, Stripe Ginghams.

FULL LINE OF SCOTCH GINGHAMS, equally cheap **For Cash Only.**

*REMEMBER OUR PEARL SHIRT, THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR $1.*

COATS' SPOOL COTTON furnished to the trade at 57½ per dozen.

**Live Geese FEATHERS always on hand.**

In asking your attention to the above we wish to state that if low figures, unlimited assortment, latest designs, and satisfaction in every respect, will receive business, we propose to have the LARGEST in this line in this country. Respectfully,

**BACH & ABEL.**

# New Goods

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

# SPRING CLOTHING!

—AT—

## Wm. Wagner's.

## SPRING STYLES

IN

## CASSIMERES

AND

## WORSTEDS

to be made to order at

## 21 South Main Street.

## COATS and VESTS

FOR LARGE MEN.

JOE T. JACOBS.

# 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.

D. CRAMER,

**Attorney and Counselor at Law.**

Will attend to collections and settlements of Estates. Makes it a specialty to keep posted on all business matters. Will borrow or loan money at any time or buy good paper. Office opposite Gregory House, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1667 6m

## COATS and VESTS

FOR YOUTHS.

JOE T. JACOBS.

**The One-Price Clothier.**

# A DOLLAR SAVED

IS A DOLLAR EARNED!

—o—

## NEW GOODS!

And prices LOWER THAN EVER.

—o—

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

## LINE OF TEAS,

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

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

## SUGARS, SYRUPS

AND MOLASSES,

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

## BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES

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

**EDWARD DUFFY.**

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

Highest cash price paid for all farm produce.

# FURNITURE!

## J. KECK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

**Are now Offering Great Inducements to Purchasers.**

BUYERS WILL

## SAVE MONEY

BY BUYING THEIR

# FURNITURE

**Direct of the Manufacturers.**

Manufactory, corner of William and West Fourth Streets.

Salesrooms, 52 South Main and 4 West Liberty Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1665

## RAILROADS.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

MAY 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | *Mail. | *Day Ex. | *Jackson Exp. | G. R. and Kal. Exp. | ‡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 20 |
| G. T. Junction, | 7 15 | 10 00 | 5 00 | 3 25 | 6 35 | 10 10 |
| Wayne Junction | 7 46 | 10 26 | 5 32 | 3 52 | 7 10 | 10 42 |
| Ypsilanti, | 8 10 | 10 45 | 6 00 | 4 15 | 7 36 | 11 01 |
| Geddes, | 8 15 | —— | 6 15 | | | |
| Ann Arbor, | 8 30 | 11 00 | 6 30 | 4 31 | 8 10 | 11 21 |
| Delhi, | 8 44 | —— | 6 43 | | | |
| Dexter, | 8 56 | —— | 6 53 | 5 00 | 8 31 | —— |
| Chelsea, | 9 15 | —— | 7 08 | 5 14 | 8 45 | —— |
| Grass Lake, | 9 47 | —— | 7 33 | 5 34 | 9 07 | —— |
| | | P. M. | | | | A. M. |
| Jackson, | 10 20 | 12 15 | 8 00 | 6 20 | 9 40 | 12 45 |
| Albion, | 11 04 | 12 48 | *Kal. Accom. | 7 05 | 10 23 | 1 23 |
| Marshall, | 11 50 | 1 30 | | 7 32 | 11 03 | 1 45 |
| | P. M. | | | | | |
| Battle Creek, | 12 19 | 1 55 | | 8 03 | 11 35 | 2 10 |
| Galesburg, | 12 52 | —— | | 8 38 | 12 07 | —— |
| | | | A. M. | | A. M. | |
| Kalamazoo, | 1 13 | 2 38 | 4 30 | 9 00 | 12 25 | 2 33 |
| Lawton, | 1 54 | 3 08 | 5 05 | | 1 08 | —— |
| Decatur, | 2 11 | —— | 5 20 | | 1 27 | —— |
| Dowagiac, | 2 36 | —— | 5 45 | | 1 57 | —— |
| Niles, | 3 05 | 4 07 | 6 30 | | 2 38 | 4 24 |
| Buchanan, | 3 19 | —— | 6 43 | | 2 54 | —— |
| Three Oaks | 3 49 | —— | 7 13 | | 3 28 | —— |
| New Buffalo, | 4 03 | 4 57 | 7 28 | | 3 43 | —— |
| Michigan City, | 4 30 | 5 20 | 7 55 | | 4 15 | 5 47 |
| Lake, | 5 13 | 6 02 | 8 40 | | 5 04 | 6 28 |
| Kensington, | 6 05 | 6 50 | 9 40 | | 5 55 | 7 10 |
| 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. | ‡Nig't Ex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | | P. M. | P. M. |
| Chicago, leave, | 7 00 | 9 00 | 4 00 | | 5 15 | 9 00 |
| Kensington, | 7 50 | 9 50 | 4 50 | | 6 05 | 9 50 |
| Lake, | 8 40 | 10 30 | 5 45 | | 6 50 | 10 22 |
| Michigan City, | 9 25 | 11 10 | 6 35 | | 7 40 | 11 15 |
| New Buffalo, | 9 47 | 11 27 | 6 57 | | —— | 11 35 |
| Three Oaks, | 10 02 | —— | 7 12 | | —— | 11 50 |
| | | | | | | A. M. |
| Buchanan, | 10 32 | —— | 7 43 | | —— | —— |
| Niles, | 10 45 | 12 15 | 8 12 | | 9 00 | 12 35 |
| Dowagiac, | 11 15 | —— | 8 40 | | —— | 1 03 |
| Decatur, | 11 39 | —— | 9 05 | | —— | 1 27 |
| Lawton, | 11 57 | —— | 9 23 | A. M. | —— | —— |
| Kalamazoo, | 12 33 | 1 04 | 10 00 | 6 50 | 10 26 | 2 17 |
| Galesburg, | 12 52 | —— | *Jack. Ex. | 7 09 | —— | 2 37 |
| Battle Creek, | 1 27 | 2 13 | | 7 40 | 11 08 | 3 15 |
| Marshall, | 2 25 | 3 00 | | 8 10 | 11 37 | 3 40 |
| | | | A. M. | | A. M. | |
| Albion, | 2 52 | 3 21 | | 8 35 | 12 05 | 4 10 |
| Jackson, | 3 45 | 4 05 | 5 40 | 9 30 | 12 50 | 4 50 |
| Grass Lake, | 4 08 | —— | 6 07 | 9 47 | —— | —— |
| Chelsea, | 4 40 | —— | 6 31 | 10 05 | —— | —— |
| Dexter, | 5 00 | —— | 6 47 | 10 18 | —— | —— |
| Delhi, | 5 10 | —— | 7 00 | —— | —— | —— |
| Ann Arbor, | 5 20 | 5 10 | 7 10 | 10 33 | 2 05 | 6 25 |
| Geddes, | 5 28 | —— | 7 20 | —— | —— | —— |
| Ypsilanti, | 5 38 | 5 24 | 7 27 | 10 45 | 2 20 | 6 45 |
| Wayne Junc., | 6 02 | 5 45 | 7 52 | 11 05 | 2 44 | 7 08 |
| G. T. Junc., | 6 33 | 6 15 | 8 25 | 11 30 | 3 20 | 7 45 |
| Detroit, Ar., | 6 45 | 6 30 | 8 40 | 11 45 | 3 35 | 8 00 |

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

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

### DETROIT, HILLSDALE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

To take effect May 12, 1878.

| GOING WEST. STATIONS. | Mail. | Exp. | GOING EAST. STATIONS. | Mail. | Exp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | | A. M. | P. M. |
| Ypsilanti.... | 8:15 | 7:40 | | | |
| Saline. ..... | 9:25 | 8:10 | Bankers ..... | 5:15 | 2:20 |
| Bridgewater.. | 9:47 | 8:28 | Hillsdale .. | 5:45 | 2:50 |
| Manchester. | 10:22 | 8:48 | Manchester.. | 8:35 | 4:20 |
| | P. M. | | Bridgewater | 9:10 | 4:32 |
| Hillsdale..... | 1:00 | 10:30 | Saline....... | 9:50 | 4:53 |
| Bankers.... | 1:10 | 10:40 | Ypsilanti.... | 10:30 | 5:20 |

Trains run by Chicago time.

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

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,

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MANUFACTURERS,

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INSURE YOUR PROPERTY

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# Insurance Agency

—OF—

C. H. MILLEN.

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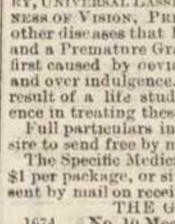
| Home Insurance Co. of N. Y., | $6,000,000 |
| Continental Ins. Co., N. Y., | 3,000,000 |
| Niagara Fire Ins. Co., | 1,400,000 |
| Girard, of Phila., | 1,000,000 |
| Orient, of Hartford, | 700,000 |

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

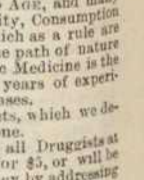
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. 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.



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

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1674 No 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit Mich.

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

## SCHOOL SUITS.

JOE T. JACOBS.

### FARM FOR SALE.

## RARE CHANCE.

The undersigned has for sale a farm of 304 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.

**Children's Suits.**

JOE T. JACOBS.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—Several hail-storms last Friday.

—See the new advertisement of Mack & Schmid.

—The salary of the Marshal of Dexter has been fixed at $50 a year and fees.

—Frank Whiting, of Saline, has removed to Tecumseh: to run the Merchants' Hotel.

—Rev. C. H. Brigham has filed his resignation as a member of the State Board of Health.

—The new Board of Health has organized by electing Dr. Kapp president and E. B. Gidley secretary.

—Out of the woods: Postmaster Clark went through the Senate on Friday last—confirmed without opposition.

—That fire alarm on Sunday morning was caused by a burning chimney at the house of Lawrence Noble on State street.

—The purchasers commenced tearing down the old Court House early Tuesday morning. The brick will go into the new building.

—Supervisor Foster, of the town of Ann Arbor, reports for 1877: Births, 30; deaths, 17. Also 130 dogs owned in town.

—Abe Hawkins says that he turned the ball on the end of the staff above the old Court House cupola on the first day of September, 1834.

—Supervisor Galpin, of Superior, returns 25 births, 8 deaths, and 218 militiamen, and enrolls 118 dogs for taxation.

—George Hayler, of the Sixth ward, started for his old home in England on Monday last,—to be absent about three months.

—James Newton and Elizabeth Streeter, both colored, have been arrested at Ypsilanti on a charge of adultery. Streeter made the complaint.

—Supervisor Schuyler's district—the Fifth and Sixth wards—didn't pan out first rate, the births for 1877 being only 8, and the deaths 25. Enrolled militia, 140.

—A new passenger depot is to be built at Chelsea; to be located on the southside of the track, about midway between Main and East streets. So says the *Herald*.

—Those of our amateur gardeners whose corn and beans, etc., were not up on Monday morning last are as well off as their neighbors. Jack Frost is a great equalizer.

—Attention is invited to the advertisement of the "Crowning Glory" Stove. The reputation of Jewett & Co. is sufficient to commend it to anyone in want of a good stove.

—The County Clerk advertises in another column $12,000 of six per cent. Court House loan bonds for sale, bids to be received up to noon of May 27. Who will take them?

—At the meeting of the State Pomological Society to be held at Jackson, commencing June 18, Judge Lawrence, of this city, is to read a paper on "The Fruit Belt of Michigan."

—The Common Council on Monday evening approved the bonds of 4 druggists, of 19 dealers in spirituous and malt liquors, and of 13 dealers in malt liquors. A decrease of saloons from last year.

—The Ninth annual reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors Association of this State will be held at Kalamazoo, June 20. The address of the occasion will be given by Capt. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti.

—County Clerk Tuite recovered a brick from the old Court House, with the names "Marble" and "Capt. Tisdale" on one side, written on the clay before burned. He presented it to the Pioneer Society.

—Don't look into an old number of the ARGUS to see what the train time is: unless you can just as well be left as not. A corrected time table will be found in this issue. Note the changes.

—A little boy's idea of the first excursion over the T. and A. A. R. last evening was: "They are going to take along a lot of boys to wear down the track." This to a suggestion that it would be "a rough ride."

—The north store in the old Maynard Block on Main street—next door to the store of E. Duffy—has been rented for the county, and the Judge of Probate, Treasurer, and Sheriff have quartered themselves therein.

—Under the new time-table on the M. C. R. R. the mails close at the postoffice in this city as follows: Going East at 10.15 a. m. and 4.50 p. m. Going West at 10.40 a. m. and 4.50 p. m. Special Chicago mail at 6.30 p. m.

—A good day's work: on the 9th inst. D. Cramer, Esq., drove to Howell and back, in 24 hours, distance 56 miles, attended to one suit, sworn as a witness in another, and collected $100. Lawyers do work when obliged to.

—A new Manchester village ordinance provides for charging hawkers and peddlers a license not to exceed $25 a day, with no limit in the other direction, and imposes not exceeding $50 for hawking or peddling without a license.

—The barn of John Spaas, in the northeast corner of Freedom, was struck by lightning on the 7th inst. and burned, together, with farm implements, a quantity of hay, and 150 bushels of wheat. Insured in the German Farmers' Mutual.

—From May to November milch cows are given free run in Manchester streets from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., while other cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and swine must seek other pastures green. The Manchester law-makers favor a milk diet.

—John C. Shaw has sold his house in the Sixth ward and his drays, etc., and has purchased a farm near Ithaca, Gratiot County. He has made an honest coal dealer and faithful drayman, and will make a good and successful farmer.

—Luther Graham, of Salem, aged 73 years, and who has resided in that town nearly half a century, died on Saturday last from a dose of opium taken with suicidal intent. He has a son — William Graham — living on Miller avenue in this city.

—William G. Shipman, of Ypsilanti, has been drawn on the grand jury for the June term of the United States Courts, Detroit, and John J. Robison, of Sharon, on the traverse jury. The grand jurors will be wanted June 4, and the traverse jurors June 5.

—Heavy frost last Saturday morning; ditto, with thin sheets of ice on Sunday morning; a third one on Monday morning; a fourth on Tuesday morning; a fifth on Wednesday morning; and the sixth yesterday morning. Is n't the "early spring" business a little overdone?

—Being unable to agree upon the prices to be paid for the railroad right of way across certain lots in the south part of the city arbitration was agreed upon, and awards have been made as follows: To F. L. Parker, $385; to Fredk. Schmid, $175; to Mack & Schmid, $350.

—The *Standard* reports the organization of a Farmers' Club at the Forbes School House, near Saline Center, with the following officers: President, Ezra Sanford; Vice-President, Byron Forbes; Secretary, Irving Corbett; Treasurer, Milton Reynolds; Secretary, James H. Davison.

—The workmen who were engaged in tearing down the old Court House on Tuesday afternoon loaded the ceiling over the court room too heavy. It fell with a crash. Contractor Sweeney was knocked down, cut on the face, and badly squeezed. He had a very narrow escape.

—The track-layers on the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad crossed State street at noon yesterday, and at night were inside the city limits. To-day they will reach Main street. At 3 1-2 p. m. yesterday they were escorted by the band and a procession of citizens to the Opera House, and a supper served to them under the auspices of the Reform Club. In the procession was a six-horse wagon, with iron, track-laying implements, etc. Flags and bunting were thrown to the breeze from the stores along Main street. It was a gala day.

—The track of the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad crosses State street just one mile and a half south of Huron street, and one mile south of the southwest corner of the University grounds. From this crossing to the crossing of Main street the line measures one mile and a quarter.

—John Dillon, the celebrated comedian, is to play at the Opera House to-morrow evening, May 18, supported by a company from Wallack's, New York. Mr. Dillon has been playing this week in the Detroit Opera House, and his performances have been received with favor. We are not advised what play is to be brought out.

—The County Treasurer is out of funds to meet contingent expenses, and a special session of the Board of Supervisors will have to be held or payment of orders refused. Action should also be taken on heating apparatus, furniture, etc., etc., for the new Court House. May 27 has been fixed as the date of the special session.

—The Building Committee opened the bids for the old Court House on Monday afternoon last. There were four offers as follows: W. Exinger, $251; Wm. Burke, $275; McCormick & Sweeney, $325 and remove the safe in the Treasurer's office to any place desired; Kitson and Imus, $327.50. The proposal of McCormick & Sweeney was accepted.

—All the calves, sheep, and poultry missing over in the vicinity of Demuth Lake, near Clinton, are now charged up against that big snake, and farmers in the vicinity have frequently found their cows stripped dry. Gentle cows those, or a charm-ing snake. Where is Barnum's agent? The "greatest show on earth" is incomplete without the Bridgewater snake.

—The following new books have been received at the Ladies' Library: Their Wedding Journey, by Howells; The Bride of the Rhine, by G. E. Waring; What to Wear, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; What Career? by Edward Everett Hale; The Nabob, by Alphonse Daudet; Life of Thomas a Becket, by Froude; Odds and Ends, by Henry Beers; Sesamie and Lilies, by Ruskin; and Gervinus' Commentaries of Shakespeare.

—That "sea serpent" has put in his appearance again, and this time in a little sink-hole or lake of an unsounded depth, about 2 1-2 miles northeast from Clinton, in the township of Bridgewater. It is estimated by the boys who saw it to be from 50 to 60 feet long, with a head 12 inches across, and a body from 6 to 15 inches in diameter. Didn't somebody have "snakes in their boots" about the time of those estimates?

—The Young People's Club of the Unitarian Church will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Ladies' Library, in the parlors of their church (this evening (May 17), commencing at 8 o'clock. It will consist of vocal and instrumental music, including songs by the Glee Club; of reading by Prof. Pettee; and of "Mother Goose" dramatized. Admission 25 cents. It is hoped there will be a large attendance. Tickets can be obtained at the bookstores and at the door.

—The house of John Sears on State street, second north of Lawrence, was burned between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock of Tuesday morning. The fire originated from the kitchen stove pipe, Mrs. Sears having made a fire at an early hour. It was well under headway when discovered, but by the prompt action of occupants, neighbors, and firemen the furniture was mostly saved, some bedding in the upper story being burned. A student boarder got his whiskers scorched. Insured for $1,600 in the Hartford, and $1,000 on furniture, which will fully cover the loss. Mr. Sears was absent at the time.

### UNIVERSITY NOTES.

—The *Oracle* editors were photographed by Revenaugh on Tuesday.

—Jenney, of Flint, grouped the seniors in front of the central building on Saturday last, and photographed them.

—Dr. Cocker has commenced his course of lectures on "The Evidences of Christianity." They are given at 9.30 a. m.

—A senior reception is to be held on Tuesday evening of commencement week, — with a dance under a tent on the campus.

—The junior engineers are soon to go into camp at Unadilla, 10 miles north of Chelsea. They will run a railroad, make a topographical survey of the town, and do other field work.

—Committees of the faculty of the Literary Department are making their annual visitations of the High Schools of the State which desire the admission of their graduates on diplomas.

—George P. Wanty, of this city, who graduated from the Law Department at the last commencement, is manager of the collecting department of Messrs Stuart & Sweet at Grand Rapids.

—Edward Donovan, a son of Patrick Donovan of the Fifth ward, and a graduate of both the Literary and Law Departments of the University, is going to Kansas City, Mo., to "hang out his shingle."

—On Friday afternoon last the University boys played a "practice" game of base-ball with the Three Rivers Club, the score standing 16 to 16. A "match" game was played on Saturday afternoon between the same clubs. Score: University nine, 31; Three Rivers Club, 1. We can scarcely tell which club should be dubbed the "Champions."

—Dr. Vaughan in lecturing to the medical students on alcohol, last Wednesday evening, said he did not think even the smallest amount could properly be regarded as food, for, while it stimulated digestion and imparted some force to the system, it at the same time prevented assimulation of digested food to such a degree as to leave the body much weaker. It has been proved by experiments that one can do more work without alcohol than with it. And he gave it as his opinion that one drop taken by a healthy person would be just one drop too much.

COMMON COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of the Council was held Monday evening. A petion was presented asking the change of the name of Grove street to Packard street, which was referred to Street Committee. Permission was granted the Ladies' Decoration Society to use the engine house in Fifth ward to hold a hop, for the benefit of the society. The invitation from the above society for the Council to attend and participate in the exercises of Memorial Day was accepted. The Street Committee reported that John Kittridge was the lowest bidder for removing the garbage from the business streets during the season, being $38; the contract was awarded to him. They also reported that bids had been received for building the brick sewer bridges ordered at last meeting, one on Miller avenue and one on Mann street, and that W. E. Walker was the lowest bidder therefor—the former for $176.30 and the latter for $259; the contracts were ordered awarded to him on giving necessary bonds. Also, that some question had arisen relative to the sufficient capacity of the brick sewer bridge ordered built across West Liberty and First streets; the committee were authorized to change size of sewer or to build frame bridge, and to receive bids and let contract for building the same. The bond of the Recorder, in the sum of $500, with Wm. Allaby and C. Eberbach as sureties, was approved and ordered deposited with the Treasurer. The General Fund Committee were intrusted with the matter of erecting a street lamp in front of the engine house in the Fifth ward. The Street Committee were authorized to employ a surveyor to determine the line of street adjoining property of Hugh McGuire and D. Hiscock, on North Main street, and the City Attorney was directed to take the necessary steps to compel the removal of fences to such established lines. The General Fund Committee made an informal report relative to the furnishing supplies and lighting the oil street lamps; that they had received several bids therefor, the lowest of which, for supplying and lighting 99 lamps, was made by E. Duffy for $950, and that after careful estimates and consideration the difference in expense would be in favor of the old method—the city buying oil and employing lighters—by some 53 cents per lamp per year. The several liquor bonds of druggists and saloon keepers presented at last meeting, together with those of John Clair, Frederika Haas, and Francis Kapp, since presented, were approved.

### THE CHURCHES.

—By request, Rev. J. H. Allen, of the Unitarian Church, will repeat on Sunday evening next the lecture given December 30. Subject: "The Present and Future of Religious Thought."

—Rev. Dr. Brown, of the Presbyterian Church, has gone to Pittsburgh, as a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. On the two Sundays he will be absent services will be held in his church in the forenoon only.

### RED RIBBONS.

—R. E. Frazer will address the Mason Club next Sunday.

—The Ypsilanti Club is to be addressed next Sunday afternoon by Jerome Murray, of Toledo, and on Monday evening by Mason Long, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

—A fine framed picture was received by Capt. Beahan on Wednesday from John T. Sinclair, of Chicago. It has been placed in the club reading room.

—At the time of our going to press yesterday afternoon a large number of our citizens were preparing to leave on an excursion to Milan, over the new railroad, to attend a temperance mass meeting to be addressed by R. E. Frazer.

—A very large audience assembled in Costello's Hall, Dexter, last Sunday evening, and was addressed by Jerome Murray, of Toledo. About a dozen new signatures to the pledge were obtained. Mason Long, of Fort Wayne, Ind., speaks at the same place to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

—The meeting at the Opera House next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, will be addressed by Mason Long, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. Long is a reformed gambler and ex-saloon keeper. He has related the story of his life in several places, and always succeeds in inducing large numbers to sign the pledge. Go and hear him.

—R. E. Frazer, H. C. Waldron, and the Glee Club went to Salem station on Tuesday evening and held an immense temperance meeting. 160 signatures to the pledge were obtained. Another meeting will be held at the same place next Tuesday evening, when the organization of the club will be perfected. "See the mighty host advancing."

—Last Sunday was a great day for the Clinton Club. Meetings were held both afternoon and evening, and were addressed by R. E. Frazer, Wm. Burke, and John Schumacher, of this city. 107 new members were obtained. Rev. R. B. Pope spoke at the same place Tuesday evening, and secured 55 new signatures. "See the glorious banner waving."

—The Club at Delhi Mills celebrated its first anniversary last week, by holding meetings each evening, commencing Wednesday and closing Sunday. The meetings were addressed respectively by R. E. Frazer, Rev. R. B. Pope, H. C. Waldron, Jerome Murray of Toledo, and Chas. R. Whitman of Ypsilanti. Several new members were enlisted at each meeting—the largest number was obtained on Sunday evening by Mr. Whitman, being 22.

— The good impression made upon our citizens when here a weeks since required but a mere announcement to draw together an immense audience in the Opera House last Sunday afternoon to hear Jerome Murray, of Toledo. The speech was a masterly effort, producing a visible effect on its hearers, and commanded the closest attention of the entire audience during its delivery—about an hour and a half. Mr. Murray retains the good opinion of our citizens made by his former visit and has won new laurels by his last visit, being regarded as one of the ablest, most sensible, and conservative temperance speakers in the field. Several new names were added to the pledge.

—The administration is now hard at work trying to find a satisfactory place for Simon Wolf, whom it put out of the position of Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia to make a place for George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana. The operations of the new and peculiar civil service impose very arduous duties on its manipulators.—*Buffalo Express*.

**— The Republicans of Ohio would have no reason to apprehend the redistricting of the State by the present Democratic Legislature, if the Republicans had not outraged all decency in the apportionment of Congressional districts they made after the census of 1870. They took very special pains to see what they could do in the way of gerrymandering.—*Free Press*.**

Photographs are $1 per dozen at STARK's car.

FASHIONABLE HOSIERY.—Now on exhibition at BACH & ABEL'S. A superb stock of all qualities. Prices and goods will be found very attractive.

EDWARD DUFFY has in store a large stock of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,—Sugars, Teas, Coffees, etc. With the best of goods and lowest prices he guarantees satisfaction to close-buying customers. Call and see his goods.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of fruit growers of Washtenaw County will be held at Firemen's Hall, Ann Arbor, on the first day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of consultation in regard to the fruit interests, and if thought best to organize a County Pomological Society, to forward said object. It is hoped that all fruit-growers of the county will be present.

J. AUSTIN SCOTT,
Vice President, Washtenaw County, of State Pomological Society.

A printer made a young poetess say "Oh for a heart full of sweet yearlings." The poetess wrote to the editor that she meant yearnings, and that the editor was a calf. Many housewives have had heart yearnings over poor biscuits which could have been avoided by using Smith's saleratus made by the new process. Use only ¾ the quantity you have been using of other brands. Manufactured by

HENRY S. SMITH & CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Great Slaughter of Hardware.**

At L. C. Risdon's old stand. So says J. F. Schuh who has purchased Risdon's entire stock, and proposes to sell the same for the next 30 days at less than cost for Cash. Now is the time to buy.

OLD CONGRESS, fine cut, is made from the most choice selection of leaf and is the best. Try it. For sale by Edward Duffy and J. W. Hangsterfer & Co. 1695m3

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

"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.

**A Remarkable Result.**

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in several cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America.

Soldiers of the war of 1812, by an act of March 9, 1878, are entitled to a pension by proving fourteen days service, or who were engaged in any battle and were honorably discharged, or the surviving widows of such soldiers.

March 21, 1878. JOHN N. GOTT,
Pension Agent, Ann Arbor, Mich.


# SPECIAL NOTICE!

The new addition to our Store for

# The CLOAK, SHAWL and SUIT DEPARTMENT,

Being completed, we now exhibit an unusually elegant line of

## Spring Sacques,

in Diagonals, Matelasse, and in Silk, of superior manufacture.

SUITS in all the New Spring and Summer Fashions.

**Most extensive and attractive stock in the city.**

Defying competition as to variety, excellence and LOW PRICES!

We also offer great bargains in Brocha, Paisley, Black Thibet, Zephyr, Shetland, Knit, and other **SHAWLS.**

☞ We have a fine line and better cut and fitting garments than can be found elsewhere. Please give us an early call.

**MACK & SCHMID.**

# FARMERS!

## Your Families Can Find Everything

AT THE CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE OF

## C. H. MILLEN & SON.

**The Heaviest Goods at Harrowing Prices!**

Our trade with farmers is immense, and to show our extreme gratification for your good will we have done all we can for the comfort and convenience of your families. Friend Farmers, we offer a few more Great Bargains! You and your wife talk them over, and if there is anything you want for yourselves or children, we will sell to you at prices lower than any house in Michigan.

Good Stripe Sheetings, at 8c, 10c, and 12½c. Fine yard wide Sheetings, at 6, 7, and 8c. Awful heavy Cottons, at 7, 8, and 9c. Plaid and Knickerbocker Dress Goods, for the girls, 8 and 10c. Handsome New Style Dress Goods, at 12½, 15, and 18c. Black Cashmeres, the best, at 50c, 65, 75, 90, and $1.00. Nice Pure Black Mohair, at 25, 30, 35, and 40c. 300 pieces Choice Dress Prints, only 5c. 500 pieces French Embroideries, at 3, 5, 8, 10, to 25c. Don't forget our Wamsutta Shirt, at $1.00—over 50 dozen sold this Spring.

☞ The girls will get married, so we have made extra preparations for their benefit. 10 shade Plain Dress Silks at 90c; worth $1.25. 8 shades Silk Pongee at 50c; worth 75c. 15 pieces Summer Silks at 60, 65, and 75c. 12 pieces Black Gros Grains Silks at 75, 90, $1.00, and $1.50. Lovely Buttons, new Fringes, and elegant Laces. White, Opera, and Spring Shades in Kid Gloves, 50, 65, and $1.00; and save you money on everything.

EVERY ONE GOES TO MILLEN'S. It's the Greatest Farmers' Store in the County. We are always busy. A cordial welcome always awaits you, and don't buy a dollar's worth of goods until you examine our goods and prices. ☞ Enlargement and alteration of store completed.

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

# 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.

EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware are generally bought on long time, but the cash buyer has an advantage over the long-time purchaser of from 15 to 25 per cent. As all of our goods are bought and sold for cash, we give our customers the benefit of it. Also bear in mind that goods in this line

Have fallen fully 25 per cent.

during the past year, but as our goods are all of recent purchase you get all the benefits of it. You would be astonished to see how cheap we are selling

Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware,

but the way to find out is to call in and take a look at them. Remember we keep

The Largest Stock of Spectacles

in the County. Also a large stock of Silver Plated Knives selling at bargains.

☞ Repairing, as usual, neatly and promptly done at reasonable rates at the old stand,

No. 11 South Main Street.

**C. BLISS & SON, Agents.**
1684m3

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S

**BAKERY, GROCERY**

—AND—

**FLOUR & FEED STORE.**

We keep constantly on hand,

BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, ETC.,

FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.
We shall also keep a supply of

**DELHI FLOUR,**

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

At wholesale and retail. A general stock of

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS**

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

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

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

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

# YOUTHS' SUITS.

JOE T. JACOBS.

# 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.**

# COATS and VESTS

FOR SMALL MEN.

JOE T. JACOBS.

☞ **50,000 Letter and Note Heads just received at the ARGUS Office. Now is the time to hand in your orders.**

## MR. M. GOLDMAN,

Wishes to state that he is now located at No. 170 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, where can always be found a full and complete stock of

**HUMAN HAIR GOODS,**

of all descriptions, to which the attention of the ladies is especially invited.

☞ Combings rooted and worked up in every style, by a new and superior process, for 50 cents per ounce.

Ladies' and gents' wigs made to order on short notice.

Orders by mail solicited and will receive prompt attention.

Ladies' and gents' cast off garments and wearing apparel taken in exchange.

MY MOTTO: Satisfaction in price and quality or no pay.

M. GOLDMAN,
170 Michigan Avenue, Detroit.

N. B.—Mr. Goldman has had unlimited experience in the human hair business for over 18 years.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

# MENS' SUITS.

JOE T. JACOBS.

## THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S

BEAUTIFUL AND EVER-BLOOMING

# ROSES.

**We deliver STRONG POT ROSES, suitable for immediate flowering, safely by mail, at all postoffices. Five splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 19 for $3; 26 for $4; 35 for $5; 75 for $10; 100 for $13. Send for our NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE, and choose from over 500 finest sorts. Our Great Specialty is growing and distributing Roses. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose-Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.** 1677-eow

# BOYS' SUITS.

JOE T. JACOBS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Located in a desirable part of the city, and in good repair. Also a house to rent on favorable terms. Inquire at the ARGUS office, or
22 THOMSON STREET.
Ann Arbor, March 14, 1878. 1678tf.

A FULL LINE OF

# HATS and CAPS,

CHEAP.

JOE T. JACOBS.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLES.

All parties who are desirous of ascertaining the condition of the title to their lands, or parties who wish to loan money on real estate will do well to call at the Register's office and consult a

Compared Set of Abstract Books.

Said books are so far advanced that the Register can furnish on short notice a

Perfect Statement as to the Title

of any parcel of land in Washtenaw County as shown by the original records.

C. H. MANLY, Register.

**ORDER YOUR LETTER-HEADS,** Note-Heads, Bill-Heads and Statements at the ARGUS Office.

## ICE! ICE! ICE!

We will furnish ice for the season of 1878 at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Three times a week, per month** | **$2.00** |
| **Four " " " "** | **2.50** |
| **Six " " " "** | **3.00** |

As we have an opportunity to sell all the ice not needed by my customers in this city, we will only receive orders for ice until June 15, 1878. Contracting parties need not commence taking until they desire to, but must contract for it before the above date.

J. WM. HANGSTERFER & CO.
1685w3

**A lot of CHROMOS for sale for what they will bring!**

**WINSLOW & McMILLAN**

**Pictures, Frames, Brackets, &c., Violins, Guitars, and Strings.**

Scroll Sawing, turning, and general repairing done on short notice.

30 East Huron St., Ann Arbor.
1685tf.


**To those who Subscribed to aid in building the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad.**

TOLEDO & ANN ARBOR RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TOLEDO, O., May 8, 1878. }

I take pleasure in announcing, that on or before the first day of June, our road will be completed from Toledo to Ann Arbor, and ready for business. This is seven months earlier than promised. Our open winter, and the unprecedented rain fall in the months of March and April, greatly retarded our work and caused the expenses largely to exceed the estimates, so that I now need every dollar I can command.

If those whose obligations we hold "payable thirty days after the cars are regularly running," can, without serious inconvenience, pay them earlier, they will place me under additional obligations.

Those whose notes are now due [I mean the "old notes," which are payable in installments, on the laying of each eight miles of iron], are respectfully requested to pay them at their earliest convenience.

J. M. Ashley, Jr., of A. W. Hamilton, Secretary of the Company, are authorized to receive the money for both the new and the old notes, and to deliver them up on payment.

JAMES M. ASHLEY.


**University Letter and Note Heads, with and without Cuts, in Hodder's Patent Blotting Pad Covers—100 and 120 sheets in a book—for sale at the ARGUS Office.**


### Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church of Ann Arbor vs. Fannie Thatcher and Erastus Thatcher: By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of and under the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed and delivered, I did on the seventeenth day December, A. D. 1877, seize and levy upon the following described real estate, lands and premises, situated within the said county of Washtenaw, to wit: The land and premises situated in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, Michigan, and known and designated as lots number nine (9) and twelve (12), in block number three south in range number nine east, which above described property I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, county and State aforesaid (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county of Washtenaw is held), on the TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1878, at three o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated, May 10, 1878.
1686 JOSIAH S. CASE, Sheriff.

### Estate of Henry De Pew.

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 thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1878, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Henry De Pew, 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 thirtieth day of October next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of July, and on Wednesday the thirtieth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, April 30, A. D. 1878
WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1685w4 Judge of Probate.

### Estate of Evlin Shepard.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Evlin Shepard, deceased.

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

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1685td

### Estate of Abram Davenport.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Abram Davenport, deceased.

Alfred Davenport, 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 twenty-fifth day of May 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. 1685td

### Estate of John Avery.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Avery, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of George Avery, praying that partition may be made of the real estate whereof said deceased died seized, among the heirs at law of said deceased.

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. Doty, Probate Register. 1685

### Estate of Sarah Ingalls.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Ingalls, deceased.

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

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the first day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs as 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, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1685td


# YOU CAN BUY

## A Full Suit,

# WELL CUT AND MADE

For $4.50, $5.50, $7.00, 7.50, $10.00, $12.00, etc., etc., in various

# Styles and Patterns

— AT THE —

# Star Clothing House.

**These Goods and Prices are on a Gold Basis, SURE.**

## A. L. NOBLE.


### Estate of John George Lehmann.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John George Lehmann, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John George Schumacher, 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 and Fredrick Arzt may be appointed executors thereof.

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1684td

### Estate of William Schulte.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William Schulte, deceased.

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1684td

### Estate of Henry Bowers.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Bowers, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hudson Bowers, praying that John S. Bowers and Louis S. Warner may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twentieth day of May 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 succesive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1684td

### Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Patrick Hughes, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, in the township of Scio, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased) the following described real estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of said deceased, at, in and to the following described real estate: Blocks number 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and all of block six (6) lying south of the Michigan Central Railroad, all and every of said blocks being in Foster's plat of Scio village, in Washtenaw County, Michigan; and a piece of land known and described as follows: Number 1, 2 and 3, bounded north partly by the Michigan Central Railroad and the village of Scio, west by the Scio Mill property, south and east by the Huron River, said land being on section 10, township of Scio, Washtenaw County, State of Michigan.

Dated May 4, 1878.
1686 JOHN HUGHES,
Administrator with the will annexed of said estate.

### Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Fidelus Sekinger, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, on the premises to be sold, in the township of Freedom, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section number twenty-two (22), in town three (3) south range four (4) east, (Freedom) Washtenaw County, Michigan, except one acre off from the northeast corner of said parcel above described.

Dated, April 8, 1878.
1682 MICHAEL FOSTER, Administrator.

### Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in chancery. Christian Mack and Frekerick Schmid, complainants, vs. John W. Cowan, Dorcas M. Cowan, William Kent, and Evelina Kent, defendants. In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause, on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1877, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for the said County of Washtenaw, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on MONDAY THE TWENTIETH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the lands and tenements described as follows, to wit: Block number twelve (12), lots number five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), and fourteen (14), in block number fifteen (15); also lots number one (1), two (2), three (3), (4), and five (5), in block number thirteen (13); and lots number twelve (12), thirteen (13), and fourteen (14), in block number eleven (11), all in John W. Cowan's second addition to the village of Manchester, according to the plat thereof as the same is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw; also the north half of the northeast fractional quarter of section number two, in town four south of range three east, being the township of Manchester, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan.

Dated, April 5, A. D. 1878.
FRANK EMERICK,
1681 Circuit Court Commissioner.
EUGENE K. FRUEAUFF, Complainant's Solicitor.

### Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw. In chancery. Christian Mack and Frederick Schmid, complainants, vs. Margaret Conway, defendant. In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause, on the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said County of Washtenaw, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on SATURDAY THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, Michigan, and described as follows, namely: Situated in the northwest corner of lot number two, in block number four north of Huron street in range number six east in said city, fronting three rods on Fifth street and extending east of the same width ninety feet, being the same premises deeded and lately occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Conway.

Dated, April 12, A. D. 1878.
FRANK EMERICK,
Circuit Court Commissioner.
H. J. BEAKES, Complainant's Solicitor.

### Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in chancery. Silas H. Douglas, complainant, vs. James McMahon, Fanny McMahon, William C. Hughes, Harriet W. Gray, John T. Bradlee and George O. Sears, and also Elizabeth Hutchinson, Edwin Packard, and Charles Louis Fincke, executors of Samuel Hutchinson, deceased, defendants. In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause, on the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said County of Washtenaw, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on MONDAY, THE TWENTIETH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all those tracts or parcels of land situated in the town of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section eighteen, in town two south and range six east, and also a triangular piece of land off the west half of the same quarter section lying east of the Cornwell road, commencing at the southeast corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of said section, and running northerly on the east side of the Cornwell road twelve rods; and also the southwest fractional quarter of the northwest fractional quarter of section seventeen, containing sixty-six and ninety hundredths of an acre; and also that other tract or parcel of land being part of the northeast quarter of section seventeen, in said township, commencing at a stake and stones in the center line of section seventeen, and running thence easterly forty-one rods to a stake and stones, thence northerly fifty rods to a stake and stones, thence west to the Huron River, thence along said river to the place of beginning; and also a certain and permanent right of flowing land on the northeast quarter of the east part of the northwest fractional quarter of section seventeen, not to exceed twenty acres; and also the right of digging and constructing a mill-race on the most eligible place or ground on the northeast fraction of the southwest fractional quarter of section seventeen, and at all times of repairing and keeping in repair for the use of the flouring and grist mill with other necessary machinery; and also that other piece or parcel of land on said section seventeen, to wit: all the land between said race and the Huron River; and also all the land on said southwest fractional quarter of section seventeen between the south line of the road running easterly from said river on the quarter line and a line parallel thereto, eight rods distant on the south side of said road and quarter line, and also the right of making and keeping in repair at all times a tail-race, so called, from the mill on the premises above described into the river at any point on the said southwest fractional quarter of section seventeen, intending to convey the mill and exclusive water power to run the same, known as the Kellogg Mills, and the rights, privileges and franchises connected therewith, excepting and reserving from the foregoing the land heretofore sold by said McMahon to John L. Tappan.

Dated, April 5, A. D. 1878.
FRANK EMERICK,
1681 Circuit Court Commissioner.
ALPHEUS FELCH, Solicitor for Complainant.

### Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Martin Ryan and Catharine Ryan to Hannah A. Wilkinson, and dated the eighth day of March, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, on March thirteenth, A. D. 1873, in liber 49 of mortgages at page 367, and whereas there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage and bond accompanying the same, the sum of two hundred and fifty-three dollars, and to become due hereafter the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with annual interest at the rate of ten per cent., also an attorney's fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage, and whereas no proceedings at law or in equity have been taken to collect the same or any part thereof: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statute in such case made and provided, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTIETH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor (that being the place and building where the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw is held) the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy said amount with interest thereon together with said attorney's fee, also the costs and expenses of sale allowed by law: Said premises being described in said mortgage as being the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section sixteen, township one south range six east in the State of Michigan, excepting and reserving from the conveyance the life estate to an undivided half of all the marsh land situated on the southwest corner of said land, which is reserved to Thomas Fohey.

Dated, March 22, 1878.
D. CRAMER, HANNAH A. WILKINSON.
Att'y for Mortgagee. 1684 Mortgagee.

### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made and executed by John Keegan and Catharine Keegan, of the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to William H. Parker, of Lowell, Massachusetts, on the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county aforesaid on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1869, at 11¾ o'clock A. M. of said day, in liber 42 of mortgages, on page 65. There is claimed to be due on the note and mortgage the sum of fifteen hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-two cents, also an attorney's fee of forty dollars should any proceedings be taken to foreclose said mortgage, and no proceedings having been taken in law or equity to recover said sum of money or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder on the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State aforesaid (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said county is held), the premises described in said mortgage as being all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Being the east half of the west half of the northwest quarter of section number twenty, in township number two (2) south of range number six (6) east, containing forty acres of land.

February 21, 1878.
WILLIAM H. PARKER, Mortgagee.
JOHN N. GOTT, Att'y for Mortgagee. 1675

### Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Hamilton Vanatta, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1877, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the residence, on the premises hereinafter described, in the township of Salem, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower of Nancy C. Vanatta, widow of said deceased therein), the following described real estate, to wit: The northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eight; also the south twenty acres off from the south part of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section eight, all in town one south range seven east (Salem), Washtenaw County, Michigan.

NEWLAND C. CARPENTER.
March 27, 1878. 1680 Administrator.

# THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

A NEW YORK dispatch says the Syndicate has subscribed for an additional $5,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, making $25,000,000 taken of the $50,000,000 contract.

THERE is some excitement in New York and other Eastern cities concerning reported preparations of the Fenians to invade Canada in the event of a war between England and Russia.

SOME Russian naval officers arrived in New York a few days ago. They were interviewed by the irrepressible reporter, and, in answer to inquiries regarding the mission of the Cimbria to America, stated that she had on board a number of Russian naval officers who are to take command of a certain number of privateers, which they intend to purchase and fit out, if they can find suitable vessels in this country.

THE Home Mutual Insurance Company, of Boston, has been enjoined, and will close up its affairs. Assets, $741,880; liabilities, $1,449,183; outstanding risks at present, $900,000.

GEORGE R. WATERMAN, formerly Assistant Postmaster of the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., has been arrested, having failed to secure the company against loss by his defalcation of $100,000.

PHILADELPHIA'S Permanent Exhibition as reopened to the public on the 10th inst. Senator Blaine was orator of the day.

BARON BLANC, the Italian Minister to the United States, was married in New York last week to Miss Terry, daughter of a Cuban millionaire. The wedding is described as the most elegant in the social annals of New York. ....Jason Scribner, living near Augusta, Me., killed three of his children the other day, and then attempted to take his own life.

### THE WEST.

CHICAGO elevators contain 362,715 bushels of wheat, 1,283,250 bushels of corn, 152,628 bushels of oats, 33,604 bushels of rye and 399,449 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,231,646 bushels, against 6,318,836 bushels at this period last year.

THE existence of a formidable whisky ring, which bids fair to rival in the extent of its frauds the famous St. Louis ring, has been unearthed at Cincinnati. Frauds to the amount of over $1,250,000 have already been discovered. It is alleged that Gen. Weitzel, Internal Revenue Collector at Cincinnati, is badly mixed up in the crooked work.

ADVICES from the far Northwest report that Sitting Bull and his warriors are actively preparing for another campaign, and that even Red Cloud's band, who were transferred to a new reservation by the Government last fall, are threatening trouble.... Hon. J. Donald Cameron, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was married at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, to Miss Sherman, niece of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of Gen. Sherman. The wedding was an unusually brilliant affair. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of presents were bestowed.

A PERFORMER in a traveling variety combination attempted, at Rockport, Ind., the other evening, the feat of shooting an apple from the head of a woman. The aim miscarried, and an 8-year-old boy named Weigel, who was playing outside the canvas, was shot in the forehead, and almost instantly killed.

BOUCICAULT's sensational story, "After Dark," depicting high and low life in the great cities, is the attraction at McVicker's Theater, Chicago. It is presented with a powerful cast of characters, new and characteristic scenery, and is having a big run.

THE movement of the Government against the Cincinnati whisky ring has culminated in the seizure of several distilleries and rectifying houses and the arrest of the proprietors. The Government authorities have ample evidence of the crookedness of the parties who have been proceeded against. Gen. Weitzel, Internal Revenue Collector for the Cincinnati district, has been asked to resign.

GEN. JAMES SHIELDS, in an interview with a Chicago reporter, pronounces the reports about a Fenian invasion of Canada sensational and without foundation....The late severe frost caused serious injury to the vineyards in many parts of the Northwest.

### THE SOUTH.

ADVICES from Texas say the band of train-robbers that has for several months been plundering the Houston and Texas Central and Pacific railroads has been broken up, and a number of the gang arrested....A son of Col. Fitzsimmons, Marshal of Georgia, acting as deputy, and pursuing a gang of illicit distillers, recently succeeded in capturing some of them armed, and, in default of evidence of the work they had undoubtedly been engaged in, he caused them to be put on trial for carrying concealed weapons, and convicted them all. Such a trial was a great novelty in that section, and the result was a matter of general surprise.

FOUR persons have died in Russell county, Va., and others are dangerously ill, from the effects of eating poisoned butter. The butter had been impregnated with the poison by a farmer's wife for the purpose of poisoning a thief who had been depredating upon her dairy, and was unwittingly sold to a dealer, and by him dealt out to his customers.

A STRANGE romance of crime is narrated in St. Louis papers. Six years ago, Julie Leblanc, daughter of a farmer in Jefferson county, Mo., mysteriously disappeared one evening, and was never again seen alive. A negro, while shooting snipe along the bank of the Mississippi river, twenty or thirty miles from the home of Leblanc, saw a stray skiff floating down the stream, and, on overhauling it, found it to contain a female skeleton, which proved to be that of the long-missing girl. The theory is that she was enticed from home by a discarded lover, strangled, and placed in the skiff, which was then securely fastened to the bank of a creek at a place where the underbrush was so thick as to effectually hide it; that there the boat remained until the ravages of time made the ropes decay, and thus the loosened boat floated down the creek and into the Mississippi river.

### POLITICAL.

INDIANA municipal elections: Indianapolis—Total vote, 13,180; Republicans, 6,220; Democrats, 5,748; Nationals, 1,212. Lafayette—The Republicans elect four Councilmen and the Democrats two; total vote, 2,783, of which the Nationals cast 465. South Bend—Republican candidate for Mayor elected; Council a tie. Fort Wayne—Democrats carried seven wards; Republicans two. Terre Haute—Nationals elected the Mayor; Council stands four Democrats, one Republican, one National. New Albany—Republicans chose a majority of the Councilmen. Richmond—Republicans elect four Councilmen, Democrats one. Jeffersonville—Four Democratic and one Republican Councilmen elected. Greencastle—Entire Republican ticket elected. Logansport—Democrats elect nearly all the Councilmen. Kokomo—Two Democratic and two Republican Councilmen elected.

THE State Convention of the National party of Pennsylvania was held at Philadelphia on the 7th inst. Nearly every county in the State was represented. The Chairman, in his address, reviewed the condition of the party, stating that from 5,000 votes in 1876, it has increased to nearly 55,000 votes in 1877, and that, with its thorough organization there was no reason that entire success should not be achieved in the next campaign. S. R. Mason and Christopher Sherer were nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the first ballot. The platform generally re-enunciates the principles of the Toledo platform.

THE Nationals of Massachusetts talk of nominating Gen. B. F. Butler for Governor.... The first State election of the coming political campaign will be that of Oregon—in June. State officers, a Congressman and a Legislature are to be elected.

### WASHINGTON.

THE State Department has been officially notified of the acceptance by Greece of the invitation of this Government to participate in an international conference on the subject of the proper ratio to be fixed between the values of gold and silver. Three European nations having now accepted the invitation, it is competent for our Government, under the terms of the recently-enacted Silver bill, to make definite arrangements for holding a conference.

GEN. ADAM BADEAU has furnished to the War Department evidence that his wound at Port Hudson was of such a nature as to bring him under the operation of an act which allows wounded officers to be placed on the retired list, and to also hold civil offices. His name has consequently been restored to the army list ... President Hayes has given directions to have the Ku-Klux cases on the docket at Columbia, S. C., nolle prossed, and it is expected that the Ku-Klux prisoners in the Albany penitentiary will be pardoned.

### GENERAL.

THE authorities at Washington have ordered United States officers, civil and military, along the Rio Grande, to excercise the utmost vigilance in arresting persons suspected of an intention to invade Mexico for the purpose of overthrowing Diaz.

ONE-HUNDRED-DOLLAR counterfeit notes on the Second National Bank, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and the National Revere Bank, of Boston, Mass., have made their appearance in the West. They are a transfer from the counterfeit plate of the Merchants' National Bank, of New Bedford, Mass., which recently made its appearance.

RECENT deaths: Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, President of the American rifle team; Miss Catherine E. Beecher, sister of Henry Ward Beecher; the wife of John Bright, the English statesman; Prof. Joseph Henry, the well-known scientist, for many years connected with the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. ....Our Canadian neighbors are greatly alarmed at the rumors of a threatened Fenian invasion.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

A LONDON dispatch says that a basis of arrangement, which the powers desired to submit to the Czar, has been agreed upon. The arrangement is in five divisions: The first division proposes that two regions of Bulgaria north of the Balkans shall be conceded to Russia, and that the southern portion shall remain to a great extent under the authority of the Sultan. The second division relates solely to the Asiatic compensation, which it is proposed shall be reduced to a minimum. The third division relates to the straits question, and will be arranged hereafter. The fourth division demands definite settlement of the war indemnity. Under the fifth division it is proposed that Thessaly and Epirus be accorded the right of self-government, thus securing for them the protection of Europe and national independence....The change in the public opinion of Russia in a peaceful direction is said to be very marked, and to be the result of the recognition of the serious consequence that would inevitably result from a new war.

PRINCE BISMARCK is suffering from the return of his old neuralgic affection....Specials from Berlin state that Russia has decided to refuse to liberate the Turkish prisoners of war numbering 60,000, in consequence of the uncertainty that the Porte will maintain neutrality in the event of a war between England and Russia....Forty thousand Russian reinforcements have been forwarded to Jassy.

THE steamship Sardinia, of the Allan line, was destroyed by fire in the harbor of Londonderry, Eng., on the 10th inst. The fire was caused by an explosion of generated gas, from the effects of which several persons were killed and many wounded. A number of steerage passengers were cut off from help by the flames, which burst out immediately after the explosion, and lost their lives.

THERE is a great depression in trade throughout England, and the cable reports several heavy failures in London and other cities....The negotiations between the Vatican and Russia have completely failed....It is said that in case of war the Russian Gen. Todleben intends making Adrianople his base of operations and the final stand for the army south of the Balkans. It will be defended by 500 guns, and Gen. Todleben believes it to be impregnable.

INTENSE excitement was produced in the city of Berlin, the other day, by an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Emperor William. While he was out driving a tinsmith named Hoedel, from Leipsig, fired two pistol shots into his carriage. Fortunately neither shot took effect. The would-be assassin and an accomplice, named Krueger, were arrested.

A BERLIN dispatch says the prisoner Hoedel still denies any intention to assassinate the Emperor William, but sufficient evidence has been accumulated to prove conclusively that the prisoner aimed directly at his sovereign....Berlin bankers have, it is said, made Russia a preliminary advance of 50,000,000 rubles.

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, May 7.—SENATE.—Mr. Cockrell moved to take up the House bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes, which was read a first time yesterday, and said that he moved to take it up now, so that it might be read a second time. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 25. The bill having been read a second time, Mr. Morrill moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, and consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill was resumed. The bill, after some discussion, was read a third time and passed. ..The Indian Appropriation bill was called up and discussed......Mr. Voorhees presented a petition of citizens of Camden, N. J., favoring the passage of a law making six hours a legal day's work for all workmen employed by the Government....The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Sanford S. Blodgett, of New York, as Consul at Prescott, vice C. S. Sims, recalled. There was a long discussion over the nomination of D. C. Baker, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Austin (Tex.) District, but it went over without action.

HOUSE.—After three hours' discussion the House passed, without calling the yeas and nays, the bill establishing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia. The bill provides that the General Government shall pay 50 per cent. of the expenses....The House, by the close vote of 109 yeas to 108 nays, decided to take up the Wood Tariff bill, and Mr. Banks delivered a long speech in opposition thereto.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.—SENATE.—Mr. Cockrell called up the House bill to forbid the further retirement of legal-tender notes, and it was on his motion referred to the Finance Committee....Mr. Morgan submitted a concurrent resolution touching the relations of the United States with Mexico. ....The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the Committee on Census as follows: Cox of New York, Mills, Stenger, Ligon, Smith of Georgia, Carlisle, Hatcher, Ballou, Jorgensen, Ryan, and Williams of Oregon.....The Committee on Elections reported in the contested-election cases from the Second District of South Carolina, the Sixth District of Mississippi, and Oregon, declaring the sitting members, Cain (colored), Republican; Chalmers, Democrat, and Williams, Republican, entitled to their seats. The report was adopted....The House discussed the Tariff bill and the bill to regulate inter-State commerce.

THURSDAY, May 9.—SENATE.—After the transaction of some routine business of an unimportant nature, the Senate went into secret session for the consideration of the bill for the payment of the Mexican awards of 1868, and certain alleged fraudulent claims connected therewith. The doors were thrown open, the bill read a third time and passed....The Bankrupt-Repeal bill was then taken up, and a long discussion ensued touching the date at which the repeal shall go into operation. ....The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

HOUSE.—The House passed a joint resolution for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law for employes in all departments of the Government....A bill was passed to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the Homestead law....Peter Cooper, who was in the city on his way to South Carolina, was voted the privileges of the floor.... The Tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. Mr. Harris, of Georgia, followed in a speech advocating the measure.

FRIDAY, May 10.—SENATE.—The Senate adopted the House joint resolution assigning $30,000 of the appropriation for the completion of the Washington National Monument to strengthen the foundation of that structure, and then resumed consideration of the bill to modify or repeal the Bankrupt law. Mr. Dawes advocated fixing January 1, 1879, as the time for the repeal going into effect. Mr. McCreery made a short but spirited speech in favor of immediate repeal, and Mr. Hoar spoke in favor of the Bankrupt law and against its repeal. Sept. 1 was finally agreed upon as the date for the repeal, and the bill in that shape passed.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed providing that the notice of contest, under the Pre-emption, Homestead and Timber-Culture laws, must be printed in newspapers in the county where such contest lies....Several committee reports of a private nature were presented....A bill for the relief of Richard Heater, of Virginia, for stores and supplies taken by the United States army during the late war, led to a heated partisan discussion. The claim was finally allowed....Mr. Durham, from the Committee on the Department of Justice, reported a bill regulating the salaries of United States District Attorneys. It fixes the salaries of such officers at from $2,000 to $5,000, except the salary of the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, which is fixed at $10,000, and provides that the fees and perquisites heretofore received by those officers shall be covered into the treasury.

SATURDAY, May 11.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The following bills were passed: To restore to the market certain lands in Utah; for the relief of settlers on public lands, providing that any person who shall plant and maintain for eight years ten acres of timber land shall be entitled to a patent for such quarter section; permitting Nebraska to cede certain territory to Missouri; providing for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Nevada and Colorado, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to any one citizen, at a minimum price of $2.50 per acre, and making it unlawful to cut any timber on public lands....Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing for the loan of $500 to every person who shall settle on the public lands under the Homestead law, the act to be in operation until $10,000,000 has been expended. The bill was reported without recommendation, and referred to the committee of the whole....The House had a long debate on Mr. Reagan's bill to regulate inter-State transportation by railroads.

MONDAY, May 13.—SENATE.—Mr. Johnston introduced a bill to levy, by the Moffatt bell-punch, a tax on liquors in all places in the District of Columbia where intoxicating liquors are sold by the drink....The Postoffice Appropriation bill was discussed, a few bills of no general interest passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The proposed investigation into the alleged Presidential frauds was sprung upon the House by Mr. Potter, of New York. He obtained the floor and announced that he desired to submit certain resolutions, as a question of privilege. The resolutions were then read for the information of the House, all points of order being reserved. The resolutions recite the action of the Maryland Legislature in calling for an investigation; refer to McLin's confession, and allege that the so-called frauds were perpetrated with the knowledge of ex-Gov Noyes, of Ohio, and Hon. John Sherman. The resolutions then say that these allegations ought to be inquired into, and to this end a select committee of eleven members shall be appointed to take testimony regarding the alleged fraudulent voters in Florida and Louisiana; to send for persons and papers, and to sit in those States during such investigation. Messrs. Conger, Hale and Garfield all made points of order against the resolutions being a question of privilege. The Speaker decided that the resolutions presented a question of the highest privilege, and must be received. Mr. Conger appealed from the decision....Mr. Potter moved to lay the appeal on the table, and the motion was agreed to—yeas, 128; nays, 108—a party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Fort, Mitchell and Butler, who voted with the Democrats, and Buckner and Mills, who voted with the Republicans. A general debate ensued on the resolution. Among other objections raised, Gen. Garfield insisted that the majority of the House could not authorize a committee to sit during its recess, because when the House adjourned it carried its committees with it, and the committee could only be allowed to sit during a recess by the suspension of the rules of the House. Speaker Randall ruled, on the point of allowing the Chairmen of the subcommittees to administer oaths, that it belongs with the committee itself, and not with the House. Mr. Potter called for the previous question. The Republican side of the House hereupon resorted to the parliamentary expedient of withholding their votes, so that when the question came to be tested by tellers there were only 116 ayes to 1 no—no quorum voting. So the question went over as unfinished business, the Speaker ruling that it would remain before the House until disposed of.

## WASHINGTON NOTES AND NEWS.

THE President has signed the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill, compelling the Union, the Central and the Kansas Pacific roads to contribute 25 per cent. of their net earnings toward paying the interest on the Government second-mortgage bonds.

SECRETARY EVARTS has at last found a place for Bret Harte, the author. It is a commercial agency at Crefeldt, Prussia, at a salary of $3,000. This is considered as considerable of a come-down for Harte, who, a year or more ago, aspired to the Chinese mission.

THE Western Emigration Society (colored) have adopted a memorial to Congress, asking an appropriation to transport emigrants West and furnish an outfit of farming utensils, seeds, etc., for the first year or two, when, it is calculated, they will be able to support themselves.

THE President has issued a pardon for Ferd S. Winslow, of Chicago, for complicity in the treasury robbery in 1877 and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. The pardon does not relieve Winslow of any of the time of imprisonment. It simply relieves him of his subsequent disabilities as a citizen. He was sentenced to eighteen months in February, 1877, and has gained two months' time by good behavior.

A BILL has passed the House providing for cutting timber in the mining regions of the country. It provides that timber may be cut upon the mining lands of Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, and other mining districts, without cost, for mining, agricultural and domestic purposes, under such restrictions as may be adopted by the Secretary of the Interior, to protect the undergrowth and timber from waste.

THE Public Lands Committee of the House of Representatives recommend the passage of a bill for the payment of 5 per cent. on the minimum price of public lands located upon military land-warrants, to the States in which the lands are situated. The list of States to be benefited by the bill embraces all the Western and Southern States except those of the "original thirteen" and California.

GEN. SHERMAN proposes some very radical changes in the equipment of the regular troops. He is in favor of doing away with the bayonet, the sergeant's sword, the cartridge-box, belt-plates and knapsack, and substituting in their stead a good revolver, a leather pouch for cartridges, a knife, a rubber blanket and provision-sack. He says that the blanket will contain all the clothing necessary for a long march, and should be worn across the body from shoulder to waist.

THE Attorney General decides that a Postmaster cannot withhold from the mails letters suspected to contain advertisements of lotteries, for the reason that, under the Revised Statutes, except in case of letters on which the postage has not been prepaid, there is no power conferred on a Postmaster to withhold letters from the mails. He further states, if the Postmaster General is satisfied by the evidence that any person is conducting any fraudulent lottery through the mails, he may instruct the Postmaster at any office at which the registered letters arrive directed to any such person to return the letters to the postoffice at which they were mailed.

A RECENT Washington telegram says the Philadelphia contractors for the South American railroad are unsuccessful in endeavoring to secure colored laborers about the capital, from the fear of the colored men that they will be sold into slavery, the Brazilian Minister having been called upon by the colored men, and stated that, although slavery has not been fully abolished in Brazil, it is in process of abolition by gradual emancipation, which will make the country free in twenty-one years. There is a law in Brazil prohibiting colored men from settling in that country, and they can only be taken in by contract under a special act.

THE House was honored, the other day, by the presence of the venerable Peter Cooper. The old gentleman visited the Capitol, says a correspondent, and occupied the Clerk's office in state until a resolution was adopted according him the privileges of the floor. He did not have to wait long, and the aged Greenbacker was escorted to a seat in the area in front of the Speaker just as Mr. Kelley arose to make his tariff speech. Peter turned in his chair, faced Kelley, and kept this position throughout the long speech which followed. Peter Cooper in general appearance very much resembles the patriarchs of old. He was treated very reverentially by members of the House.

THE Senate and House Committees on the Electoral Count held a conference meeting one day last week. The Senate Committee, telegraphs a Washington correspondent, does not seem disposed to favor a constitutional amendment that will favor a law regulating the subject. A statutory rule governing Congress in ascertaining and declaring the electoral vote will probably be agreed upon by both committees. The House Committee will, however, report an amendment to the constitution, making a radical change in the whole system of electing the President and Vice President. They will at the same time favor a statutory rule designating the method of declaring the result of the election, this law to be enforced pending the ratification of the amendment by the States.

AT the close of 1875-6 English cities and towns owed for local debt nearly $500,000,000. By 1877 it had increased more than 5 per cent.; by the close of 1878 it was estimated that it would reach 6 per cent. more, and a bill now before Parliament provides for a further increase of $34,000,000. Since 1873 the ratable value of England has increased from £109,200,000 to £124,500,000.

THE death of another explorer in East Africa is announced. Capt. Elton, who was accompanied by Mr. Cotterill, has died of sunstroke in Ugogo. He was engaged surveying the country between the upper end of Lake Nyassa and the Indian ocean, and had traversed sections most interesting in themselves and new to geography.

## CAMERON-SHERMAN.

### Cleveland's Gorgeous Wedding—The Bride, the Groom, the Toilets, and the Presents.

[Condensed from the Cleveland papers.]

*The Bride.*—Miss Elizabeth Bancroft Sherman, the bride, is the youngest of the four daughters of Judge Charles T. Sherman, and the niece of Gen. W. T. Sherman, and the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury. She is remarkable for her personal charms and beauty. Born in 1858, she is just now verging upon the threshold of 20. All the sisters are remarkable for their graces of person and manners. The eldest daughter is Mrs. Gen. Miles, and is with that brave Indian fighter upon the frontier. Miss Sherman is a lady who would be selected as one among a thousand by a painter or poet. She is of a delicate blonde complexion, with blue eyes, tall, graceful figure, small though well-shaped head, crowned with a beautiful growth of brown hair. Her features are all regular, and the expression upon her whole face is peculiarly refined and pleasing.

*The Groom.*—Senator Don Cameron, the groom, is quite well known to the public, but a personal description may not be out of place. He is the son of the Hon. Simon Cameron, and was born in 1833. This would make him twenty-five years the senior of the bride. Until comparatively recently he was solely occupied with great business and railroad enterprises in his own State. He was appointed Secretary of War by Gen. Grant, just after the disgraceful Belknap disclosures, and his executive abilities were displayed to the best advantage. He came to the office of United States Senator to fill out his father's term of office, which expires in 1879. In personal appearance Senator Cameron is of middle height, has a fine head covered with an abundant growth of dark hair, wears a light mustache, and does not appear a day over 35 years of age. He is said to be naturally of a retiring disposition, but is ever courteous and attractive in manners. He is said to be very warmly liked by those who know him intimately, and, like his father, never forgets a friend.

*The Toilets.*—The bride was attired in a robe of rich, white silk, cut with low waist and short sleeves. The train, which was long, fell plainly in elegant folds from her waist. On the front and sides the dress was finished at the bottom with a box-pleating of silk, and covered with elegant point lace. Following the diagonal lines of the lace, a garland of white lilacs and orange blossoms fell gracefully across the front, while another extended around the bottom above the pleating. Her hair was simply dressed, and the coiffure was outlined by the closely-drawn folds of a white tulle veil held in position by orange blossoms and falling to the bottom of the train. In front, however, the veil was quite short to allow free movements of the hand when necessary during the service. The bridesmaids wore similar dresses of white organdy, with the exception that their trains were not so long, nor their sleeves so short as the dress of the bride. The drapery and corsage which they wore was very different in style from those of the bride. The only color discernable about the dresses of all were the beautiful bouquets of pink and crimson which they held in their hands. Many other ladies were very tastily and elegantly dressed. The groom wore the regulation black. The General of the Army, and various subordinate officers who were present, were dressed in full uniform, and presented a showy appearance.

*The Presents.*—The total value of the presents is estimated at $100,000. Among the more valuable were: Necklace and bracelets, worth $5,000, from the happy groom; diamond ear-rings and breastpin, from Gen. Sherman and wife; a check for $3,000 from Secretary Sherman; a silver tea-set, from Hon. Simon Cameron; a gold horseshoe, set with diamonds, "from one of the Senator's warm friends;" silverware of considerable value, from the Hon. Wayne McVeagh; card-cases, silverware, silk table-cover of fine Japanese texture, etc., from the bridesmaids; a costly writing-desk, from Henry Sherman.

### Shall We Become a Nation of Spectacle-Wearers?

The time is not many generations distant, if we may credit the theory of many oculists that near-sightedness is hereditary, when babies will be born with spectacles astride their innocent noses, only to be cast aside in the decline of life, when our grand-parents were wont to begin wearing them. Some interesting facts concerning the cause and prevalence of myopia were lately given in a paper read by Dr. Edward G. Loring before the County Medical Society of New York. Of 2,000 pupils carefully examined in the New York schools, 13 per cent. were found, at 6 and 7 years of age, to have defective vision, while the proportion at 20 and 21 years had increased to nearly 40 per cent. The Germans are particularly noted as a nation of spectacle-wearers, and no less than 62 per cent. of the German children who pass through the public schools have their eyes affected by the process. In America Dr. Loring thinks the percentage of myopic variation up to the time of puberty is greater even than in Germany. And this alarming increase of weak eyesight is largely owing to our compulsory educational system. The eyes are particularly susceptible to injury in the period of rapid development between the tenth and fifteenth years, when children are first undergoing the stress of earnest study at school. Later on, if myopia has not already set in, the eyes become more hardened, so to speak, and capable of severer use. To overcome this national tendency to near-sightedness, it is suggested that school children shall have the burden of study lightened during their more plastic years, repairing what may be thus lost by severer application after the beginning of the sixteenth year. It is observed that the English adhere more closely to this plan than other nations, and that consequently as a people they are comparatively free from the spectacle plague.

### Why a Schoolmaster Left Town.

A Virginia City man, says the *Chronicle*, who formerly taught school in Honey Lake valley, has been telling Dan De Quille why he left that rural region. While employed as a teacher, it seems he "boarded around," and one night, while at the house of an old ranchman, gave one of his boys some extra instructions in geography. The old man overheard him telling the boy that the earth turned around once in twenty-four hours, and "kicked" against it. He said he had heard such stuff talked, but there was nothing in it, as he could prove. He filled a tin cup with water, and set it on the top of his gate-post, saying:

"Now, young feller, if the world flops over, as you say, the water will be all out of that cup in the morning, and you will be right; if the water is still in the cup, I'll be right, and the world don't flop over."

The water was found in the cup, and the old man triumphantly exclaimed:

"Thar, give me common sense any time against book-larnin'."

Word went forth in the neighborhood that the teacher was an ignoramus, and he was invited to take a walk. A reporter asked the teacher if that was the only reason the farmers had for bouncing him. He said it wasn't—that he had incurred the deadly hostility of one of the school trustees by laughing uproariously at a question put by the old man. The honest farmer had got hold of his son's geography, it appears, and there had read that the earth had rotatory motion. He called on the schoolmaster next day to ease his mind in regard to an agricultural problem which this had suggested.

"Say, profess," he remarked, "I've bin a readin' in Tom's joggerafy that the yearth hez got a rot-tatery motion, and I thought I'd jest ax you ef maybe that wasn't the cause of the pertaty rot?"

## EXPLOSIONS IN FLOUR MILLS.

### The Minneapolis Calamity—A Warning to Millers.

The Chicago *Tribune*, commenting upon the explosion in the Washburn mill at Minneapolis, which entailed such a distressing loss of life and property, says:

"It is evident at the outset that steam was not the cause, not only because there were only twenty pounds of steam on at the time and the boiler-house was some little distance from the mill, but also because steam could not have worked such terrible ruin. The same very good reason conclusively proves it was not an explosion of the gas used to illuminate the mill. Gunpowder even would have failed to work such a wide-spread disaster. It may be doubted whether any other known explosive force than the gas which actually caused it, except nitro-glycerine, could have accomplished this ruin. The dispatches vaguely intimate that the explosion was caused by gases generated in the patent middlings-purifier process, but investigations of similar catastrophes in Europe show very clearly the cause in this case. Explosions of this kind have happened in Germany, but the attention of scientific men and chemists was not immediately directed to the subject until the fearful explosions occurred at the Tradeston Mills, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1872, and at the City Mills, Port Dundas, Scotland, four years ago. It had been hitherto deemed impossible that explosions could ever occur in such a peaceful establishment as a flour mill, but the two explosions above noticed enlisted the attention of both the English and the German chemists, and they set about investigating them. The substance of these opinions is to the effect that the constituents of flour are combustible, and when diffused through the air burn with great rapidity and with explosive force. Dr. Smith, an English chemist, has shown that flour in a fine state of division gives off a gas, which, when mixed with nine volumes of air, forms an explosive mixture which is liable at any time to be fired by a spark or flame; and Weibe, a German chemist, states that flour in the form of impalpable powder quickly ignites and gives off a highly-explosive hydro-carbon gas, which, when mixed with air, explodes with terrific force. The experiments tried upon a small scale with flour-powder satisfactorily account for the Minneapolis explosion. The huge mill must have been filled with this impalpable dust, which, taking fire from the gas jets, or it may have been from the electricity which is rapidly generated and held by the mill-stones, exploded with the terrible results that have already been chronicled. With such possibilities of explosion existing in every flouring-mill, it certainly behooves mill-owners to be on their constant guard. The recent fearful disaster to the confectionery establishment in New York, which arose from an analogous cause, and the catastrophe at Minneapolis, are terrible warnings to flouring-mill owners. So long as these conditions exist no mill is safe, and it ought to be their first duty to ascertain from scientific men the precautions that will lessen, if not altogether obviate, the danger to which they are exposed."

### China and Japan.

By the arrival of the steamer Gaelic at San Francisco, we get the following news from China and Japan:

The city of Canton had been visited by a great tornado. Thousands of houses were destroyed or seriously injured by the wind and an enormous waterspout from the river which broke over the city. Many lives were lost. The foreign settlement suffered severely. In the midst of the confusion four fires broke out, supposed to be incendiary, as many robberies followed. The latest advices report 500 Chinese killed. No foreigners were seriously hurt.

The Western Chinese army, under Gen. Tso, is overrunning Kashgaria, and annihilating all the inhabitants, including women and children. Multitudes of fugitives are flying for protection to the Russian outposts, more than can be provided for. Famine and distress continue, and enormous tracts are desolated by the long drought, the ground not having been watered for years past.

The Assembly of Provincial Officials of Japan was opened the 10th of April by the Mikado, who has since attended several sessions. The annual meetings of this body were intended to gradually prepare the way for popular representation on a larger scale. This year it will provide for small local parliaments to be elected by general vote. A National Legislature is not expected for a considerable time to come.

The extraordinary decision of the British court admitting opium into Japan still excites discussion. Foreign envoys generally regard it as a violation of the treaty on the part of the British authorities.

### Iron Trade.

The future of the iron interest in the great industrial nations is very cloudy. Nearly all civilized states have built as much railroad as they could borrow money to do, and have substituted steel rails for iron, so that there is not the constant call to replenish the tracks. The decline of iron-making has affected the coal interest. In England the miners only make $1.25 a week, or 21 cents a day, counting the idle days. The poor-houses are besieged there, and thousands would come to America if they could pay passage. The richest mining district in Wales gives only two days' work a week, and there is an average loss of 15 cents on every ton of coal they sell, while the railroads are blocked up with coal trains which cannot sell their contents. In the county of York, celebrated for its iron, $40,000,000 are invested in iron-works, whose shares used to be above par; they are now down to 60 or 70. English steel has come down in five years to one-third of its old value. The Germans, who labor cheap, take the English and Scotch raw metal and make the difference by manufacturing it. The English iron-works derived much business from iron ship-building, particularly after the Suez canal was opened, but there are few more iron ships to build. Meantime Australia has gone into the iron business on a great scale, and will ultimately supply India, China and the surrounding countries with the iron which has heretofore come from England.—*Gath's letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

### Erzeroum a Vast Charnel House.

Erzeroum, in the recent war, seems to have been a vast charnel house. During the past three months 9,500 Turkish soldiers have died in the various hospitals there, and probably as many civilians, making a total mortality of nearly 20,000 in Erzeroum alone in about twelve weeks. In January, the weather being then very severe, a detachment of 800 troops was sent over the mountains to Erzingham. Only 300 reached their destination. They were overtaken by a fearful snow-storm. The Colonel had his wife and three children with him in a covered araba; he and they all perished. The hospitals at Erzeroum are full of cases of frost-bite, some of them as severe as any cases on record. Twenty-seven soldiers without feet are under the charge of one surgeon alone; they had all been frost-bitten, and their feet had to be amputated.—*London letter.*

## DEATH AT SEA.

### How Soldiers Fear It—A Sad Scene.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

Soldiers die bravely on the battle-field, and resignedly in the military hospital on shore, but there is something very sad in a soldier's death at sea. The surroundings of the ship-hospital are unfamiliar to his eye; the roll of the vessel is painful to him, and the thought is ever present to his mind that if he was on shore, if he could see the green fields, or even the snow-clad earth, his recovery might be possible. Although nothing could be more comfortable than the couch on which he lies, and scarcely anything more soothing than the gentle roll of the vessel to one in his condition, he longs to stretch his limbs on the barrack hospital bed, and to feel that he is on the firm ground.

Then the thought of the lonely burial in the wide waste of waters obtrudes itself upon his mind. To be launched over the vessel's side into the lonely ocean, committed to the deep, and left without a stone or wooden cross to mark the spot where his mortal remains were consigned to their everlasting rest, all this is inexpressibly saddening to the dying soldier. On shore, his comrades would have followed his remains to their resting place in the church-yard, and fired a farewell shot over his grave, and, with reluctant step, have left him to sleep the sleep that knows no waking till the trump of the archangel summons the dead to judgment.

How different at sea! Sewed up in a hammock, the corps to which he belongs summoned to the gangway-slip, a few short but solemn prayers said over the dead, and then the awful words:

"We commit this body to the deep!"

A plunge, and the corpse sinks into the sea; the flag is lowered; the vessel sails on, and the dead is left alone to the tossing of the angry waves, or to sink deep into the coral caves of the ocean. No comrade may come in after days and drop a tear over that grave; no loving hand may come and plant a flower there; it is lost; swallowed up in the immensity of the great graveyard of the deep.

The writer has stood by the side of a dying comrade in the hospital of a troop-ship, and heard the dying give utterance to such thoughts as the above.

"What does the surgeon say?" he asked. "Tell me the truth, comrade. I am not afraid of death."

"It is better that you should know the truth. He has no hope."

"I thought so. Well, God's will be done; but is hard to die in the middle of the ocean. If I had been on shore, even in a foreign country, it would have been easier. It is hard to be buried at sea."

"The sea will give up its dead."

"Ay, that is right, comrade. I ought to think of that. Seamen, they say, like to cherish the thought that they will be buried at sea; but I am a soldier. I would die happier if I knew that I would be buried on shore and be followed to the grave by my comrades. There is something beautiful in a soldier's funeral on shore. The solemn music—that Dead March in Saul—how I used to love it! My poor mother! It will grieve her to think that I was buried at sea. Read that, comrade, about the sea giving up its dead."

The chaplain at this moment approached, having been sent by the surgeon. He read the passage of scripture asked for, and many other beautiful passages.

The dying soldier closed his eyes during the reading. He lay silent for a long time after the chaplain had ceased. Then he opened his eyes and muttered, feebly:

"No funeral parade; no music; no farewell shot over my grave—committed to the deep. The—sea—will—give—up its—dead. Comrades—my mother—farewell!"

And he ceased to live.

Next day the vessel came to a stop for a few minutes. The ship's bell was tolled, the flag floated at half-mast, and the soldiers of the corps to which the deceased belonged were paraded at the gangway. The prayers were said, the body launched over the side, and the vessel resumed her course. Some of the members of the other corps on board were surprised on learning, late that evening, that a soldier had been buried during the day.

It is better that such things should be so. Nothing can be gained by saddening men unnecessarily. Cheerfulness is one of the most potent of sanitary agents. Every care should be taken to maintain it among large bodies of men.

### Distinguished Women.

History abounds in narratives of women who have distinguished themselves in every vocation of life. They have attained the highest reach of knowledge, and have accomplished the most daring feats of valor. Is it a question of intellect? Let Hypatia, who was the most successful teacher in the school of Alexandria in its palmiest days, who was the grertest philosopher of her age, who was the most eloquent orator among many rivals, who was far more learned than the profoundest of her erudite contemporaries—let Hypatia answer. But not Hypatia only, for there have been many as able and learned as she. Was not Clotilda Tambroni, even in this century, Professor of Greek at Bologna, and the ablest Hellenist in Italy? Dr. Johnson told them that Mrs. Elizabeth Carter was the best Greek scholar in England. Madame Dacier rivaled the most learned scholars of her time. Caroline Herschel assisted her brother William in his astronomical labors, made for him some of his most laborious calculations, and enriched science with many valuable contributions. Had not Mrs. Somerville also acquired eminent distinction in the same abstruse and difficult study? The unfortunate and erring Madame de Chatelet translated the "Principia" into French, and was not less learned than she was elegant. Anna Maria Schuman spoke Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the chief modern languages, was well versed in the Syriac, Chaldaic, Arabic and Ethiopic, and had mastered all the sciences taught in her age. The learned Spanheim, Vossius and Salmasis were her correspondents. There has been no grand epoch of human conflict that has not given birth to its extraordinary woman—to its Anne Askew, its Joan of Arc, its Agostinia, its Charlotte Corday, its Madame Roland, its Florence Nightingale. A Boadicea was the brightest name in early history. Semeramis was the mightiest sovereign of her line; and in the Hebrew records the greatest of all the Judges, the one that was never censured by priest or prophet, was Deborah, the mother of Israel. These were the most brilliant stars; but there were a thousand more of scarcely inferior splendor. The names of Bewan and La Chapelle stood as high in professional estimation as those of any male professors of the obstetric art.

### Migratory Squirrels.

Squirrels in Lapland are in the habit of emigrating in large parties, and sometimes travel hundreds of miles. When they meet with broad lakes they take a very extraordinary method of crossing. They approach the banks, and, perceiving the distance between them and the opposite shore, they return, as if by common consent, into the neighboring forest, each in search of a piece of bark or light wood, which answers the purpose of a boat to ferry them over. When the whole company is provided in this manner they boldly commit their fleet to the waves, each squirrel sitting on his own boat, and fanning the air with his tail in order to drive himself across. In this orderly manner they set out, and often cross lakes several miles broad in this way. It occasionally happens, however, that the poor squirrels encounter such a gale that nearly all their vessels are capsized and they are shipwrecked. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, however, and the shipwreck, so disastrous to the squirrel, is a matter of great rejoicing on the part of the Laplander on shore, who gathers up the dead animals thrown on shore by the waves, eats the flesh, and sells the skins.

## ALL SORTS.

THE value of Peter's Pence and other offerings made to Pius IX. amounted to no less than $95,000,000 in all.

THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLARS' worth of eggs were imported into England in 1876, and they still cry for more.

AN oyster shell, weighing 5½ pounds, has been found in the Diablo mountains, Cal., 4,000 feet above sea level.

WHERE the division between the toes is not complete, and they are partially joined, they are called twin toes. They are reputed to be very lucky.

"THE biscuit," says a newspaper writer, "is the national gastric clog, the huge sporegerm of self-propagating and self-perpetuating dyspepsia."

THERE does not seem the least liklihood that the Paris Exhibition will be finished before July, at the earliest. France is more backward than most of its guests.

THE Assyrian inscriptions reveal the fact that under the Babylonian Kings it was common to cast men alive into a burning fiery furnace, and also into a den of lions.

A GIRL, working at the Georgia House, at Deshler, Ohio, ate fifty raw eggs in fifty minutes, a few days ago, for a wager of a calico dress and the payment of the eggs.

IN Agra and Oude, British India, the number of the starving is very great, officers reporting in the latter country that they find the water courses strewed with dead bodies.

THE *British Medical Journal* says that there has been a case of recovery from a genuine attack of hydrophobia at the Chalmsford infirmary. This is the first on record.

BERLIN has a population of 894,000 Protestants, for whom there are but thirty-four churches and ninety-five ministers—that is one shepherd to a flock of 8,463 sheep.

PROF. C. V. RILEY, the distinguished entomologist, has been appointed entomologist to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and will enter upon his new duties at once.

BETWEEN November, 1871, and the present date, a period of six and one-half years, no less than twenty-one savings banks in the city of New York have been declared insolvent.

THE Russo-Turkish war was declared on April 24, 1877, and peace was signed March 3, 1878, 313 days afterward. The cost per day is estimated by a Russian authority at about $1,750,000.

A CHINAMAN fell into a flume in Placerville, Cal., was swept with frightful velocity through a tunnel 800 feet long, and dropped forty feet into a canon, but he was not much hurt.

THERE has not been snow enough in the Northern Pacific country during the past year, if it should come all in one fall, to obstruct a train, or even a hand-car, for five minutes at any point on the road.

SINCE the suicide of Sultan Abdul-Assiz, in 1876, Turkey has had two Sultans, five Ministers, forty Cabinet Ministers, one constitution, one Parliament, one war, lost three-fourths of its provinces, and been forced into bankruptcy.

ATTEMPTS are about to be made, under the auspices of the British Government, to open up more ports along the seaboard of India, in the hope of obtaining improved facilities for the distribution of food in case of future famines.

COL. KINGSBURY of Chicago was killed at Sharpsburg. In 1871 his estate was appraised at $1,250,000. There was one heir, a boy. In seven years, lawyers and guardians have so managed the estate that the heir's boarding-school bill cannot be paid.

GOV. EMORY, of Utah, says that polygamy is on the decline among the Mormons, not through any change of sentiment, but because the wives have taken to extravagance in dress. More than one wife is now an expensive luxury in Salt Lake.

A GENTLEMAN just returned from Brazil reports dissatisfaction among the laborers who sailed from Philadelphia. The Italians, as soon as they arrived on the Mamora river, began a strike for wages. A demonstration was suppressed by the older laborers, and the refractory ones imprisoned.

A REPORT has been made to the British Parliament on the practicability of removing the Eddystone rocks without rebuilding the lighthouse thereon. To obtain the safe minimum depth of seven fathoms it would be necessary to remove over 100,000 yards, or in all 2,000,000 tons of rock, at a cost of not less than $2,500,000.

BY a late report prepared by the Commissioner of Agriculture from investigations and estimates made in January last, the total number of hogs in the United States during the past nine years is stated as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1878 | 33,262,500 | 1873 | 32,632,050 |
| 1877 | 28,077,100 | 1872 | 31,796,300 |
| 1876 | 25,726,800 | 1871 | 29,457,500 |
| 1875 | 28,062,200 | 1870 | 29,751,600 |
| 1874 | 30,860,900 | | |

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEEVES | $8 00 | @10 75 |
| HOGS | 3 75 | @ 4 00 |
| COTTON | 10¾ | @ 11 |
| FLOUR—Superfine | 4 20 | @ 5 00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago | 1 18 | @ 1 20 |
| CORN—Western Mixed | 55 | @ 55½ |
| OATS—Mixed | 34 | @ 36 |
| RYE—Western | 71 | @ 73 |
| PORK—New Mess | 9 40 | @ 9 50 |
| LARD | 7 | @ 7¼ |

CHICAGO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers | 5 20 | @ 5 50 |
| Choice Natives | 4 60 | @ 5 00 |
| Cows and Heifers | 3 00 | @ 3 75 |
| Butchers' Steers | 3 50 | @ 3 85 |
| Medium to Fair | 4 30 | @ 4 50 |
| HOGS—Live | 3 15 | @ 3 50 |
| FLOUR—Fancy White Winter | 6 00 | @ 6 50 |
| Good to Choice Spring Ex. | 5 00 | @ 5 40 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring | 1 10 | @ 1 11 |
| No. 3 Spring | 1 03 | @ 1 04 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 39 | @ 40 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 26 | @ 27 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 57 | @ 58 |
| BARLEY—No. 2 | 49 | @ 50 |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery | 18 | @ 20 |
| EGGS—Fresh | 8½ | @ 9 |
| PORK—Mess | 8 40 | @ 8 50 |
| LARD | 6¾ | @ 7 |

MILWAUKEE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHEAT—No. 1 | 1 12½ | @ 1 13¾ |
| No. 2 | 1 09 | @ 1 10 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 37 | @ 40 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 26 | @ 27 |
| RYE—No. 1 | 57 | @ 58 |
| BARLEY—No. 2 | 62 | @ 63 |

ST. LOUIS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall | 1 12 | @ 1 13 |
| CORN—Mixed | 38 | @ 39 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 26 | @ 27 |
| RYE | 59 | @ 60 |
| PORK—Mess | 9 00 | @ 9 10 |
| LARD | 6½ | @ 6¾ |
| HOGS | 3 20 | @ 4 30 |
| CATTLE | 2 75 | @ 5 25 |

CINCINNATI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHEAT—Red | 1 12 | @ 1 18 |
| CORN | 42 | @ 43 |
| OATS | 27 | @ 30 |
| RYE | 60 | @ 62 |
| PORK—Mess | 9 00 | @ 9 10 |
| LARD | 7 | @ 7½ |

TOLEDO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHEAT—No. 1 White | 1 21 | @ 1 23 |
| No. 2 Red | 1 18 | @ 1 19 |
| CORN | 41 | @ 42 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 27 | @ 28 |

DETROIT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FLOUR—Choice White | 5 50 | @ 6 00 |
| WHEAT—No. 1 White | 1 27 | @ 1 28 |
| No. 1 Amber | 1 25 | @ 1 26 |
| CORN—No. 1 | 43 | @ 45 |
| OATS—Mixed | 29 | @ 30 |
| BARLEY (per cental) | 1 00 | @ 1 35 |
| PORK—Mess | 9 50 | @ 9 75 |

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CATTLE—Best | 5 00 | @ 5 25 |
| Fair | 4 40 | @ 4 87 |
| Common | 4 00 | @ 4 30 |
| HOGS | 3 50 | @ 3 80 |
| SHEEP | 3 25 | @ 4 75 |


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