The Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

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

ANN ARBOR, - - MICHIGAN.

Entrance on Huron street, opposite the Gregory House.

ELIHU B. POND,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	6 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
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JOB PRINTING.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DONALD MACLEAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence, 71 Huron street, Ann Arbor. Office hours from 8 to 9 a. m. and from 1 to 3 p. m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. D. HARTLEY, M. D.,

AND

MRS. SOPHIA HARTLEY, M. D.,

GERMAN AND ENGLISH

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Office and residence, No. 18 Thompson, corner of Thompson and William streets, Ann Arbor, Mich. Mrs. Dr. Hartley will limit her practice to the treatment of diseases peculiar to Ladies and Children.

MISS MANTIE M. MILNER,

TEACHER OF THE PIANO.

Instruction given at the residence of the pupil if desired.

For terms inquire at residence, No. 48 South State street. 1614

EUGENE K. FRUEAUFF,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

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

NOAH W. CHEEVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office east side of Court House Square, Ann Arbor, Mich.

JOHN L. BURLEIGH,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 24 Bank Block, second floor,

ANN ARBOR, - - MICHIGAN.

HENRY R. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

And Dealer in Real Estate.

Office, No. 3 Opera House Block, ANN ARBOR.

EVERYBODY SAYS THAT

REVENAUGH

IS THE

Boss Photographer of Ann Arbor.

28 *East Huron Street, up-stairs.*

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.

DIRECTORS—Christian Mack, W. W. Wines, W. D Harriman, Daniel Hiscock, R. A. Beal, Wm. Deubel, and Willard B. Smith.

OFFICERS:

CHRISTIAN MACK, President. W. W. WINES, Vice President

CHAS. E. HISCOCK, Cashier.

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. 1546

UNNUMBERED GRAVES.

Yon hillside, with its shafts of gleaming white
  Bathed in the glory of the setting sun,
Holds many a grave where, hidden from our sight,
  Some loved one sleeps, life's toil and labor done.
But there are graves over whose slumbering mold
  No polished marble rears its stately head,
And where no fragrant flowers above unfold
  To waken pity for the quiet dead.

These are the graves deep down within our hearts,
  Where lie the hopes and dreams of early years,
Buried from sight, but signaled by such marks
  As only can be made by blood and tears—
Some early love that crowned us in our youth,
  And made life glorious for a short sweet hour—
Some cherished promise, robbed of strength and truth,
  Crushed in the morning of its new-born power.

Here is the spot where memory has engraved
  The form and face of one we called a friend,
One for whose welfare we would e'en have braved
  Censure and heartache to the bitter end.
But 'twas not wisely done, and so we draw
  Before the treachery of the smiling eyes
A heavy veil. The cold world, if it saw,
  Would proffer pity in a thousand lies.

So life goes on. We lay the forms away
  Of things we loved not wisely, but too well,
And in the lapse of years we learn to stay
  The fretful chanting of their funeral knell.
We learn to smile, before the smiling throng,
  Although the adder's fangs be deeply set;
And join, perhaps, our voices in the song,
  To soothe the pain we never can forget.

And thus we learn to envy the calm rest
  Of those who sleep beneath the silent sod.
Bound with life's galling chains, we know 'tis best
  To bend our heads and pass beneath the rod.
And when we see some mourners heavy clad
  In robes of black, haggard, with tear-dimmed eye,
We know their lives would be more bright and glad
  Could they but reason—it is life to die.

Mourn not the slumbering dead, but rather say,
  Blest are the sleepers. Years may come and go;
Heads that are brown and gold may turn to gray;
  But they are done with earth and tears and woe.
Somewhere, we know, beyond the world of stars,
  They will at last have found sweet Lethe's stream;
Some time we'll meet them at God's judgment bar,
  Where life is love, and love one long true dream.

PRUDENCE GRAY.

That's my name, for father said there wasn't a better barge on the river than the Prudence, and if I was called the same he was sure there would never be a better girl.

Poor father! He was always very fond of me, and my earliest remembrances are of sitting on the tiller and having a ride, when he stood there of an evening steering the barge, with the great cinnamon-red sail filled out by the wind, and the water foaming and bubbling by us as we ran up the river toward the big city, where the ships lay close together in dock and against the wharves, emptying their loads or waiting for others before going away across the sea.

I used to think our barge, which was a very small billy-boy, if you know what that is—if you don't, I must tell you that it's a barge built with rounded ends and low bulwarks, meant for carrying loads up rivers, but built also to be able to go out to sea a little while, running along the coast—I used to think our barge, I say, a very, very large ship, till I grew old enough to compare it with those that passed us going up or down the river, and then it used to seem to me that it would be wonderfully fine to go on board one of those great ships and go sailing away—far away—across the ocean, instead of just coasting along to Sheerness and up the Medway, as we used to go, year after year, loaded deep down in the water with pottery or hops, or even bricks.

I can't tell you how my child-life slipped away, living with mother and father on board that barge, in a little bit of a cabin with a tiny stove; all I know is that I was very happy, and that I never hardly went ashore, and when I did I was frightened and wanted to get back, and at last I seemed to have grown all at once into a great girl, and father and I were alone.

Yes, quite alone, for mother had left us very suddenly, and we had been ashore at Sheerness, father and I, and came back from the funeral and were sitting on the cabin hatch, before I could believe it was anything but a terrible dream, and that I should not wake and find that she was alive once more, as blithe and cheery as ever, ready to take the tiller or pull at a rope, the same as I did when father wanted any help.

Father was a changed man after that, and, as a couple of years slipped by, the work on the barge fell more and more into my hands, and I used to smile at myself as I saw how big and red and strong they had grown. For father grew quiet and dull day by day, and used so have a stone bottle filled whenever he went ashore, and then sit with it in the cabin all alone till I called him to come and help with the sail.

Not that I wanted much help, for ours was only a small barge, and once started, with a fair wind, I could manage her well enough; while, when we had to tack backward and forward across the river mouth, I could always lock the tiller by the rope that hung onto the belaying pin, and give it a hitch on this side or that side, till I had taken a pull at the sheet and brought the barge around on the other tack.

I must have passed half my life in those days leaning back against that tiller, with its end carved to look like a great acorn, and the name of the old barge, Prudence, cut deep in the side. There I'd stand looking out ahead as we glided along over the smooth sea, passing a buoy here and a light there, giving other barges and smacks a wide berth, and listening to the strange, squealing noise of the gulls as they wheeled, and hovered, and swept by me, so closely sometimes that I could almost have touched them with my hand.

Our barge was well known all about the mouth of the river and far up beyond the bridge; but, somehow, I don't know how it was, the men on the different boats we passed had always a kind hail or a wave of the hand for us, as we glided by, if we were too far off for the friendly shout to reach us.

Sometimes I'd run the barge pretty close to the great ships and steamers, inward and outward bound, so as to look at the ladies I saw on board; not that I cared to do so very often, because it seemed to make me sad, for the faces I looked on seemed to be so different to mine that I felt as if I was another kind of being, and it used to set me wondering and make me think; and at such times I've leaned against the tiller and dreamed and dreamed in a waking fashion of how I would like to read and write and work, as I had seen ladies sitting and reading and working, on the decks of the big ships, under the awning; and then I had to set my dreams aside and have a pull at the sheet or take a reef in the sail, because the wind freshened and my dreams all passed away.

I don't think poor father meant it unkindly, but he seemed to grow more and more broken and helpless every day; and this frightened me and made me work to keep the barge clean and shipshape, lest the owners should come on board and see things slovenly, and find fault with father and dismiss him, and that I knew would break his heart. So I worked on, and in a dull, heavy way father used to thank me; and the time glided on, till one day, as we were lying off Southend, with the sea glassy and not wind enough to fill the sails, I felt my cheeks begin to burn as I leaned back against the tiller, and would not turn my head, because I could hear a boat being sculled along towards us, and I knew it was coming from the great leeboard barge lying astern.

"He's coming to see father," I said to myself at last in a choking voice; and, as a hail came, I was obliged to turn, and there stood up in the little boat he was sculling with an oar over the stern John Grove, in his dark trousers, blue jersey and scarlet cap; and as I saw his sunburnt face and brown arms and hands, I felt my heart beating fast, and knew he was not coming to see father, but to see me.

We had hardly ever spoken, but I had known John Grove for years now, and we had nodded and waved hands to one another often as we had passed up and down the river.

"Heave us a rope, my lass," he said as he came close in; and I did it dreamily, and as soon as I had done so I began to pull it back, but it was too late; he had hitched it round the thwart of his boat, and was up and over the side before I could stir; and then he stood looking down upon me, while I felt *sometimes hot and sometimes cold*, as if I could not speak.

"Do you want to see father?" I said at last.

"No, my lass," he said quietly, "I want to see you."

"Me!" I faltered, with my face burning.

"Yes, you, my lass," he said; and his handsome brown face lit up, and he looked so manly as he laid his hand on my arm.

"Prudence, my gal," he said, "we're both young yet, for I'm not 26, but I thought it was time I spoke to you."

"Spoke to me?" I said, with my face burning still.

"Yes, my lass, spoke to you; for we've been courting now a matter of four years."

"Oh, John," I cried, bursting out laughing and feeling more at my ease, "why, we've hardly spoken to one another."

"That's nice," he said, drawing a long breath. "Over again."

"Over again? What?" I said.

"Call me John," he replied.

"Well then, John," I cried hastily.

"That's right, Prudence; but as I was going to say, not spoken to one another! Well, how could we, always taking our turn at the tiller as we were? But all the same, my lass, I've been always courting of you, night and day, these four years, and looking out and longing for the time when the Prudence would come in sight and I could give you a hail and get a wave of the hand back."

I could feel the color coming into my cheeks again as I heard him speak, and knew how anxiously I had looked out for his barge coming up or down the river, and then I began wondering what it all meant, and soon knew.

"Prudence, my lass," he said, "I've saved up £10, all my own, and our owner has just given me command of a new barge, with as pretty a cabin as you'd wish to see, and so, my lass, I thought I'd ask you if, so be as now we've been courting four years, you wouldn't come to me and be my wife."

"No," I said, "no," and shook my head. "I belong to father, and could never leave him—never."

"But you'll have to some day, Prudence," he said, looking dreadfully downhearted and miserable.

"No," I said, "I shall never leave him; he wants me more and more every day, and I must stay."

"Prudence," he said sharply, "you ain't playing with me, are you?"

"Playing with you?"

"Yes; I mean you ain't going to take up with anyone else, and go aboard any other barge—no, no," he cried. "I won't be so mean as to ask you that. But Prudence, dear, some day you may have to leave him, and when you do, will you please recollect as John Grove loves you better than aught else in the wide world, and is waiting for you to come?"

"Yes, John," I said simply.

"You mean it, Prudence?" he cried, in delight, as he caught my hand.

"Yes, John; I don't know anybody else, and there's no one as cares for me."

"Hundreds on the river," he said sharply.

"Then I don't care for them, John," I said simply; "and if you like me, and I ever do—leave—oh, dear! what am I saying?"

I sat down on a fender and covered my face with my coarse, red hands, and began to cry; but he took my hands down, and looked long and lovingly in my face, with his great, honest, brown eyes; and then he couldn't speak, but seemed to choke. At last he gasped out:

"Thanky, Prudence, thanky. I'm going away now to wait, for you'll come to me some day, I know."

I didn't answer him.

"For the time may come, my lass, when you'll be all alone in the world; and when it does come, there's the cabin of the Betsy Ann, clean painted up, and waiting for you, just as her master's awaiting, too."

He went quietly over the side and cast off the rope, and was gone before I knew it; and I sat there in the calm afternoon and evening, sometimes crying, sometimes feeling hopeful, and with a sense of joy at my heart, such as I never had felt before.

And so that evening deepened into night, with the barge a quarter of a mile astern of us, and no wind coming, only the tide to help us on our way.

It must have been about 10 o'clock at night, when I was forward seeing to the light hoisted up to keep anything from running into us, when I heard father come stumbling up from the cabin and make as if to come forward to me.

"Prue," he cried, "Prue!"

"Yes, father, coming," I said; and then I uttered a wild shriek, and rushed toward where the boat hung astern by her painter, hauled her up and climbed in, for no sooner had I answered than I heard a cry and a heavy splash, and I knew father had gone overboard.

I was into the boat in a moment, and had the scull over the stern, paddling away in the direction that the cry had come from; but, though I fancied in those horrible minutes that I saw a hand stretched out of the water, asking as it were for help, I paddled and sculled about till I was far from our barge, and then sank down, worn out, to utter a moan of horror, and sob, "Oh, father! father! what shall I do?"

"Is that you, Prudence?" said a voice.

"Yes, John, yes," I cried, looking out through the darkness, out of which a boat seemed to steal till it was alongside, when John stretched out his hand and took mine.

"Quick!" I gasped, "save him, John—father—gone overboard!"

"When you shrieked out, Prue?"

"Yes, yes," I wailed; "oh, save him! save him!"

"My poor lass," he said, "that's a good quarter of an hour ago, and the tide's running strong. I've been paddling about ever since, trying to find you, for I went up to the barge and you were gone."

"But, father," I wailed, "father—save him!"

"My poor little lass," he said, tenderly, "I'd jump into the water now if you bid me, but what can I do, you know, Prudence, what can I do?"

I did not answer, for I did know that he must have been swept far away before then; and I was beginning to feel that I was alone, quite alone in the world.

It was quite six months after that dreadful night that, one evening, John came ashore from his barge to the cottage, where I was staying with his mother, and had been ever since he had brought me there, without seeing him to speak to—only to wave my hand to him as he sailed by. That evening he came and looked wistfully at me and said but little, and at last his time was up, and he rose to go.

I walked down to his boat with him, and on the way he told me that he had got leave to alter the name of his barge, and it was called the Prudence, too; and then, without a word about the past, he was saying good-by, when I put my hands in his and said quietly:

"John, dear, I haven't forgot my promise."

"And you are alone now, Prudence, my lass," he cried, eagerly.

"No, John, no," I said softly, as the tears ran down my cheeks, "I never shall be while you live."

"Never, my lass, never," he cried. "And you'll be my little wife?"

"Yes, John, yes; I promised you."

"When I come back from this voyage?"

"Yes, John, when you will," I said, and with one long hand pressure we parted, and I went back to wait for another month, and then I was to be his happy little wife.

And there seemed no change, for I was once more on the river or out at sea, leaning upon the tiller and gazing straight before me, with the gulls wailing as they wheeled, and dipped, and skimmed, or settled upon the water; while the soft wind gently stirred the print hood that was lightly tied over my wind-ruffled hair. Only a bargeman's young wife living on the tide, but very happy; for John often points to the great ships that pass us, with their Captains in their gold-laced caps, and, as he does so, he whispers:

"Not with the best among them, Prue, not with the best; I wouldn't even change places with a King."

And if he is as happy as I, dear John is right.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Recreations of the Ancients.

Paulus Æmilius came into the Roman camp one day, just before the battle of Cannæ, with a last-summer's hat on his head. It was crushed and dented; it had been slept in many times too often; once it had been hit with a half a watermelon; the boys, on one occasion, had filled it half full of bricks and set it out on the sidewalk for the Roman citizens to kick (April 1, B. C. 218), and altogether it was not just the kind of a hat a Roman Consul might be expected to wear in a camp. To him his colleague, Varro:

"Æmilius, why is that hat of yours like your wife's new bonnet?"

Æmilius, who was probably thinking of the dreadful thrashing Hannibal was going to give him, sighed, and said he didn't know, unless it was "mashed" on her husband.

But Varro wouldn't listen to that, and Æmilus tried again:

"Because there is a good deal of illusion about it."

Terentius told him he couldn't stay in unless he could put up something better than that.

Æmilius suggested that the bonnet you had to tie on the hair, while the hat would lie on the tear itself.

But his colleague said this was no sample-room, and he hoped he would remember he was a Consul at Rome.

And then Æmilius said if it wasn't because they were both "worn out" he wouldn't guess any more.

"It is because," replied Terentius Varro, with great severity, "it is an used tile."

"Hey?" inquired his colleague, in great amazement.

"It is an used style—a new style," Varro replied.

Æmilius respondit non (didn't say anything) *sed maximus cumulus acceserit* (but thought within himself) *quum autem praestiterim tamdin* (that he didn't see why he should call) *ejus non fuit recusandum* (his hat a tile), *nisi* (unless) *hac præterunda non sunt* (because it had so often) *per hosce annos* (of late years) *ita se jam pro cive* (had a brick in it).—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Nature as a Plagiarist.

Two brothers in St. Louis resemble each other so exactly that it is with great difficulty that they tell themselves apart. How others are confused is illustrated by the following story.

It is a rule in the Circuit Court that but one attorney on each side shall examine witnesses. In a recent trial, in which Thomas and Thomas were engaged, this rule was violated by them in a very dexterous manner. Stepping to one side, as if for private consultation, they exchanged chairs, and no one could tell that it was not the same one who had before occupied the seat. In this way they relieved each other, while the lawyer on the other side had to stop from exhaustion.

"Mr. Thomas," said a Circuit Judge, a short time ago, "are you ready to argue that motion now?"

"What motion, your Honor?"

"The motion you spoke of yesterday."

"Your Honor, I was not in the courtroom yesterday."

"Your memory must be very short, sir. I saw you here."

"Not me, your Honor."

"I know it was you; and if you trifle with the court I shall have to fine you for contempt, sir."

"Your Honor, it was my motion," said the other Thomas entering the room. The Judge looked at the two Thomases in amazement, and, recovering his good humor, remarked that nature had committed a plagiarism in the case of one of them, he couldn't tell which.—*Rochester Democrat.*

THE aggregate bullion yield of the principal mines of California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah for the month of April was $4,161,400, of which $1,721,000 was gold, $2,350,000 silver and $90,400 lead.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

THE glacial and post-glacial fishes of Norway are found perfectly preserved in lumps of chalk occurring in clay deposits at a level of 300 feet above the sea.

TRUSTWORTHY scientific experiments have proved the fact that an acre of corn fodder, during the season of growth, absorbs from the ground and exhales through the leaves 786 tons of water.

PROF. LEIDY, of Philadelphia, has examined the subject of the alleged injurious effects of eating fish that have parasitic worms. He finds the worm harmless, except to the fishes. At the same time he admitted his own antipathy to the parasites, and said that he always took pains to scrape them off the roes of smoked herring that he ate.

A MAN in New Orleans has invented a process of manufacturing mirrors which, it is claimed, is destined to take the place of the quicksilver process. In only ten or fifteen minutes the substance used in place of quicksilver is made to adhere to the glass, and the cost of the substance is not more than one-tenth that of quicksilver. Anyone can convert an ordinary piece of glass into a mirror after acquainting himself with the process.

THE manager of the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Paris has directed the attention of African explorers to the zebra as a beast of burden, better suited to the climate than any of our domesticated animals, not even excepting the ass. Several zebras now under his charge have been successfully broken in, and M. de Semelle, who is about to cross Africa from the mouth of the Niger to the east coast, may possibly make use of this novel beast of burden.

Les Mondes submits the following as a puzzling phenomenon: At Vernon, about six years ago, lightning struck a plot of ground planted with cherry trees and gooseberry bushes, making a deep hole in the earth not more than ten centimetres in diameter. Afterward the trees died away in a circular area, which grows wider and wider, and is now not less than seven meters in diameter. A twofold question arises, first, why the morbific action is permanent, and second, why the sterility continues to spread.

FROM observations made on specimens still in existence, longevity of various trees has been estimated to be, in round numbers, as follows: Deciduous cypress, 6,000 years; baobab trees, 5,000; dragon tree, 5,000; yew, 3,000; cedar of Lebanon, 3,000; "great trees" of California, 3,000; chestnut, 3,000; olive, 2,500; oak, 1,600; orange, 1,500; Oriental plane, 1,200; cabbage palm, 700; lime, 600; ash, 400; cocoa-nut palm, 300; pear, 300; apple, 200; Brazil wine palm, 150; Scotch fir, 100; and the balm of Gilead about 50 years.

A COMMISSION has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to examine and report on the merits of a system which undertakes to determine in advance the probable yield of milk of cows by certain marks upon the animals. The marks are chiefly in respect to the disposition and mode of growth of the hair near the udder, and a prediction can be made with certainty, it is said, as to whether the future cow will be a large producer of milk if the observation is made on the young calf even shortly after birth.

REV. PERCIVAL J. BRINE, one of the senior fellows of Cambridge University, has issued a brochure, the object of which is to show that the earth, and in fact the entire universe, obeys the laws and possesses the functions of organic life, and in working out this bold hypothesis Mr. Brine describes the movements of the earth as of life to be four in number, viz.: Spiral rotation, circulation, expansion and contraction. He also calls in question the mathematical deductions founded upon the supposed absolute identity between the angles of incidence and reflexion, especially with their bearing upon the observations of the transit of Venus and the position and distance of the sun.

Kill the Fish You Catch.

Charles Hallock, the accomplished editor of *Forest and Stream*, has a very humane and thoughtful article on this subject. Not only because it is humane, but because it improves the quality and flavor of the fish, he urges upon all anglers the duty of killing all their fish as they catch them. Many anglers do this habitually; but all do not. We subjoin an extract from Mr. Hallock's article:

As boys, we were taught that fish had no feeling, and we believed that what might be cruelty to a dog was harmless pastime as respects fish. But autopsy and science have proved our belief an error, and we discover that contortions and gaspings are evidences of pain and distress, though we assume that their nervous system is comparatively of a low order. That fishes have intelligence and can be taught; that they have memory; that they have discrimination and discernment; that they possess the five senses, each to a great or small degree, that they are to a limited extent sentient and reasoning creatures—all these have become evident. If it is ordained to us that we are to derive sport from the prolonged apprehensions of the fish while hooked (not from his bodily pain, for the mere prick of the hook gives little, and often none at all,) then let us handle him mercifully after his torment begins, and it begins after he is withdrawn from his native element. If he is small, take him around the body and considerately rap the top of his head upon a stone or the thwart of the boat; if large, rap his head with a heavy stick; or, what is more genteel and to the point, pierce the cervical column at the base of the brain with a sharp knife. This produces paralysis and almost immediate death. It leaves the corpse in a shapely and seemly condition. Admiration of its unbattered beauty is added to the pleasure of capture, and your fish remains a proper subject for the market or the studio. Brother anglers! learn to be humane.

A Life Riddle Solved.

Once upon a time, the conversation having turned, in presence of Dr. Franklin, upon riches, and a young person in the company having expressed his surprise that they ever should be attended with such anxiety and solicitude, instancing one of his acquaintances, who, though in possession of unbounded wealth, yet was as busy and more anxious than the most assiduous clerk in his counting-house; the doctor took an apple from a fruit-basket and presented it to a little child, who could just totter about the room. The child could scarcely grasp it in its hand. He then gave it another, which occupied the other hand. Then choosing a third, remarkable in size and beauty, he presented that also. The child, after many ineffectual attempts to hold the three, dropped the last on the carpet, and burst into tears.

"See there," said the philosopher, "there is a little man with more riches than he can enjoy!"

THE BRAIN.

The Mind Not Dependent on It.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The views expressed at the Washington convention of the physicians of insane asylums indicate somewhat the course of scientific opinion as to the functions of the brain. To the poets and the popular conception, the human skull will long remain "the dome of thought, the palace of the mind." To the student of physiology, the seat of the mental processes had been gradually narrowing and receding till finally Dr. Clark, of Toronto, tells us that no satisfactory evidence proves that mentality is localized beyond a focal point of the nerves at the base of the brain. We can better appreciate how great is this change from former views if we compare with such a conception the notions on which phrenology was based, when the various attributes of mind were supposed to display themselves in the "bumps" of the skull, and, in consequence, to reside on or near the circumference of the organ within. If the new views are to be accepted, much more than phrenology must be sacrificed. Brain-power, the new doctrine teaches, is not dependent alone on the size of the skull's contents. Probably, also, considerations of shape will follow those of size; people with high foreheads will gain no reputation from their frontal expanses, and a head as low-crowned as that of a mound-builder will be credited with a full average supply of intellect.

It must be admitted that there are some facts hard to explain under the old doctrine. Dr. Brown-Sequard described a few years ago a large number of cases where people who had lost half or more of their brains succeeded in keeping quite as much sense as they had ever possessed. This was partially explained on the theory that either half of the brain may perform the functions of the whole. But other instances were related where the full mental capacity survived a partial loss of both hemispheres of the brain. However, there was the cerebellum, the little brain, to fall back upon. A great deal of faith has been pinned to the cerebellum by scientific folks who have lost faith in their brains. But now comes Dr. Walter Kemper, of Oshkosh, with the post-mortem examination of a patient who was interested in the news of the day, conversed intelligently on politics, religion and science, and was well versed in English literature, yet had suffered from a disease which wasted away one side of her cerebrum and the other side of her cerebellum, till neither was of one-fourth the natural size. Such instances seem more conclusive than the famous experiments upon pigeons, in which the birds not only survived the extirpation of their entire brains, but even regained, apparently, their normal senses and capacity after the lapse of a few weeks.

If it be conceded that the mental faculties reside in the focus of nerves at the base of the brain, there will be less difficulty in obtaining correct notions about the insect world. Few insects have any brains, yet many of them—as, for instance, Sir John Lubbock's ants—have sound, discriminating intellects. In fact, certain savage ants of South America hold tracts of land, and wage successful war against man when he attempts to plant a residence on their domain. Big brains, in that case, are powerless against no brains. What, then, it may be asked, is the use of the organ in question, if it does not serve as the seat of mind? Dr. Brown-Sequard's answer was that the brain, like the hand, does the work of the mind, as it is ordered; but is the instrument, not the motor. That view of the matter suggests at least one sensible precept: If our brains are mere tools, we should at all events keep them in good order.

A Lake of Fire.

Mrs. Brassey, an English woman who accompanied her husband in a recent yacht voyage round the world, thus describes the crater of the great Sandwich island volcano Kilauea: "We were standing on the extreme edge of a precipice, overhanging a lake of molten fire, 100 feet below us, and nearly a mile across. Dashing against the cliffs on the opposite side, with the noise like the roar of a stormy ocean, waves of blood-red, fiery, liquid lava hurled their billows upon an iron-bound headland, and then rushed up the face of the cliffs to toss their gory spray high in the air. The restless, heaving lake boiled and bubbled, never remaining the same for two minutes together. * * * There was an island on one side of the lake, which the fiery waves seemed to attack unceasingly with relentless fury, as if bent on hurling it from its base. On the other side was a large cavern, into which the burning mass rushed with a loud roar, breaking down in its impetuous, headlong career the gigantic stalactites that overhung the mouth of the cave, and flinging up the liquid material for the formation of new ones. It was all terribly grand, magnificently sublime; but no words could adequately describe such a scene."

Death of a Distinguished Journalist.

It is with inexpressible regret that the death is announced of John A. MacGahan, correspondent of the *Daily News* at Constantinople. The *News* publishes an appropriate eulogistic sketch of Mr. MacGahan's career as a newspaper correspondent in Europe and Central Asia for the New York *Herald*, describing his gallant work during the siege of Paris, his ride to Khiva, his campaign with Don Carlos in Spain, and his voyage on the yacht Pandora to the Arctic seas. He has acted as a *Daily News* correspondent throughout the recent campaign in Turkey, adding many successes to his former achievements. The *News* speaks in the highest terms of his great work in behalf of suffering humanity in describing to the world the Bulgarian atrocities, when he brought the whole circumstances of those awful scenes home to the English public mind, as probably few distant events have been. Mr. MacGahan was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1846, and began the study of law in Brussels in 1868. His mother and brother reside at Toledo, Ohio.—*London Cor. New York Herald.*

TIME—night: Luna and several stars studding the blue vault. Youth and maiden leaning over a gate and looking at the heavenly orbs. Maiden, filled with enthusiasm, points a taper finger toward the zenith and exclaims, "Oh, Henry, let us study botany!"

MITTS AND CLEAN FINGERS.

Daisy's Godmother Advises as to Her Toilet.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

After giving Daisy the most judicious advice as to sun-shades, she proceeds to mitts, saying: "Well, Daisy, if you will have the truth, you ought not to wear mitts until you know how to wash your hands and clean your finger nails. Don't flush and get angry. You are no worse than most girls and most women. I dislike mitts because I see them go out of fashion, and I always think of them as worn on big red paws, grasping a market basket, but I also like them because they disclose such a multitude of small sins against neatness. Pretty girls come here and play Mendelssohn and Chopin to me, and I am grateful, and wish that I dared to tell them how much prettier their hands should look if I had the care of them. The little ladies mean to be neat, but they think that they cannot make their dimpled finger-joints perfectly clean without roughening the skin, and so they make no effort to do so. Very likely they have a hang-nail or two, and seem to regard it as a dispensation of fate for which they are not accountable; and, as for their nails, I have not seen a pretty set on that keyboard. Somebody wrote a long story the other day about a nail doctor who, for a stated fee, keeps the hands of French ladies in order. We need a legion of nail doctors here."

"I'm sure," said Daisy, with a pout, "I wash my hands often enough."

"But you never wash them thoroughly," is the sharp retort. "Go and do it now."

Daisy obeys, and, after a great splashing and rubbing of soap and scrubbing of nail-brush, and a hasty polish with a towel, holds out ten pink digits for inspection.

"Washed!" says the fairy godmother with intense scorn. "Frightened with water, as my grandmother used to tell me! Now do as I bid you. First, soap your hands, brush your nails inside and out; now rub on Indian meal, and then rinse your hands. Think they are clean, do you? Oblige me by washing your left hand in the liquid in that bottle. You see that it is ten shades whiter than the right. What is it? Oxalic acid. Now rub a drop of glycerine on your hands, and then dry them. Pretty well; but, Daisy, what do you do to your nails?"

"I clean them with a sharp penknife," half sobs Daisy, looking ruefully at the contrast between her broad, irregularly-shaped nails and the fairy godmother's with her smoothly-rounded edges, polished pink surface, and pale crescent at the root. "And I can't help it," Daisy goes on, "if they are not pretty. They are just as they were made."

"That is quite true," said the god mother, "and much to your discredit. Suppose you left your hair just as it was made, and never braided or combed it; would that be meritorious? Never touch a penknife to your nails. Use a blunt point to clean them, and a file to trim them. Follow the line of the finger-tip in shaping them. There is a little instrument made of nickel, and combining point and file which you can buy at any apothecary's. Remember that the skin about the root of the nail should be carefully pressed back every day, and that the corners of the nail should not be filed too closely. It takes time to do all these things, but there are few toilet offices of more real importance. A well-kept hand will retain its beauty long after the hair is gray, the eyes dull, after the teeth have departed and the figure is only a memory of the past; but an ill-kept hand is a blemish that nothing can counterbalance. Moreover, Daisy, men notice it ten times more quickly than women, and nothing provokes more invidious remarks from them than soiled fingers and nails in mourning. You don't care for men? Of course not, Daisy, but I mention the fact. Now, as for mitts, you may have a pair of white silk ones to wear with your white suit, but no black ones. Wear gloves, Daisy, and keep your hands soft, and envy not the ladies in mitts—

If to their share some manly praise should fall,
Look at their nails and you'll forget it all.

International Money Congress.

Secretary Evarts, who was an original silver man, has been warmly congratulated upon the acceptance of the invitation to the International Money Conference by both France and Italy. The Secretary has been of the opinion for some time that France would accept, but was less certain about Italy. The news of the acceptance of each comes almost at the same hour. The Secretary says that this makes the holding of the congress a certainty. He says further that, although the English Cabinet is divided in opinion as to the propriety of accepting the invitation to the conference, he feels confident that it will eventually do so. He says, further, that although the European capital in which the congress will hold its session has not been selected, he doubts whether Berne will be chosen, reports in the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. He thinks that some of the larger capitals, Paris, for instance, will be chosen, and that the congress will have an important bearing on all international money questions.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Dangerous Paper Hangings.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "Poisonous wall paper is becoming so common, and it is so difficult to distinguish it from the harmless article, that it seems to be the part of prudence not to paper rooms. Dealers are not to blame for this state of things, but the manufacturers are, and they have no more right to spread arsenic on the walls of dwellings than milkmen have to place it in the milk they sell—the milkmen would never think of doing anything of the kind. Arsenic is well known to be a cumulative poison, and men can no more breathe it with safety than they can swallow it with safety, and it is inhaled by every one who makes use of rooms papered with arsenic-laden paper. Health is first destroyed, and then life is lost, by inhaling the air of rooms that are poisoned in the papering. Women and children, as being the more domestic, are the greater sufferers, and nursing mothers and their babes are peculiarly open to the workings of the reeking poison that comes from beautiful walls."

ONE of the plagues of Egypt has visited several districts in County Derry, Ireland. A fly, hitherto unknown, but almost the size of a house-fly, has appeared in such vast numbers as to fill the air like a mist. They molest the animal kingdom alone, swarming about horses, cattle and men, and inflicting a venomous sting which produces inflammation, sometimes closing the eyes of horses and driving cattle wildly home from the field.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

IN breaking a colt, never lie to him. That is, make no false motions or wrong words, or you will confuse him.

THE man who pays no interest is always in clover. It is interest which eats the profits up, and few farms are profitable enough to stand heavy mortgages.

WHEN muslin is only 8 cents per yard no one is excusable in letting his patient and faithful horses be annoyed and eaten by flies. Covers give comfort to the horse and patience to the driver.

MR. SHELBY REED thinks there is something in a name. He remarks that "it would add to our enjoyment, when riding about the country, if farmers would practice painting their names on their front gate, or in some conspicuous place."

HELLEBORE is a well-known specific for the currant worm, and one good time and way to apply it is when the leaves are dry, sifting it on through the fine nose of a watering-pot, into which a broom handle is thrust, making such thorough work that the bush is enveloped in a cloud of dust.

IT is not worth while to set hens after the first week in June, ordinarily. With the Asiatics it is not profitable, since they feather slowly at any season, and chickens hatched out later than the last of June are caught without their new plumage in September and October. This retards their growth and development; the pullets are useless as winter layers, and they will rarely mature to so good advantage as the chicks got out of the shells prior to June, either in size, hardihood, or physical condition generally.—*Poultry World.*

MY method of milking a young heifer which is rather restive is this: I have a man card her on the off-side when I begin milking; ninety-nine times in 100 she will stand quiet, and give down milk freely. I never raised a kicking heifer. I bought one once that kicked; I used to make her stand with the off-hind-foot in advance of the other—with this she could not kick in this position—then I put my knees forward of the other, and my left arm also forward and close to the leg, which she cannot raise very well against these barriers. Patience, perseverance and kind treatment will generally succeed in producing a quiet cow.—*Thos. Whitaker, Hillsdale Farm, Mass.*

A NEIGHBOR had a fine flock of young ducks, some thirty in number. For some cause unknown to him, they died off rapidly until but twelve remained. In distress he asked my opinion of the cause of his loss. My first question was in regard to their food, and when I learned that meal—corn meal—had been fed, I assured him he could attribute his loss to that. Young ducks should have curd; not a particle of meal until six or eight weeks old. Mr. Berry has since substituted curd, and the ducklings are healthy and growing finely. Chickens, too, are very fond of sour milk. I always keep a supply where they can have free access to it at all times.—*Cor. Moore's Rural.*

NOTHING adds so much to the beauty of a farm as neat, tidy surroundings. Farmers are too much occupied about the plowing, planting, etc., to give much time to light work in spring, yet it would require but very little extra effort to spare a few hours about the house and barn; but it would add so very much more to its attractions, and make it far more valuable in the eyes of others, particularly those who are in search of a farm to purchase as a home. Add to this the repairing of broken hinges and gates and all kinds of machinery, and one has relieved himself of great discomfort and has been rearing a refined influence, both in his own family and that of his neighbors, and also prolonged the life of his family by the removal of that which creates disease and death. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

A CORRESPONDENT objects to Hungarian grass as feed for horses, on the ground "that the seeds are small and hard, very difficult of digestion, and liable to cause inflammation, producing all the symptoms of founder; the grass also is a diuretic, acting strongly on the kidneys and causing weakness of the loins." This is the first time we ever heard charges so serious made against Hungarian grass, and we have known of its being used for a feed for years. The best time to secure the crop is when it is in blossom, and before the seeds have formed. The beards at this time have not reached that degree of stiffness which the writer thinks causes injury to the stomach of the horse, while the embryotic seeds are perfectly harmless. One large farmer in the State has, to our personal knowledge, been using it for feed for his horses, at one time keeping eight on it without injury; but then he always aims to cut at the right time.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

About the House.

TO PREVENT METALS FROM RUSTING.—Melt together three pints of lard and one pint of resin, and apply a very thin coating with a brush. It will preserve stoves and grates from rusting through the summer.—*New England Farmer.*

PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.—To make a paste for cleansing metals take one part of oxalic acid and six of rottenstone and mix with equal parts of train oil and spirits of turpentine to a paste. The oxalic acid is poisonous.—*Exchange.*

TO PRESERVE THE AROMA OF COFFEE.—By mixing 25 per cent. of well-dried bread crumbs with coffee, when grinding, a German chemist claims that the delicate aroma of the fresh ground coffee will be retained for an indefinite period, which otherwise soon escapes.

WASHING GLASSWARE.—It is a mistake to wash glass tumblers, goblets, and the like in hot water; if cold be used a brighter and clearer appearance is left when the glass is wiped dry. If the glass is particularly soiled, a pinch of soda in the water will cleanse it easily.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

REMOVING A GLASS STOPPER.—Let alone all violent measures, as hot water, fire or steam, and put a drop or two of glycerine in the crevice around the stopper. Set it aside, and forget all about for an hour or two. When you do give it a little twist; you will be surprised to see how kindly it yields to mild persuasion, like a balky horse.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PAPERING A WHITEWASHED WALL.—First scrape off any of the lime which may be loose or inclined to fall; then sweep or rub off the dust; then with a whitewash brush give the wall a coat of glue-water—about one-half pound of glue to three gallons of water—this the paper-hangers call sizing. After this dries put on the paper; the glue sticks to the lime, and the paper sticks to the glue.—*Western Rural.*

IMPROVED STOVE-POLISH.—The housewife who finds it necessary to keep a stove up in the sitting-room during the summer—and, if there is no grate or fire-place, there should be a stove kept up for cool nights and mornings and damp days—will find that a table-spoonful of molasses added to the blacking will cause it to adhere better and retain the polish longer.—*Economist.*

HOW TO CUT A GLASS BOTTLE.—Saturate a piece of common twine in spirits of turpentine, and pass it once or twice around the bottle where you wish to cut it; then light the twine, and hold the part of the bottle which you wish to keep in your hand. Turn the bottle so the fire will burn on all parts of the twine at once, and when it cools, if it does not drop off, give it a gentle tap.—*Science at Home.*

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We have appointed Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, at noon, as the time, and the Opera House, Lansing, as the place for holding a Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, for the election of a State Democratic Committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

Each county will be entitled to four delegates for each Representative to which, under the last apportionment, it is entitled in the lower branch of the State Legislature, but each organized county will be entitled to at least two delegates. No county, except those of the Upper Peninsula, will be entitled to be represented by delegates not residents of such county.

DON M. DICKINSON, Chairman.

William B. Moran,	Marshall L. Howell,
Thomas D. Hawley,	E. O. Briggs,
Jerome Eddy,	Elihu B. Pond,
George P. Sandford,	George S. Cooper,
W. T. B. Schermerhorn,	M. L. Gage, Jr.,
James Blair,	A. M. Clark,
E. W. Hollingsworth,	R. F. Sprague,
Frank Crandall,	A. P. Swineford,
Peter A. Yoss,	E. B. Dodge,

Democratic State Central Committee.

Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic County Convention will be held at Hangsterfer's Hall, in the City of Ann Arbor, on TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect twelve delegates to a State Convention to be held at Lansing on the 10th day of July. Also to elect a new County Committee and transact such other business as may come before it.

Every township and ward should be fully represented.

Each township and ward will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Ann Arbor City—		Pittsfield,	3
1st Ward,	3	Salem	4
2d "	3	Saline,	6
3d "	3	Scio,	6
4th "	3	Sharon,	3
5th "	2	Superior,	4
6th "	2	Sylvan,	5
Ann Arbor Town,	3	Webster,	3
Augusta,	4	York	5
Bridgewater,	4	Ypsilanti Town	4
Dexter,	3	Ypsilanti City—	
Freedom,	4	1st Ward,	2
Lima,	3	2d "	2
Lodi,	4	3d "	3
Lyndon,	3	4th "	2
Manchester,	6	5th "	4
Northfield,	4		

By order of the Democratic County Committee.

CHAS. H. RICHMOND, Chairman.

E. B. Pond, Secretary.

Dated, Ann Arbor, June 12, 1878.

THE Pontiac *Commercial* announces, by authority, that under no conditions will Hon. A. C. Baldwin be a candidate for Governor.

THE Republicans in their State Convention held at Detroit last week cordially indorsed the administration of Gov. Croswell as "prudent, wise, honest, and economical," but not a single word of commendation did they bestow upon President Hayes.

THAT bribery charge against Senator Grover, of Oregon, has been disposed of to the dissatisfaction of his Republican accusers. In the Senate, on Saturday last, Mr. Wadleigh, Republican, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported that "the evidence dence did not sustain any such charges."

THE "politicians" in the Republican State Convention sat down on Hon C. G. Luce, of Branch County, whose friends thought him just the man to be State Treasurer. Cause: Cyrus was reported unfaithful in the campaign of 1874. The friends of Bagley and McCreery have n't forgotten the scare the grangers gave them that year.

THE "bloody shirt" is the banner under which Zack Chandler is to lead the Republican hosts to battle, and flaunting itin the face of the Republican Greenbacker he expects to bring him back to the fold and gather in his vote as usual for the Republican ticket. We shall see which is the most potent—the greenback or the revived cry of "rebel."

THE President has nominated Reuben E. Fenton, of New York; William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio; and Francis A. Walker, of Connecticut as United States Commissioners at the proposed International Monetary Conference. One silver man—Groesbeck, one single or gold standard man—Walker, and Fenton, whose position or opinion is doubtful or changeable, as on most all other subjects.

THE *Post and Tribune* of Monday gave a *fac simile* of a mortgage recently taken by that model financier and greenbacker, that friend of the laborer, Moses W. Field, the same Moses who denounced in the Grand Rapids convention the money-lender who is not satisfied with two and a half per cent., which he claimed to be the average annual accretion of labor. This mortgage was given for the sum of $100, draws interest at TEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, becomes due on the first failure to pay interest at the very date due, and provides for an attorney's fee of $100. The "bloated bondholder" whom Moses holds up to scorn gets from 4 to 7.3 per cent. And this is the demagogue to whom the greenbackers, the grangers, and the laboring men look for financial wisdom, as both prophet and leader.

RANDOM NOTES.

—In the July *Atlantic* Thomas W. Higginson, who ought to be considered good authority in all anti-Democratic circles, says: "The first essential to social progress at the South is that each State should possess local self-government. The States have been readmitted as States, and can no more be treated as territories than you can place a bird in the egg. They must now work out their own salvation, just as much as Connecticut or New Jersey. If any abuses exist, the remedy is not to be found in federal interference, except in cases of actual insurrection, but in the voting power of the blacks, so far as they have strength or skill to arrest it; and where that fails in their power of locomotion," and much more in the same sensible strain.

—Prof. Adams has sent us his paper on "Higher Education and the State: the Lesson of Colonial Days," reprinted from the *New Englander* for May. The writer clearly shows that the fathers not only did not hold to the idea, now being both insideously and vigorously propagated, that the State must confine its instruction to the primary schools or branches, but that the earlier colleges and institutions for higher education were really the offspring of the State, or when founded by private enterprise, drew their main sustenance from State aid, or in the writer's own words, "The Colonial fathers, through the agency of the State, made a magnificent beginning in the work of higher education, and even achieved magnificent results."

—Fitz, one of the well known employes on the University grounds, while engaged in mowing a few days ago, philosophized in this wise, for the benefit of some seniors who were looking on: People will come to Commencement and will see the grass well cut and will think it looks so all the year; and so they will see the boys acting like gentlemen and will say "what nice boys they are," but we who have been here all the year, we know how it is with both the grass and the boys.

—An elaborate guide book and map has been published by the Detroit *Evening News*, in the interest of its excursion down the St. Lawrence, to the White Mountains and the sea-shore, to start July 8. It contains maps, illustrations and descriptions of all the places of interest, in the order that they are visited. It has about forty pages of carefully edited matter, and will be found to be interesting reading to any who are thinking of spending their summer away from home, and will be sent free to any applicant by addressing, with stamp, the manager of the excursion, Mr. W. H. Brearley, 65 Shelby street, Detroit, Mich.

—This detached paragraph from the Adrian *Press* has reference, we presume, to the recent National-Greenback Congressional Convention in that city: "John J. Robison's name was suggested by some National, but he was awed into silence by the remark that John J. was a d—d old Democrat, and no good National at all." The new party don't propose to recognize any divided allegiance. One must adopt all its heresies or be "counted out."

—The Detroit *Free Press* now comes to its readers pasted and cut, doing away with the objection to the eight page form. We dropped into the *Free Press* office on Monday, were politely shown through the several departments, and saw the Bullock press run. A wonderful piece of machinery.

That Sam Cary wind storm is to devastate this county as follows: At Ypsilanti, June 25; Ann Arbor, June 24; at Dexter, June 26; and at Manchester, June 27.

—By request of several Democrats we give place to the communication in another column headed "Notoriety vs. Reailty."

WE HEAR it occasionally remarked, "Money is too good,—it takes too much produce to buy a dollar of it." This opinion is founded on the observation or experience of the few years of the war and preceding the panic—caused by over production and speculation and not contraction—when money was so poor, because of inflation, that prices of manufactured fabrics, grains, etc, were run up to abnormal prices. We have before us a table of the average prices of commodities in the New York market in the month of January of each year from 1825 to 1877 inclusive. Let us compare the prices of the prosperous times before the war—before greenbacks were invented—with those of the last few years as a means of discovering whether or no the returning to "good money" is robbing the producer or not:

Article.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Beef, mess, bbl.	$9 08	$11 47	$9 00	$6 00	$5 50	$12 00	$22 00	$21 00	$23 00	$20 00
Butter, lb.	15⅛	22¼	16	14	15	22	27	29	26	28
Cheese, lb.	6¼	9½	11	10	7	12	14¾	15¾	13¾	14½
Corn, bus.	61	1 01	91½	73	67	75	84	97	77	59
Flour, bbl.	5 55	8 76	4 30	5 35	5 50	6 05	6 00	4 50	4 35	5 50
Hams, lb.	8	8¾	9¼	8	6	8	10	11	12½	10⅜
Lard, lb.	6¼	10½	10½	10½	8½	10	12	13⅝	12⅞	11¼
Oats, bus.	43½	55½	46½	38	40½	70½	77	65	59	55
Pork, mess, bbl.	11 81	12 62	16 18	16 12	12 25	14 43	16 50	20 50	20 75	17 50
Wheat, bus.	1 25	2 57	1 45	1 44	1 38	1 53	1 65	1 25	1 30	1 47
Wool, lb.	31	25½	39	37	47	63¼	55	56	49	48
Coal, an., ton.	5 75	7 25	5 50	5 75	4 75	8 50	6 00	5 25	5 50	3 00
Coffee, Brazil, lb.	11½	9	15	28½	19½	31½	19	10	18	20
Iron, Scotch pig, ton.	23 50	28 75	24 50	20 50	22 00	33 00	42 00	38 00	32 00	27 50
Molasses, gal.	26½	25½	53½	34½	53¼	53	77	65	59	55
Rice, cwt.	3 18½	4 52½	4 20	4 00	7 00	8 75	8 25	7 62	7 00	6 00
Salt, Liv., sack.	1 36½	1 03½	89½	73	1 10½	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 10	1 10
Sugar, raw.	4½	4½	7½	5½	8½	9	7¾	8	8	9½

From 1864 to 1873, inclusive, wheat was $1 82½, $1 85, $1 87½, $3 00, $2 45, $1 70, $1 30, $1 42, $1 50 and $1 67. Other produce ran correspondingly high; also manufactured fabrics and everything the farmer had to purchase.

Prices of wheat, pork, corn, oats, etc., ran highest from 1864 to 1868, reaching their maximum in 1867. Another table will give the thoughtful student of financial and commercial history means of judging whether or no the inflation in prices during those years was attributable wholly or to any great extent to the volume of paper currency. The first column is the year; the second the aggregate circulation of greenbacks, national bank notes, and other paper money; the third the population, and the fourth the paper circulation per capita:

Year.	Paper Money.	Population.	Per cap'a
1864	$502,072,000	34,046,000	$14 74
1865	628,692,000	34,748,000	18 09
1866	708,031,000	35,469,000	19 95
1867	693,090,000	36,211,000	19 14
1868	678,745,000	36,973,000	18 36
1869	676,508,000	37,756,000	17 92
1870	683,878,000	*38,558,371	17 73
1871	721,582,000	39,555,000	18 24
1872	731,355,000	40,604,000	18 01
1873	740,799,000	41,704,000	17 75
1874	777,538,000	42,856,000	18 14
1875	769,840,119	44,060,000	17 47
1876	717,241,912	45,316,000	15 82
1876	689,618,578	46,624,000	14 79

*Enumerated; for all other years the population is estimated.

NOTE—For the tables from which we have extracted see *An American Almanac*, edited by A. R. Spofford, pages 278 and 326.

The greatest inflation was in 1874—the year succeeding the collapse—and with the coin now flowing out of the bank vaults and private coffers the present aggregate circulation, coin and paper, cannot fall much, if any, below that of 1874. These figures show that the stagnation in business, the fall in prices, or the hard times, cannot be charged to "too little" or "too good" money. To-day we are paying for the over-production, the over-consumption or destruction, the speculation and corruption which a long war engendered. We are down to hard pan, and a little patience, rather than inflation and a renewal of speculation, is what is necessary to bring better times.

THE full ticket nominated at the Republican State Convention on the 13th inst. is as follows:

Governor, Charles M. Croswell.
Lieutenant-Governor, Alonzo Sessions.
Secretary of State, William Jenney, jr.
Treasurer, Benjamin D. Pritchard.
Auditor-General, W. Irving Latimer.
Commissioner of Land Office, James M. Neasmith.
Attorney-General, Otto Kirchner.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry S. Tarbell.
Member of the State Board of Education George G. Edwards.

Creswell, Sessions, Kirchner, and Tarbell, are present incumbents of the offices named.

—Since 1847, when the death penalty was superseded by solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison, 84 life convicts have been received in that institution. Of that number 24 still remain in prison. There are now in prison 24 convicted of murder in the second degree, 33 for assault with intent to kill, 14 for manslaughter, 1 for attempt to murder by poison, 1 for shooting with intent to murder. Above 13 per cent. of the total number in prison at the close of the year were for intent to take human life The oldest convict is now near the close of 29 years of prison life. He was 31 years old when received.

—Mrs. Reichmire, of Grand Rapids recently eloped with one George Michael, leaving a husband and one child. The husband is reported reconciled.

BONDS, GREENBACKS, AND TAXES.

EDITOR OF THE ARGUS:

In the declaration of principles or platform adopted by the National-Greenback party appears as one of its principal planks a demand for the immediate "repeal of the national banking law," the retirning of the national bank currency, and "the issue of all paper money by the general government." It is claimed that the National party is composed largely of farmers,—and that it is especially for their interest as taxpayers that legal tender money or treasury notes supply the place of national bank notes, and that the banks be closed by repealing the act of Congress under which they are organized Allow me a brief space in your paper to state a few facts for the candid consideration of all who believe that they or the country will be greatly relieved from taxation by the compliance of Congress with this imperious demand of the National-Greenback party.

It must be remembered that previous to the passage by Congress of the national bank act, there was in circulation of United States treasury notes, known as greenbacks or legal tender currency, about $300,000,000. The law authorizing the issue of the first $150,000,000 made them fundable into 5-20 6 per cent. coin bonds, non-taxable by State or municipal authority. The act further provided that *coin* received for dues to the government should be applied to the payment of *interest in coin* on the notes, and to the purchase and payment of one per cent. of *the entire debt of the United States*, to be made each fiscal year after 1862. Remember, also, that in the very act authorizing the issue of *these promises to pay*, provision was made not only for funding them, but for their gradual payment in case not funded.

Their issue, to be used as money, had no constitutional sanction, and all the distinguished advocates of the measures in either branch of Congress, who engaged in the discussion of the act, dedeclared in most explicit language that it was regarded as a temporary expedient, fraught with danger as a precedent, and justified only by overwhelming necessity. Secretary Chase, in his annual report for 1861, alluded to but did not recommend the adoption of the policy of issuing legal tender notes, and subsequently gave his opinion in their favor, but only upon conditions looking to a return "to gold and silver as the only permanent basis, standard, and measure of value recognized in the Constitution."

In the decision of the United States Supreme Court will be found this language:

"It under the circumstances of the war and the means required to maintain the army, and navy it were certain that nothing else would have supplied the absolute necessities of the treasury; that nothing else would have enabled the government to maintain the army and navy; nothing else would have saved the government and the constitution from destruction while the legal tender act would * * * * * it cannot be said that Congress transcended its powers in the enacting of this law."

In the case entitled Bank vs Supervisors, 7 Wallace (this was upon the question of taxing legal tenders), the Supreme Court said:

"It is clear that these notes are obligations of the United States. Their name imports obligation, and every one of them bears on its face a promise to pay a certain sum. The dollar note is a promise to pay a dollar, and the dollar intended is the coin dollar of the United States: a certain weight and fineness of gold or silver. * * * * * These notes are obligations. They bind the national faith. They are, therefore, strictly securities."

And in the legal tender decision, 12 Wallace, 553, the following language is used:

"The legal tender acts do not attempt to make paper a standard of value. We do not rest their validity on the assertion that their emission is coinage, or any regulation of the value of money. Nor do we assert that Congress may make *anything which has no value money*."

I refer to the foregoing recorded opinions of eminent statesmen and jurists upon the character and quality of the paper circulation which the National-Greenback party demands shall be the money of the nation, and that, too, to an unlimited amount, and also be substituted for the national bank currency now in circulation.

The act of Congress, March 3, 1863, exempts all the bonds, treasury notes, and United States notes (legal tenders), from State or municipal taxation. The national currency act, passed by Congress February 25, 1863, is the adoption substantially of the provisions of the general banking law of the States of New York and Michigan, adapting those provisions, by alterations and and changes, to apply to the general government The purpose of the act was in part to provide a currency for the whole country and in part to create a market for the government loans. The law at first restricted the number of banks and the amount of circulation that should be issued by them. It has been amended, and banking under it is now practically free to all.

A national bank obtains circulating notes by depositing bonds of the United States (which are not taxable either in the bank or in the hands of the people) with the treasurer of the United States, as security, and receives 90 per cent. of the amount in notes for circulation, *which are taxable by State and municipal authority*, are also a legal tender for all debts due to the banks and in payment of all debts taxes, and revenues (except duties on imports) to the government; are paid out by the government for all expenses and debts except principal and interest on the public debt, and in fact are in all respects such a legal tender as is the coveted greenback, except as to debts between individuals. Thus, through the medium of the national banks, the non-taxable bonds of the United States to the amount of over 300,000,000 are taken from the coffers of the "*bloated bondholder*" and pledged as security for the redemption of $300,000,000 of currency for the people, which is taxable wherever held for state, county, town, municipal, and school purposes,—possessing at the same time all the attributes of the greenback currency, except the single one of not being a legal tender for debts between man and man.

The bonds, it will be remembered, while in the hands of individuals or in the bank are not taxable, but bank shares issued to the stockholders, and representing the bonds are taxable in the place where the bank is located, by the same authority and for the same local purposes as other personal property. In some localities the banks pay four-fifths of the personal tax. In New York City the banks paid nearly one-fourrth of the personal tax of the State, and about 40 per cent. of the personal tax of the city. Again the national banks pay taxes to the general government on the amount of their capital not invested in U. S. bonds, on their circulation, and on the average of their deposits ("debts they owe").

The total amount of taxes paid by the banks on the foregoing items in 1877 was $10,828,656.12. The taxes paid by the national banks to the government in 1871 amounted to over $10,000,000, and the State taxes about $8,000,000: making a total of over $18,000,000. In addition to the taxes paid to the general government by the national banks, the government receives all the benefit from the loss or destruction of their circulating notes. Even the 15 to 25 per cent. of their deposits required by law to be kept on hand without profit to the banks, as a permanent reserve fund for the security of the bill-bolders and depositors, is subject to a tax.

The national banks are not a monopoly, neither is their stock largely held by the rich men of the country. It is widely distributed and among people of moderate means. The only special privilege they possess is that of issuing circulation, and that is in no sense a restricted privilege, but is open to all who see fit to engage in the business of banking.

In view of the foregoing facts where do we find the ground for the charge so loud and often made by men in public and private that the national banks are "a great monopoly, a swindle and fraud on the community, and should be wiped out." Will the repeal of the national banking law and the issue of $300,000,000 of a non-taxabie and irredeemable greenback currency in place of $300,000,000 of taxable national bank notes relieve the clamoring taxpayer? Is it for the interest of any class, rich or poor, high or low, that the demand of the National-Greenbackers should be complied with? Do we taxpayers favor the loss of over $300,000,000 of personal property now taxable, and the conseqent necessary traster of the taxes now paid on the national bank circulation to personal property or real estate?

I do not intend this communication as an argument in favor of the national bank system as now adjusted. Neither do I intend to discuss the important question of finance, or what should be the established currency of the country, the representative of the true measure of value, or by what authority issued, governed, and regulated. I leave those questions for another occasion. R.

—The last piece of iron constructing the frame work of the dome of the new Capitol was raised and bolted in place at noon, June 15. A small evergreen tree was fastened to the top of the mast, and the Stars and Stripes were run up amidst cheering. The flag waves at an altitude of 265 feet.

—Mr. Samuel Foster an old resident of Springfield, Oakland county, fell dead in the street at Pontiac on the 12th from heart disease. He was a well to do farmer and leaves a wife and six grown-up-children.

—Competent engineers say that the St. Joseph river at Niles has 12,000 horse power, and a company of Eastern capitalists propose to utilize it on a grand scale for manufacturing purposes.

—Ten persons have been arrested at Ransom, charged with disturbing a camp meeting.

HERE WE ARE NOW

—AND—

COME TO STAY!

Little Mack,

THE KING CLOTHER!

Is ready to show the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity

THE LARGEST

—AND—

MOST COMPLETE

Assortment of

MEN'S, YOUTH'S

AND CHILDREN'S

Clothing!

ever offered in this market. See his PRICES:

Men's blue Melton Suits,	$8.00
Men's all-wool Middlesex flannel suits, warranted fast colors,	$10.00
Men's suits, best quality blue yacht Cloth,	$12.00
Men's suits, fine English worsted,	$13.00
Men's all-wool Scotch,	$8.00
Excellent suits for working men's every day wear,	$3.75
Good pants at 75 cents to $1.00.	
All wool cassimere pants at	$2.50
White Marseilles vests at	$1.00
Children's suits, good, at	$1.50
All wool cassimere suits,	$10.00
The finest line in light colored suits, best make,	$15.00
Merchant tailors in Detroit ask $30 for same make of goods.	
Best fitting white shirts for gents' wear, make and goods A-1, for 75 cents to $1.	
Socks, 50 cents a dozen.	
Men's hats, 8 cents.	

We can and will sell goods in our line at prices

Greatly Under

that of

Any House in Michigan

We depend upon securing and holding patrons by furnishing the

Greatest Inducements

—TO—

ALL THE PEOPLE.

Goods Sold

FOR WHAT THEY ARE.

LITTLE MACK,

THE KING CLOTHIER

No. 9 SOUTH MAIN SRTEET.

SONDHEIM'S OLD STAND.

Estate of Thomas Van Gieson.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the thirty-first 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 Thomas Van Gieson, deceased.

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

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy).

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1692td

REDUCTION SALE!

TO REDUCE STOCK BEFORE MOVING!

JOE T. JACOBS,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER.

Marble Works!

—OF—

ANTON EISELE,

Corner Detroit & Catharine Sts.

—DEALERS IN—

Monuments & Gravestones

Manufactured of Foreign and American GRANITE and MARBLE.

CUT

BUILDING AND ARTIFICIAL STONE

Manufactured on short notice. Prices low and work warranted to give satisfaction. 1689y1

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, - - $3,000,000.

Assets Jan 1, 1876,

$6,792,649.98.

Losses Paid in 55 Years,

$44,760,391.71.

Surplus over all Liabilities, including Re-Insurance Reserve,

$4,735,092.86.

Net Surplus over Liabilities, including Re-Insurance and Capital Stock,

$1,735,092.86.

C. MACK, Agent, Ann Arbor.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S

BAKERY, GROCERY

—AND—

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

We keep constantly on hand,

BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, ETC.,

FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

We shall also keep a supply of

DELHI FLOUR,

J. M. SWIFT & CO'S BEST WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, 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, 1878. 1564

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.

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

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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

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

ANOTHER REDUCTION!

Owing to the lateness of the season we offer our entire stock at reduced prices:

Black Gros-Grain Silks, superior quality, at 62½, 75, 90c, and $1.00. Black Gros-Grain Silks, superior quality, satin finish, at $1.25 and $1.50. Black Gros-Grain Silk, cashmere finish, very rich, $1.75, $1.90, and $2.00. We call special attention to our $1.75 and $1.90 Silks. We know whereof we speak when we say that they are positively cheaper than any $2.00 or $2.25 Silks found elsewhere. Our Colored Silks, in every desirable shade, are great bargains. We simply desire an inspection of our Silks, knowing that our prices and large assortment must create a sensation in our city. Full line of

MOURNING DRESS GOODS!

Henrietta and Tamise Cloths very cheap. Black Cashmeres at 45, 50, 60, and 75 cents. Pure Black Mohairs at 15, 20, 25, 35, and 50 cents. Jamestown Alpacas, warranted to wash and not cockle, or money refunded, in all colors and prices. Bunting in all colors. Desirable **DRESS GOODS** at 8, 10, 12, and 15 cents. Special attention is invited to the 10 cent Dress Goods. White Piques at 8 cents. Full line of Tarlatans, Swiss Mulls, Jackonetts, Victoria Lawns, Bishop lawns, Tuckings, and other White Goods, at very low prices. Ladies' Collarettes, Ruchings, Linen Collars and Cuffs, at half their former prices. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. "Cashes" Colored Trimmings for Children, warranted to Wash. Torchon Lace made of pure linen, unsurpassed for durability; also Fine Laces, very cheap. Large assortment of Black Silk Fringes. 600 Jap. Fans, from 4 cents to 50. Large assortment of Silk and Satin Fans. Largest stock of PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS ever shown in Ann Arbor. Good Cambric Parasols at 12½, 15, 20, 25, and 35 cents. Silk Parasols equally cheap. We show an elegant line of Ladies' and Misses' GLOVES and HOSIERY. Silk Embroidered Hose from 25c. to $1.00 per pair. Full line of Ladies' and Gents' Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs. All sizes in Ladies' and Misses' Gauze Underwear. 10 of the best make of CORSETS to select from. An immense stock of Paisley, Black Thibet, Shetland and Summer SHAWLS from 75 cents up. Great Bargains in **LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES** for the next 20 days. The largest assortment of

Ladies' Linen and Cambric Suits and Dusters

Ever shown in this County. A FULL LINE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Specialties! Specialties!

We shall offer for sale this week, 3 cases of Bleached Muslin, one yard wide, better in quality than the Lonsdale or Fruit of the Loom, at the remarkable low price of 8 cents per yard. 100 pieces Dress Cambrics, one yard wide, handsome styles, at 9 and 10 cents—wholesale price two weeks ago was 12 1 2 cents for same goods. 50 dozen Men's Colored Hose, seamless, with double heels and toes, at $2.00 per dozen—less than small retailers pay for them. Our PEARL SHIRT still takes the lead, for $1.00; a fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Live Geese FEATHERS always on hand.

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

☞ Don't buy any goods until you examine our stock.

BACH & ABEL,

Cash Dry Goods House. 26 South Main St., Ann Arbor.

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.

A DOLLAR SAVED

IS A DOLLAR EARNED!

NEW GOODS!

And prices LOWER THAN EVER.

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

LINE OF TEAS,

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

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

SUGARS, SYRUPS

AND MOLASSES,

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

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES

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

EDWARD DUFFY.

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

☞ Highest cash price paid for all farm produce. ☜

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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 50
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 04
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
			*Kal. Accom.			
Albion,	11 04	12 48		7 05	10 33	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 53
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 45	—
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 10		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.	†Nigt 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 [illegible]
Lake,	8 40	10 30	5 45		6 50	10 32
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 02
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
			*Jack. Ex.			
Galesburg,	12 52	—		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 42
					A. M.	
Albion,	2 52	3 21	A. M.	8 35	12 05	4 10
Jackson,	3 45	4 05	5 40	9 30	12 50	4 55
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 28
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 09
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	Bankers......	5:15	2:10
Saline. ...	9:25	8:10	Hillsdale ..	5:45	2:40
Bridgewater..	9:47	8:28	Manchester..	8:35	4:19
Manchester.	10:22	8:48	Bridgewater	9:10	4:37
	P. M.				
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.

CANADA SOUTHERN R'Y LINES.

The Only American Route Through Canada.

Trains leave M. C. R. R. Depot, Detroit, city time, as follows:

Atlantic Express, daily, 4 00 a. m., Wagner car to Boston.

Fast Day Express, daily, 12 10 noon, Wagner car to New York and Boston.

Lightning Express, daily except Sunday, 11 10 p. m., Wagner car to Buffalo and Rochester.

Toledo trains leave 7 50 a. m. except Sunday; 3 10 p. m. daily; 6 50 p. m. except Sunday.

For Fayette 6 30 p. m. except Sunday.

☞ For information and tickets apply to G. W. Sharpless, agent M. C. R. R., Ann Arbor.

W. K. MUIR, Gen'l Manager, St. Thomas, Ont.
M. C. ROACH, Pass. Agent, Detroit.
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Are now Offering Great Inducements to Purchasers.

BUYERS WILL

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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

Estate of John Thomas Fox.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

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

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Emma Webb, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be a copy of the last will and testament of said deceased, duly authenticated, may be admitted to probate, allowed, filed, and recorded, and that she may be appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of July 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, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy)

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1691td

Estate of Thomas Burns.

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 twelfth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

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

John G. Feldkamp, administrator with the will annexed of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator with the will annexed.

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)

WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1691

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1878.

Democratic Ward Caucuses.

The Democrats of the several wards of this city are requested to meet on SATURDAY, JUNE 29, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the following places:

1st Ward—at office of John N. Gott.
2d " —at the office of D. Cramer.
3d " —at the Sheriff's office.
4th " —at Firemen's Hall.
5th " —at the Engine House.
6th " —at the McDonald Store.

To elect delegates to the County Convention to be held July 2. The Fifth and Sixth wards are entitled to two delegates each, the other wards to three each. By order of

DEMOCRATIC CITY COMMITTEE.

Ann Arbor, June 20, 1878.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

— Wool market still quiet.

— The Circuit Court has been in session since Tuesday. No jury.

—The High School class which graduates to-day numbers 56.

— The public schools closed a very successful year yesterday.

— The exercises of the graduating class of the High School take place to-day at 10 o'clock a. m.

— The German Workingmen's Association join in the Maennerchor excursion to Toledo on Tuesday next.

—Attention is invited to the new advertisement of Bach & Abel. They offer great attractions to buyers.

— At a meeting of the creditors of Martin Clark held in Detroit on Monday last E. D. Kinne was chosen assignee.

— Florence Rice Knox has accepted an invitation to give a concert at Ypsilanti on Tuesday evening next, June 25.

—On Monday Justice Skinner, of Ypsilanti, ticketed Joseph Tucker, a brick-layer, to 20 days in jail, for habitual drunkenness.

—George Carr, of Ypsilanti, proprietor of the new hotel at the depot, has been prosecuted for violating the Sunday liquor law.

— Sneak-thieves stole a freezer of ice cream, 20 quarts of strawberries, and about $5 worth of dishes from the basement of the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening last.

— Manchester *Enterprise*: "Charley Vogel has found several eels, measuring from seven to thirteen inches in length, in Silver Lake. They are now over a year old, having been placed there a year ago last spring."

— The Canada Southern Railway will give special rates to students going east. Application should be made to G. W. Sharpless, agent, M. C. R., Ann Arbor, or to Canada Southern ticket offices at Detroit or Grand Trunk Junction.

— Cut the grass and weeds in the streets: that is the advice we are asked to give the ARGUS readers. A few hours' work along each block will make our city look more attractive to the hundreds of strangers who will visit us next week.

— Distance to Toledo by the T. & A. A. R., 46 miles. Stations: Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti Junction, Urania, Nora, Milan, Azalia, Macon, Dundee, Monroe Junction, Lu-Lu, Serlia, Samaria, Hawthorne, Detroit and Toledo Junction, North Toledo.

—The examination of Anthony C. Chapaton and Robert McKinney, charged with perjury in justifying as bondsmen of Crowell and Salsbury, the "confidence" operators, was adjourned by Justice Skinner, of Ypsilanti, from Saturday last to June 25.

— Judge Thompson, of Coldwater, is expected to hear the branch of the laboratory suit against Dr. Douglas, commencing July 2. At the request of Judge Ramsdell, Edwin E. Benedict, of Manistee, has been appointed to assist him.

— The new school building in the Fourth ward of Ypsilanti is to be modeled after the First ward building of this city. There is some hope for Ypsilanti yet, when it can so far forget local jealousies as to look to Ann Arbor for a model of any kind.

— Lorenzo Davis has been elected Secretary of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, *vice* William A. Lovejoy, resigned. The annual fair will be held in this city October 1, 2, 3, and 4. Gen. George B. McClellan is to be invited to deliver an address on the second day.

— The Fourth of July Committees are meeting with good success. The Mayor and Common Council of Toledo have accepted an invitation to be present, and the participation of several military companies is expected. A grand display of fire-works will take place in the evening. More next week.

— John V. Sheehan, treasurer of the High School Alumni Association, invites the resident alumni each to make contribution to him to-day, to aid meeting the expenses of the supper to be given this evening. It is the desire of the officers of the association to make the supper free to the visiting alumni.

— We understand that a large delegation from Toledo,—merchants, members of the bar, and other prominent citizens, will visit our city next Thursday,—Commencement day. The headquarters of the party will be at the Gregory House. Some concerted action on the part of our citizens will be had to make their visit a pleasant one.

—At a meeting of the Court House Building Committee, held on Monday last, it was decided to contract for a cistern to hold 600 barrels. The cistern will probably be located at the southeast corner of the square, and Judge Lawrence says that a connection is contemplated with the city cisterns, which can easily be filled with the overflow.

— There is considerable stir in military circles in this city over that pending court martial, ordered by Col. Withington to convene here June 25, for the trial of a number of insubordinate members. The Colonel has been invited to come down here and make a personal investigation with a view to pouring oil on the troubled waters, and we are informed will be here this evening.

—At a trial of plows made at Grand Blanc, Genesee County, on June 13, The Advance, manufactured by the Ann Arbor Agricultural Company, came out ahead, competing with the Syracuse, Wiard Hero, Bement, Burch, and Curtis. The Oliver withdrew after starting and the Gale and others refused to enter under the rules prescribed. The Advance showed the lightest draft while cutting the deepest and broadest furrow.

—The School Board is considering the propriety of making an addition to the First ward building. If the lots owned by the district in the Sixth ward could be exchanged for others more favorably located, and a small building put up in that ward, it would be better than the proposed enlargement. It is probable, however, that the enlargement can be made with less money. One thing is certain that more room for the primary grades is needed in the southern section of the city.

THE CHURCHES.

— The organ and vocal concert at the Congregational Church will be held next Monday evening, June 24, instead of on Saturday evening as formerly announced. Profs. Frieze, Morris, and Gilchrist will preside at the organ. The vocal music will be rendered by some of the best musical talent in the city, and will consist of solos, duets, quartets, and choruses. It is hoped that Mr. Wm. H. Murphy, of Detroit, so favorably known to our citizens, will also assist at the concert. Admittance 50 cents, children 25 cents Proceeds to go to the organ fund. Concert to begin at 8 o'clock. Refreshments, consisting of ice cream, strawberries, lemonade, &c., will be for sale in the basement both before and after the concert.

—Rev. J. H. Allen will preach in the Unitarian Church next Sunday, June 23, from which date the church will be closed until September. Subject of evening discourse, "Witness to the Truth." Rev. Mr. Hosmer, now traveling in Europe, will probably supply the church next fall and winter.

—The lawn party given by the ladies of the Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening, on the grounds of C. H. Millen, Esq., was a pleasant affair, and may be chronicled as a success in every respect.

—At the Catholic Church in Northfield, Sunday, June 30, at 4 o'clock p. m., Rev. Father Van Erp, of this city, will give his lecture on Rome, for the benefit of St. Patrick's Temperance Society.

—Children's day, with appropriate services, will be observed at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

—The Regents meet next Tuesday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

— Rev. Dr. Cocker preached in the M. E. Church, Ypsilanti, on Sunday last.

—The Seniors visited the Observatory on Tuesd,y evening, at the invitation of Prof. Watson, and took a look at Jupiter and his satellites.

—J. S. Crombie, class of '77, has been appointed Superintendent of the Coldwater schools at a salary of $1,100. Last year he was the popular principal of the High School of that city

—We are requested to say that owing to the inability of the Whitney Concert Company to meet their engagement the Senior Concert advertised for next Monday evening, June 24, will not take place.

—Charles R. Miller, Esq., of Adrian, class of '58, will appear before the Regents in defense of Prof. Jones against the charges preferred by Dr. Woodruff: provided the Regents shall decide to put Prof. Jones on trial.

—Messrs. Sheldon & Co., of New York City, are about to publish a text-book on "Natural Philosophy," by Elroy M. Avery, principal of the East High School of Cleveland, but formerly of Michigan, and a University graduate of the class of '71.

RED RIBBONS.

Rev. J. C Higgins, of Whitmore Lake, addressed the Delhi Club on Sunday last.

—The Reform Club of Ypsilanti has raised sufficient money to pay its indebtedness and leave a nest-egg in the treasury.

— On Sunday last R. E Frazer addressed a large audience at Tecumseh. He was accompanied by Messrs. Jones, Watts, and Burk.

— H. C. Waldron addressed the Ypsilanti Reform Club last Sunday afternoon. The Club will be addressed next Sunday afternoon by Prof. S. Dickey, of Albion.

—On Wednesday evening the Reform Club elected Messers Haskell, Pope, Frazer, Schumacker and Burke delegates to the State Convention to be held in Detroit June 27 and 28.

Judge Cheever, R. E. Frazer, Mrs. Foster, and others address the picnic at L. Tower's in Lodi on Friday afternoon last. The social and dance in the evening was a success, netting the Lodi Club about $90.

— The Reform Club meeting next Sunday will be held in the evening instead of the afternoon, because of Dr. Angell's baccalaureate. Hon. W. K. Gibson, of Jackson, an able speaker, will give the address.

—Dexter *Leader*: "Farmers hereabouts have learned, much to their surprise, that sheep may be washed without the use of whisky. The men do their work better, and are in better condition afterward, when no liquor is furnished them."

— The Opera House was filled on Sunday afternoon, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Juvenile Temperance Union. Addresses were given by Revs. Pope, Haskell, and Brown, but the attractive feature of the meeting was the recitations and singing by the children.

— The Reform Club excursion left for Toledo yesterday in full force: two locomotives, twelve coaches, two baggage cars, and two platform or commissary cars, and all loaded. Four more coaches were to be taken up at Milan and Dundee. The arrangements at Toledo guaranteed a good time.

Programme for Commencement Week.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

9 a. m.—Examination of candidates for admission.

SUNDAY, JUNE 23

4 p. m.—Baccalaureate address by President Angell.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

9 a. m.—Examination of candidates for admission.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—Class-Day.

10 a. m.—Class-Day exercises. Oration by F. A. Barbour. Poem by Geo. Horton.

3 p. m.—Class-day exercises.

8 p. m.—Reception by the Senior class.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26—Alumni-Day.

Reunions of the classes of 1858, 1868, 1875, and probably of other classes, at hours fixed by the class officers.

2 p. m.—Business meeting of the Alumni in the University Chapel.

3 p. m.—Oration and poem at University Hall. Orator, O. W. Coolidge, class of 1863, Alternate, Edwin F. Uhl, class of 1862. Poet, James K. Blish, class of 1866; Alternate, Mary D. Sheldon, class of 1874.

8 p. m.—The University Senate, embracing the Faculties of all the departments, will give a reception to the Alumni and the friends of the University at University Hall.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.—Commencement.

9 a. m.—The procession will form in front of the Law Building.

10 a. m.—Commencement Exercises. An oration by Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop, LL. D., of Detroit, to be followed by the conferring of degrees.

2 p. m.—Commencement dinner for the Alumni and guests of the University.

8 p. m.—President's reception at the residence of President Angell.

For the ARGUS.

"If the members of the Diocesan Convention held in Detroit last week believe in the innocence and purity of their late Bishop they did a commendable act in voting him an annual pension of $1,500. But if his second resignation, unconditional and without reservation, was made at the demand of the Standing Committee and is to be taken, as intimated, as a confession of the charges against him, a better investment could have been made of the money."—ARGUS, June 14.

The Convention, it is believed, intended to do no act indicating its impressions, if indeed it had any, as to the guilt or innocence of Bishop McCoskry, who had not confessed his guilt but, on the contrary, asserts his innocence of the immortalities based on irresponsible rumors, which in the shape of charges have found their way into the sensational newspapers. The stipend voted was a simple act of justice to the Bishop, whose resignation has not yet been accepted, and who, not having been convicted, like all other persons charged with offences, is entitled to the presumption of innocence. No inference therefore should be drawn from any action of the Convention, prejudicial to the Bishop on the one hand, nor to any prosecution of him canonically instituted on the other. A member of the

CONVENTION.

Notoriety vs. Reality.

EDITOR OF ARGUS:

In most counties of this State there are papers which are considered the organs of the two great political parties, and in many counties there are other mercenary sheets which are ready to use their columns to gratify the vanity of certain ambitious aspirants for political notoriety. Dailies coming in from other counties, and correspondents of said dailies—mere penny-a-liners and sensation item-gatherers are also willing to minister to this morbid desire for windy notoriety in the political arena. Such is the position of things at the present time, that if any man who does not possess a thimble full of brains, and has not shed his pin-feathers in the ranks of either party, has plenty of money (whether it belongs to himself or wife), and is possessed of considerable of the *suaviter in modo* and a fair amount of "shake" with everybody, will use that money to replenish the pockets of mercenary editors, their subordinates or correspondents, he may make a large portion of the people think him to be the leading representative of his party in his county, to the disgust of all thinking men belonging to the same organization,—their disgust increasing with their acquaintance with the ambitious personage and their knowledge of his real (lack of) ability.

It is no uncommon thing in this day to hear of men who have been in a place scarcely long enough to become voters having out their runners over a county before a convention, to get delegates fixed up to put them at the "head of the ticket," in the place of men who have borne the heat of the day and stood for years in the front ranks of the battle. A few ward politicians may get an unknown new-comer—a student just out of college—nominated for mayor,—to give him notoriety by declining, or seek to send him as delegate to a National convention when he don't know what State he lives in. Two or three good talkers and paid agents, by riding through a county for three or four weeks, and "tooting the horn of a gallant Colonel," may create a fictitious popularity which the sensible men of any convention may find it difficult to counteract. A $25 puff in the *Graphic*, a $5 squib in the *News*, or a $1 one in the *Times*, may make many a man think that a briefless lawyer who does not know enough about his profession to take judgment on a promissory note, when no defense is made, is just the man for Senator or Congressman, when his neighbors who know him would not dare trust him to write a chattle mortgage or take the acknowledgment of a quitclaim deed.

A man who is vain enough and has money enough, may get his name on all bills, as one of the orators for any special occasion, and yet never make a speech or think of doing such a thing. The third county in a State, containing a world-renowned University, may be represented in the State Senate by a man who knows no more about the wants of the county, the objects and aims of legislation, or the duties of a Senator, than Nicodemus did about the second birth, and yet all be brought about by paid puffs and traveling runners. Tweed could buy position and parasites for gain and filthy lucre, and yet was there not more of reality in such acts than when the same thing is done for a fictitious notoriety and to satisfy the demands of an inordinate vanity.

It is a very easy thing for a man, when using money he never earned, to head every subscription with a John Hancock hand and five or twenty-five dollars opposite, but it is a more real thing to pay what a man subscribes and have no understanding with the solicitor about 75 per cent. discount. The penny-a-liner on a daily, eager for news—no matter what about or how true—may write that "J" is played out, "P" is too unpopular, and that "R" will have to stand aside if the "gallant Colonel who made his *mark* in the Senate wishes to step in," but too much of this kind of stuff will react after a little and the reality of the situation begin to be realized.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, that such sycophancy, sophomorical foolery, and self-laudation, will sooner or later find its level. If money, when there is a woful deficiency of brains, is to control conventions, then no longer deny that politics is a humbug and politicians a nuisance. The realities of political life and the sober second thought of the people demand a different state of things. If a man wants to be a State Senator or Congressman, or hold any other position of importance, let the question be asked, is he honest, faithful, and capable, not how much cheap yellow-covered notoriety does he possess, nor how often he can "smile and shake" or "shake and smile." No party can long be strong which bestows its important positions on men who are unfit, untried, ignorant of nearly all of the wants of their constituents, and without political knowledge or well-defined political principles. A little more of *Reality* and less of *Notoriety* will answer many of your readers a great deal better. *

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

The following magazine exchanges have come to our table for July:

Harper's Monthly is freighted with attractive and seasonable papers. The illustrated articles are: Some Landmarks of Old Virginia, by Allen C. Redwood; Hospital Life in New York, by W. H. Rideing; Old Flemish Masters (Anthony Van Dyck), by E. Mason; Juggernaut, by A. H. Guernsey; Old-time Militia-musters, by Porte Crayon; and, A First Week in England, by E. C. Walton There are four chapters (xx-xxiii) of Macleod of Dare, by William Black, and four of The Return of the Native, by Thomas Hardy. The complete stories are: Owlet, by John Esten Cooke; Daddy Will, a Glimpse of Ancient Dixie, by Charles D. Deshler; A Wife-Hunt, by Charles DeKay; and, An Adventure in a Forest, or Dicken's Maypole Inn, by James Payn. Benson J. Lossing has a paper, Freedom of the Press Vindicated, historical, and Dr. Abel Stevens gives Anecdotes of Voltaire Among the Swiss. The editorial departments are well filled. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The *Atlantic Monthly*—first number of the XLII volume—has: Some War Scenes Revisited, by T. W. Higginson, who does n't take the gloomy view of some of his old-time abolition co-laborers; The Romance of a Family, a curious geneological study; New Books on Art; The Will of Peter the Great, and the Eastern Question, by Allen B. Magruder; St. George's Company, by H. E. Scudder; The Europeans (the opening chapters of a new novel), by Henry James, Jr.; Weak Sight, by H. C. Angell, M. D.; Mosuma Sets Yo, or Woman's Sacrifice (after a Japanese novel), by N. T. Kanek; Open Letters from New York, this time in society; Americanisms, by Richard Grant White; and a well-spiced Contributor's Club. In poetry we have: Kearsarge, by S. Weir Mitchell; The Old Man of the Mountain, by J. T. Trowbridge; The Dream Fay, by Rose Terry Cooke; Our Neighbor, by Harriet Prescott Spofford; Mid-Summer Dawn, by Harriet W. Preston; and, Song, by Edmund C. Stedman. Houghton, Osgood & Co., Boston.

The selections for the *Eclectic* have evidently been made with discrimination and for the times. The opening paper is, Man and Science,—a Reply to Tyndall, by Charles Elam, M. D. Goldwin Smith has two papers, The Eastern Crisis and The Greatness of the Romans. There are four chapters—xvi-xix—of William Black's Macleod of Dare. Among the other papers are, Vienna and Viennese Life, from *Blackwood*; The Earth's Place in Nature, by J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., ii; Edmund Burk, from *Temple Bar*; The State of Paris before the Outbreak or the Revolution, by H. Taine; Memorials of a Man of Letters—Macvey Napier, for eighteen years editor of the Edinburgh *Review*—by John Morley; Some Physiological Errors; and Th Gardener Bird. In poetry there is, Our Future Hope,—an Eastern Hymn, by Dean Stanley. The engraving on steel is "The Roman Children," a beautiful picture. The notes on Literature, Science, and Art are full and interesting. The number begins a new volume. E. R. Pelton, New York.

The Republican Platform.

The Republican State Convention held at Detroit June 13 put forth the following declaration of principles:

The Republicans of Michigan, after 24 years of unbroken control of the State government in all its departments, invite the most rigid scrutiny into the manner in which their great responsibilities have been discharged, and we point with satisfaction and pride to that faithful regard which has been evinced by the State administration for the happiness and security of our citizens, and the maintenance of public faith.

Resolved, That while we entertain an undoubting faith that in the honest judgment of mankind the past record of the Republican party will furnish, both in its patriotism and achievements, some of the most illustrious pages in our national history, we pledge to the future an unfaltering fidelity to the just and humane principles which in times of great public extremity inspired and created it; and we recognize among the sacred obligations of a Government founded on those principles the duty of securing to all its citizens a free and untrammeled exercise of the rights of suffrage and of protecting every man and woman from whom it claims allegiance in the peaceable pursuit of an honest life, by every legitimate means within its reach.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow citizens on the unmistakable evidence apparent in so many directions that the business interests of the country are recovering from the long depression brought on by overtrading and excessive speculation, and on the certainty that this recovery is to be made enduring by the resumption of specie payments, now happily within immediate reach, and certain to be accomplished without shock either to industry or commerce; that in financial, as in other matters, "the world is governed too much," and the pressing need of the time is stability upon which to build confidence, allowing the natural laws of trade to assume their healthful operation; and that, in common with the best intelligence of all parties, we rejoice in the early adjournment of Congress and the respite it will afford from the reckless and mischievous schemes of ignorant legislators, made formidable by the despotism of a caucus.

We denounce repudiation in every form and repudiators in every disguise. We regard the plighted faith of a community as binding upon all its members, and the failure to fulfill a public obligation as a stain upon both public and private honor: and we insist that the debts of the nation shall be paid with the same fairness and integrity with which an honest man seeks to pay his individual liabilities.

We assert that no prosperity can be real or durable that is founded on a fictitious standard; that the value of paper currency, whether issued by government or by banks, is derived from its "promise to pay" and the credit that promise is worth; that the full benefits of such a currency cannot be realized unless it is convertible on demand into gold and silver; that a circulation of paper and coin interchangeable at par and at the will of the holder has been proved by experience to be the best known to commerce; that this country is too great to submit to a subordinate place among commercial nations, and its people too honest to be content with unredeemed and irredeemable promises; and in the name of all the producing classes and of every honest workingman, we demand a currency that is not only worth its face all over the Union, but will command respect, recognition and its full value in every market in the world.

Resolved, That we view with apprehension the spread of opinions and the growth of sentiment, as embodied and proclaimed in the platforms, resolutions, publications and speeches of the so-called National-Greenback party, and the various socialistic and communistic organizations and their advocates throughout the land, which, if adopted as the policy of government, must bring disaster and ruin to business, discredit and dishonor upon the nation, and tend in a high degree to subvert many of those principles which we regard as fundamental in the structure and support of free government, and the Republican party will meet all these doctrines and tendencies with the most prompt, vigorous, and uncompromising opposition.

Resolved, That the question of the election of the present incumbents of the office of President and Vice-President was finally settled by the Forty-fourth Congress, and any attempt to reopen it on any pretense whatever is fraught with danger to republican institutions: and the Republican party of this State will maintain with inflexible firmness their right to the exercise of the functions of their respective offices until terminated in a constitutional manner.

Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Croswell has been prudent, wise, honest and economical, and that he is entitled to the cordial respect and confidence of the people of Michigan.

—The Lansing Knight Templar Band made $1,500 out of the recent band tournament.

—A horse thief named Bennett was nabbed in Commerce, Oakland county, on the 11th.

—Frank Hale, hired as farm help by E. Wilking, of Okemos, Ingham county, decamped on the 9th with $200 plundered from the house.

Go to EDWARD DUFFY'S for anything in the Grocery line. His Teas, Coffees, Sugars, &c, are the best in market and his prices will be found as low as those of any other dealer.

The cry of fire the other day called out the fire department promptly and they soon found it was a country girl who had fallen out of the hind end of a wagon and had on cardinal red stockings.

Smith's saleratus never makes such mistakes. It attends strictly to business and has expansion enough for the whole greenback party. Be careful and use only ¾ as much as you would use of any otherbrand. Manufactured by

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

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

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

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.

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

DIED.

PEEK—In this city, June 13th, of nervous chills, SARAH L., wife of JEREMIAH PEEK, aged 61 years.

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

SPECIAL SALE OF

SILKS
AND DRY GOODS

Commencing Monday morning, May 20, 1878, at prices never before quoted.

READ THIS.

The following Unprecedented Bargains in Silks and Dry Goods that we shall offer in this Special Sale are designed to prove to the public that it pays to trade at the CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE OF C. H. MILLEN & SON:

Five pieces of Black Gros Grain Silk at 65, 75, and 90 cents; 3 pieces Black Gros Grain Silks, superior quality, at $1.00 and $1.25; 5 pieces sublime quality satin finish of extreme richness, $1.50 and $1.75; 3 pieces Guinet, Cashmere Finish, very rich, at $2.00, 2.25, and 2.50; 25 pieces Fancy Summer Silks in stripes and checks, at 60, 65, 75 and 85 cents. The silks above quoted are all specially under present value and are the cheapest Silks ever shown in this city.

20 pieces Lupin's Black Cashmeres, 40 inches wide, at 50, 65, 80, and $1.00; 30 pieces Pure Black Mohairs, at 25, 30, 35, and 50 cents; 40 pieces Jamestown Alpacas, warranted to wash and not cockle; 20 pieces All Wool Buntings, choice colors, at 25 cents, worth 35 cents; 50 pieces Spring Dress Goods, at 10, 12½, 15, 20, and 25 cents; 500 Japanese Folding Fans, at 5, 10, 20, 25 to 75 cents; 25 pieces Linen Cambrics at 25 cents, worth 35 cents; 25 pieces Nottingham Curtain Lace, at 15, 20, 25 to 75 cents; 50 large Honey-Comb Quilts, at 75 cents, $1.00, and $1.25; 25 Marseilles Quilts, very large, sold no where less than $4.00 to $5.00, we offer them at $2.50 and $3.50; our stock of PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS is the largest ever shown in this city. We sell a good Cambric Parasol for 15, 25, and 40 cents; All Silk, large size, 75 cents, $1 to $2; 50 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 5, 8, and 10 cents; 25 dozen all Linen Hemstitch, at 10, 12½ to 25 cents; 50 dozen Hand-made Corsets, extra long, at 50 and 75 cts.

A BIG THING IN KID GLOVES!

50 dozen Alexander Kid Gloves in Colors and Opera Shades only, at 65 cents a pair; 500 pieces French Embroideries, at 3, 5, 8, 10, and 15 cents; 300 pieces Best Prints, only 5 cents; 25 dozen Ladies' Fine Lisle Gloves, at 12½ cents a pair; Ladies' and Men's White Cotton Hose at 5 cents a pair; Sheetings, Table Linens, Hosiery and Gloves, and in fact every department in our stock will be made attractive for cheapness.

A most brilliant display throughout our entire store

☞ We simply desire ladies to inspect our large stock and see for themselves the inducements we are offering. Our facilities for selling the best class of goods at the lowest prices positively surpass those of other houses.

C. H. MILLEN & SON,

CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE, ANN ARBOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The new addition to our Store for

The CLOAK, SHAWL and SUIT DEPARTMENT

Being completed we exhibit an elegant line of Sacques and Suits in all the new **Spring and Summer Fashions,** of Superior manufacture. In order to reduce our large stock we will offer them and other goods, of which we have a surplus, consisting mostly of Black Silks, Black Cashmeres, and Fancy Dress Goods, **On Monday, May 27,** without regard to Cost, for TEN days only. Having bought the goods very largely at the Great Auction Sale at less than the cost of manufacture, this will be the best opportunity to obtain them at extremely low prices.

We also offer at reduced prices and entirely **NEW STOCK** of Sun Umbrellas, Shawls, White Goods, Napkins, Table Damasks in Cardinal and Turkey Red and White with borders, comprising the choicest patterns. **Great Bargains in Every Department.** Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Novelties in Neck Wear, Silk Fringes and Fancy and Staple Goods. In conclusion we would respectfully request an early inspection of our goods as we want every one to see our choice stock and learn our low prices.

MACK & SCHMID.

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.

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.

Estate of Eliphalet Lewis.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the thirty-first 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 Eliphalet Lewis, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William Murray, 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 first day of July 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. 1690td

Estate of John William Schulte.

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 twentieth day of May, A. D. 1878, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John William Schulte, 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 twentieth day of November next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on Tuesday, the twentieth day of August, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 20, A. D. 1878.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1688w4 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Charles Hutzel.

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 twelfth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

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

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Dorothea Hutzel, praying that the said Judge of Probate appoint a time and place for the examination and allowance of a certain claim of said Dorothea Hutzel against the estate of said Charles Hutzel, deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of June inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the said Judge of Probate will hear said claim at the Probate office, in said county, 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 said claim allowed: 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, two successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1691td Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

FINE JOB PRINTING done at the ARGUS OFFICE.

YOU CAN BUY

A Full Suit,

WELL CUT AND MADE

For $4.50, $5.00, $6.50, 7.00, $10.00, $11.50, 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 Thomas Martyn.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

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

John Nowland, administrator with the will annexed of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator with the will annexed.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor in said county, and show cause if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said administrator with the will annexed 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. 1691td

Estate of Francis Dougherty.

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 twelfth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Francis Dougherty, deceased.

Jeremiah Peek, 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 ninth day of July 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. 1691

Estate of Daniel B. Kellogg.

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 Monday, the third day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Daniel B. Kellogg, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, Leverett B. Kellogg, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1690td

Estate of Benjamin Pryer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the eleventh 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 Benjamin Pryer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles A. Pryer, executor, praying that he may be licensed to sell the timber on certain real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the sixth day of July 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. 1690

Estate of Albert Sleight.

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 third day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Albert Sleight, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, of Catharine Richardson, praying that her dower in the real estate of said deceased may be assigned to her according to law.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of June inst., 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.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1690td

Estate of Thomas Harvey.

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-seventh 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 Thomas Harvey, deceased

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Crowell Eddy, praying that David Woodward, or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator de bonis non of said estate.

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1689td

Estate of Nathan Buzzard.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1878, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Nathan Buzzard, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the twenty-first day of November next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of August, and on Thursday the twenty-first day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 21, A. D. 1878

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1691w4 Judge of Probate.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Sarah Ingalls, 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 Sarah Ingalls, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the first day of June, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the office of the County Clerk, in the city of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF JULY, A D 1878, at two 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 equal undivided half of lots seven, nine, ten, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, in block number two north range fifteen east, in the city of Ann Arbor; Also the undivided half of lots five, six, seven, eight, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, block number three north range fifteen east, in the city of Ann Arbor; and all of lots three and four, block two north range fifteen east, in the city of Ann Arbor, according to a recorded plat of C. Ingalls' addition to Ann Arbor; And also lots number four and part of lots six and twelve, block number ten, in Brown and Fuller's addition to the city of Ann Arbor.

Dated, June 1, 1878. JOHN N. GOTT,
1690 Administrator with the will annexed.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Evlin Shepard, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator *de bonis non*, of the estate of sad deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the first day of June, 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 York, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF JULY, 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: The east half of the northwest quarter of section number twenty-seven, in town four (4), south of range six (6) east, in the township of York, in Washtenaw County, Michigan, containing eighty acres of land more or less; Also the following described piece or parcel of land: Beginning at the quarter post in the south line of section twenty-one (21), in the township aforesaid, thence north three (3) degrees west three (3) chains to a stake, thence east three (3) degrees north three (3) chains and sixty-three (63) links to a statke, thence south forty-one (41) degrees thirty (30) minutes east three (3) chains and ninety (90) links to a stake, thence west three (3) degrees south six (6) chains and fifteen (15) links to the place of beginning, containing one (1) acre and forty-five one hundredths (45-100) of an acre of land and no more. Also the following described parcel of land, viz: Beginning at the quarter post aforesaid, thence east to the center of the territorial road, so called, thence southwardly along the center of said road ten and one-half (10½) rods, thence southwestwardly to the west line of the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28) in said township far enough south from the place of beginning to contain two and one-half (2½) acres of land and no more.

Dated, June 1, 1878. LOVATUS C. ALLEN,
1690 Administrator *de bonis non*.

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 town ship 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.

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 north-west 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.

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.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

DENNIS DONNELLY, another of the convicted Molly Maguires, was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., on the 11th inst., for the murder of Thomas Sanger, a mine boss, in 1875. ....Joseph Foulkes' Sons, shipping and commission merchants, on Beaver street, New York, have failed. Liabilities, $470,000; assets, $184,000. The firm has been in existence eighty years.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the venerable editor of the New York *Evening Post*, died in that city on the 12th inst., aged 84 years. Mr. Bryant's illness dated from the 20th of May. On that day he delivered an address at the unveiling of a statue of Mazzini, the Italian patriot, in Central Park. Shortly after delivering the speech, while ascending the steps of a friend's house, he was seized with an attack of vertigo, and in falling struck his head heavily against one of the stone steps. From the injuries then received he never recovered, but continued to gradually grow weaker until death relieved him of his sufferings.

MAX STRAKOSCH, the well-known operatic manager, has been arrested in New York, in a suit brought against him by a Miss Smedley, of Chicago, who claims $10,000 damages for breach of marriage contract....Alden B. Stockwell, ex-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and once a leading capitalist of New York, has failed for $1,250,000.

LIEUT. EDWARD H. TOTTEN, of the 34th United States Infantry, was killed by a railway accident on the Hudson River road, near West Point, a few days ago.

A STARTLING case of poisoning is reported from Pittston, Pa. Several families are prostrated by drinking the milk of a cow whose udder was bitten by a snake, and eighteen persons who partook of the milk were taken very sick....Thomas Wilkinson, of Cayuga county, N. Y., killed his wife and then committed suicide.

THE WEST.

THE Socialists of Chicago held a picnic in that city on Sunday, the 17th of June, at which about 4,000 of them were present. Contrary to general expectation, everything passed off quietly.

ADVICES from the West report that Gen. Howard, at the head of a well-organized force, had commenced a forward movement against the hostile Indians in Idaho. The latter number about 700, including Bannocks, Nez Perces, Shoshones and Piutes.

THE SOUTH.

A DISPATCH from San Antonio, Tex., says that Gen. Mackenzie, at the head of 500 United States cavalry and a battery of artillery, had crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico in pursuit of raiders who had been stealing stock from ranches on the American side. The troops had fifteen days' rations, and exciting times were expected.

NOAH CHERRY, Harris Atkinson and Robert Thompson, colored murderers of the Wormley family, were executed at Goldsboro, N. C., on the 14th inst., in the presence of 6,000 people. They proclaimed their innocence to the last.

WASHINGTON.

THE President has appointed Ernst Dichman, of Wisconsin, Minister to the United States of Colombia. Benj. F. Potts has been reappointed Governor of Montana....Before adjourning for the summer, the Court of Claims pronounced a decision upon questions in dispute between the Government and the Union Pacific railroad. The court ascertained that the corporation owes the Government $1,367,716.73, being 5 per cent. of its net earnings prior to Nov. 5, 1874.

IT has just been discovered at the State Department that the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, approved June 4, abolishes the mission to Greece, now filled by Gen. Meredith Read, and all of the Second Secretaries of Legation. This includes England, France, Germany, and all first-class missions. Several gentlemen have just been appointed to these places.

THE President nominated Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Francis A. Walker, of Connecticut, United States Commissioners at the International Money Conference; William Hayden Edwards, of the District of Columbia, Consul General at St. Petersburg; Alexander V. Perrin, of Kansas, United States Consul at Padong; E. Jefferds, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

MINISTER NOYES returned from Paris last week for the purpose of testifying before the Potter committee....From data collected at the Agricultural Bureau in Washington it is estimated that the wheat crop of the United States this year will be at least 400,000,000 bushels....The President and Secretary of War were in consultation the other day upon the subject of the Indian troubles in the Northwest. Secretary McCrary read to the President a telegram received by him from the Governor of Oregon relating that Indians were committing hostilities on the eastern borders of that State; that the settlers are unprovided with arms and ammunition for the purpose of their protection, and asking the Government to furnish them with supplies. The request will be granted.

GENERAL.

A SERIOUS labor strike was inaugurated in Quebec, Canada, last week, and nearly all the factories and work-shops in the city were closed in consequence.

THE labor strike at Quebec, Canada, culminated last week in serious disorders, necessitating the calling out of the military. The mob was fired upon, and one man killed and a number seriously wounded. The affair created the wildest excitement and alarm in the city.

AT last accounts from the Rio Grande, the Lerdist party on the border had been defeated and scattered by the Diaz troops. Escobedo still remained on the Mexican side, with a small force, but the other revolutionists were getting into Texas as fast as possible.

ADVICES from the Texas-Mexico border report that the crossing of American soldiers into Mexico had created the wildest excitement among the Mexicans, and that a force was being organized at Piedras Negras for the purpose of driving back Gen. Mackenzie's little army.

POLITICAL

THE Ohio Republican Convention was held at Cincinnati on the 12th inst. Milton Barnes, for Secretary of State, and Judge White, for the Supreme bench, were nominated by acclamation, without a dissenting voice. For the Board of Public Works two ballots were taken, the choice falling upon George Paul, of Akron. A resolution was reported by the Committee on Resolutions indorsing the policy of President Hayes. Gen. Beatty, the leader of the anti-Hayes element in Ohio, offered a substitute condemnatory of the Hayes policy, and followed it with a speech bitterly denouncing the administration's Southern, civil service and financial policy. The substitute was rejected by a large majority, and the platform as a whole adopted.

THE Republicans of Michigan held their State Convention at Detroit on the 13th of June. There were 642 delegates present, representing every county in the State. Ex-Senator Zachariah Chandler presided. The platform denounces Communism and deprecates the reopening of the Presidential dispute as fraught with danger to the country. It makes no allusion whatever to the administration or its policy. Gov. Croswell and Lieut. Gov. Sessions were nominated for re-election by acclamation; William Jenny was nominated for Secretary of State, Gen. B. D. Pritchard for Treasurer, W. I. Latimer for Auditor General, James W. Neasmith for Commissioner of the State Land Office, Otto Kirchner for Attorney General, H. H. Tarbell for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and George F. Edwards for member of the State Board of Education. Ex-Senator Chandler was made Chairman of the State Central Committee by acclamation.

THE Potter Investigating Committee called on Secretary Evarts for all the correspondence in his department relating to the commission sent to Louisiana last year for the purpose of settling the disturbance between the Nicholls and Packard Governments. The Secretary of State replied that, after consulting with the President, he is instructed to say that, while he (the President) thought it quite compatible with the public interest that the desired correspondence should be submitted to Congress, he did not believe the committee, under the resolution from which its authority is derived, had any business whatever with the Louisiana Commission or the papers connected with it. Consequently the papers will be sent to the House of Representatives, but not to the committee.

THE President has caused it to be known that his views upon the subject of the assessment of Government officials for political purposes correspond with those recently made public by Schurz. The President maintains that no assessments can be made or collected, that all contributions for political purposes will be entirely voluntary, and that the tenure of no official will be in any degree weakened from a failure to pay an assessment.

FOREIGN.

THE Emperor of Germany is rapidly recovering. The assassin, Dr. Nobeling, is also out of danger....The dissolution of the German Parliament has been decreed by the Federal Council, and, in the elections to be held, the Government expects to secure a majority in support of the vigorous measures resolved upon for the suppression of Socialism throughout the empire.... Mr. MacGahan, the well-known correspondent of the London *Daily News*, died recently in Constantinople of spotted fever. He was a native of St. Louis, Mo.

THERE was a heavy fall of snow in Scotland on the 11th of June....A Constantinople dispatch says: "There are 25,000 Russian troops sick with typhoid fever and a similar disease in this neighborhood."

A BERLIN dispatch of the 13th inst. says: "The first sitting of the European congress was held this afternoon in the Radziwill Palace. The streets leading to the palace were crowded with spectators anxious to see the diplomatists as they arrived. Four mounted police agents kept the approaches to the great building clear. Bismarck, who was chosen President, expresses his belief in the success of the congress, and a particular desire to see harmony established. The Austrian Ministers also anticipate an early solution of the questions at issue. It seems probable that an attempt will be made to improve upon the declaration of Paris with regard to the seizure of private property afloat.

IT has been decided that the strictest secrecy will be maintained in regard to the proceedings of the Berlin congress, but a succinct account of the principal transactions will be forwarded regularly by telegraph to the various Governments represented. A Berlin dispatch says it has been agreed between England and Russia that the boundaries of Bulgaria shall not be extended westward into districts most of whose inhabitants are Greeks. In Southern Bulgaria, known as Roumelia under the Turkish administration, some vestiges of sovereignty will be left the Sultan, but only to be exercised under European supervision.

THE cable brings the information that the cotton operatives at Burnley, England, have resumed work, and those of Blackburn have unanimously resolved to resume, at the reduction of 10 per cent. against which they had struck. This indicates the end of the strikes throughout the entire Lancashire district....A cable dispatch from Sierra Leone announces the arrival there of the bark Azor, which sailed from Charleston, April 21, with 250 negro emigrants for Liberia. There was much suffering on the voyage. The water having become short, the ship-fever broke out, and twenty-three emigrants died.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, June 11.—SENATE.—A number of bills were passed, among them the River and Harbor Appropriation bill; the Senate bill to reimburse Kansas for expenses incurred in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities; the Senate bill to provide for the sale of portions of Fort Leavenworth military reservation in Kansas; the Senate bill to provide additional regulation for homestead and pre-emption entries on public lands—it provides for the publication of notices of intention to enter agricultural lands under the law named.

HOUSE.—The House devoted nearly the entire day, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.—SENATE.—Mr. Saunders introduced a bill proposing to grant the right of way and forty sections of land per mile to aid the construction of a railway and telegraph line from Omaha, through Dakota and Wyoming, to the National Yellowstone parks, to connect with the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana, east of the 113th meridian....The select committee to inquire into the alleged frauds in Louisiana, under the resolution of Mr. Matthews, was authorized to sit during the session of the Senate....The Senate bill authorizing Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to prosecute suits against the United States, in the Supreme Court of the United States, on account of sales of public lands in each State; the Senate bill in relation to the Venezuela Mixed Commission, and the Deficiency Appropriation bill were passed....Mr. Voorhees presented the petition of Peter Cooper, praying for the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, and remonstrating against the proposed adjournment of Congress until some legislative measures for financial relief have been passed. Referred....The House joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law was postponed till next December.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the day to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Kelley offered an amendment providing that no money herein appropriated shall be used for engraving, issuing, selling, or otherwise disposing of bonds or other securities of the United States for the purpose of bringing about or providing for the resumption of specie payment. Rejected—ayes, 89; nays, 105. Amendments for the reissue of $10,000,000 of treasury notes now held for the redemption of fractional currency, and for advertisement of the sale of bonds were ruled out of order.

THURSDAY, June 13.—SENATE.—The bills fixing the salaries of the Surveyors of Customs at Baltimore and Portland, Me., at $4,500 per annum, each, and the Surveyor at New York $3,500, were passed....The House bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the Homestead law, and for other purposes, passed. It applies to all vacant, unappropriated lands heretofore withdrawn for the Mississippi and Missouri railway in that State.... Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the calendar aside, and take up the bill to repeal the Resumption act. After a sharp discussion the motion prevailed—30 to 29—and Mr. Ferry presented a substitute for the House bill agreed upon by the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Voorhees moved to amend by what was virtually the House bill. After a brief debate the result was the passage of the following substitute for the House bill, which unconditionally repealed the Resumption act: "*Be it enacted*: That from and after the passage of this act United States notes shall be receivable the same as coin in payment for 4 per cent. bonds now authorized by law to be issued, and on and after Oct. 1, 1878, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports."

HOUSE.—The House was engaged all day, and in the evening until midnight, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

FRIDAY, June 14.—SENATE.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution forbidding the disfranchisement of persons on account of sex. Mr. Hoar submitted a minority report....The bill to create a sinking fund to pay the indebtedness due the Government by the Kansas Pacific railroad was passed....Mr. McDonald (by request) introduced a bill to provide an additional fund for the repayment to the United States of moneys advanced in aid of the Union Pacific Railroad Company....The House bill to increase the pensions of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands, both feet, or sight of both eyes in the service of the country, from $50 to $75 a month, was passed.... Mr. Oglesby, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the memorial of William McGarrahan, praying the passage of a law to authorize the perfecting of the patent claimed to have been issued to him by the United States for certain lands in California, with the recommendation that the prayer of the petitioner be denied, and that the memorial be indefinitely postponed. So ordered.

HOUSE.—Mr. Burchard (Republican), of Illinois, introduced a resolution declaring that any attempt to interfere with the title of President Hayes "would be revolutionary and disapproved by the House," and moved to suspend the rules and adopt it. Agreed to—yeas, 215; nays, 21. Subsequently the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution to the same effect, though worded somewhat differently. This was also adopted by a vote of 234 to 14—the following being the negative vote: Blackburn, Bliss, Boone, Cooke, Cox of New York, Hamilton, Henry, Kimmell, Mayham, Pridemore, Robertson of Louisiana, Smith of Georgia, Springer, Warner. ....The House passed a large number of private bills.

SATURDAY, June 15.—SENATE.—Mr. Morgan submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution allowing the President of the United States to approve any part of appropriation bills, and to disapprove any portion of such bills as he may think proper. Referred.... Mr. Wadleigh, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections made a report upon the charges that the election of Senator Grover was procured by fraud and bribery. The report says that the evidence did not sustain any of such charges. The committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject....The bill appropriating $20,000 to defray the expenses of the House select committee on alleged frauds in the Presidential election, and $20,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation ordered by the Senate, was passed, with an amendment placing $10,000 at the disposal of the Attorney General to prosecute any person for crime discovered in connection with the inquiry....The Committee on Finance was discharged from the further consideration of a large number of petitions in regard to the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, remonetization of silver, together with numerous bills in regard to the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes, and the "Gold-Coin bill, nearly all of the subjects having been covered by bills passed....Conference reports on the Army and River and Harbor bills were agreed to, and the bills passed....The amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate increasing the pension of Gen. Shields, of Missouri, to $100 a month, was concurred in, and the bill passed.

HOUSE.—The House did nothing beyond discuss the bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws and listen to conference reports on appropriation bills. Some of the Republicans filibustered to prevent the passage of the Internal Revenue bill, the proposed reduction of the tobacco tax constituting the objectionable feature....Both houses agreed to postpone the final adjournment to Tuesday, June 18.

MONDAY, June 17.—SENATE.—After a brief discussion, but without amendment, the House bill to organize the Life-Saving Service was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a number of new stations on the sea and lake coasts, and provides for the appointment of a General Superintendent by the President, and of a District Superintendent for the Gulf coast by the Secretary of the Treasury, etc....A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the industrial condition of the country; the extent, nature, and causes of the depression of business and the enforced idleness of labor, and what remedies, if any, can be provided by national legislation, and report by bill or otherwise....The Senate had a long debate on the amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating $6,000 to defray the expenses of the commission sent by the President to New Orleans to arbitrate between Nicholls and Packard. The amendment was tabled by a vote of 32 to 22.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted authorizing a select committee to inquire into the depressed condition of labor throughout the country, and recommend remedies therefor....The bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws was passed after a long debate. Its principal provision is to reduce the tobacco tax to 16 cents per pound... Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Elections, reported that Robertson, of Louisiana, and Elam, of Louisiana (the sitting members in the contested-election cases) are entitled to their seats, and that in the Alabama contested-election case of Haralson and Shelley additional testimony may be taken. The reports were all agreed to. Mr. Harris also reported a resolution to pay the ten contestants and contestees $1,000 each, and the two others $500 each in part for their expenses of the contest. Agreed to....The contested case from South Carolina—Richardson vs. Rainey—was postponed till next session....The House, after a long and animated debate, lasting till midnight, defeated the bill appropriating $5,500,000 to pay the award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission. The scene attending the defeat of this measure was one of the most violent in the history of the session. It was the intention of the managers of the bill to prevent debate. Mr. Butler discovered this and became very demonstrative in his efforts to defy the authority of the House. He asked unanimous consent to speak, which was refused, violent objection being made from all parts of the hall. Mr. Butler insisted upon speaking, but his voice was drowned in the tumult. The shouts from the Republican side were deafening, and quite drowned Mr. Butler's voice. Turning around and facing the Republican side of the House, he defied them to stop him, and shook his head in a belligerent way. The Sergeant-at-Arms was finally sent to Mr. Butler, and remained standing by him with orders to seat him until the tumult ended. ....Mr. Butler offered a resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting voice, requesting the Senate to instruct Hon. Stanley Matthews, a member of that body, to appear and testify before the House Committee on Electoral Frauds. There was little debate on the resolution, and as little appearance of interest in it.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TITLE.

Report of the House Judiciary Committee.

The report which Mr. Hartridge submitted to the lower house of Congress in behalf of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the President's title is unassailable—and which was adopted by a vote of 231 to 14—is as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred House bill No. —, and the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, directing judicial proceedings to give effect to the electoral vote of that State in the last election of President and Vice President of the United States, report back said bill and resolutions, with a recommendation that the bill do not pass. Your committee are of the opinion that Congress has no power under the constitution to confer upon the Supreme Court of the United States the original jurisdiction sought for it by this bill. The only clause of the constitution which could be plausibly invoked to enable Congress to provide the legal machinery for the litigation proposed is that which gives the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in the "cases" or "controversies" between a State and the citizens of another State. The committee are of opinion that this expression "cases" and "controversies" was not intended, by the framers of the constitution, to embrace an original proceeding by a State in the Supreme Court of the United States to oust any incumbent from a political office filled by the declaration and decision of the two houses of Congress, clothed with the constitutional power to count the electoral votes, and decided as a final tribunal upon the election of President and Vice President.

The Forty-fourth Congress selected a commission to count the votes for President and Vice President, reserving to itself the right to ratify or reject such count in the way prescribed in the act creating such commission. By the joint action of the two houses it ratified the count made by the commission, and thus made it the expression of its own judgment. All the departments of the Federal Government, all the State governments in their relations to Federal authority, foreign nations, the people of the United States, all the material interests and industries of the country have acquiesced in, and acted in accordance with, the pronounced finding of the Congress. In the opinion of this committee the present Congress has no power to undo the work of its predecessor in counting the electoral vote, or to confer upon any judicial tribunal the right to pass upon, and perhaps set aside, the action of that predecessor in reference to a purely political question, the decision of which is confided by the constitution in Congress.

But, apart from these fundamental objections to the bill under consideration, there are features and provisions in it which are entirely impracticable. Your committee can find no warrant of authority to summon the Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts of the several States to sit at Washington as a jury to try any case, however grave and weighty may be its nature. The right to summon must carry with it the power to enforce obedience to the mandate, and the committee can see no means by which the judicial officers of a State can be compelled to assume the functions of jurors in the Supreme Court of the United States.

There are other objections to the practical working of the bill under consideration, to which we do not think it necessary to refer.

It may be true that the State of Maryland has been, in the late election for President and Vice President, deprived of her just and full right in declaring who were legally chosen, by reason of frauds perpetrated by Returning Boards in some of the States. It may also be true that these fraudulent acts were countenanced or encouraged or participated in by some who now enjoy high offices as the fruit of such frauds. It is due to the present generation of the people of this country and their posterity, and to the principles on which our Government is founded, that all evidence tending to establish the fact of such fraudulent practices should be calmly, carefully and vigorously examined. But your committee are of opinion that the consequence of such examination, if it discloses guilt upon the part of any in high official position, should not be an effort to set aside the judgment of a former Congress as to the election of a President and Vice President, but should be confined to the punishment by legal and constitutional means of the offenders, and to the preservation and perpetuation of the evidences of their guilt, so that the American people may be protected from a recurrence of the crime.

Three Republican members of the committee, Mr. Frye, Mr. Conger, and Mr. Lapham, add the following:

We agree to the foregoing report, so far as it states reasons for the resolution adopted by the committee, but dissent from the concluding portion, as not pertinent to the inquiry before us, and as giving an implied sanction to the propriety of the pending investigation, ordered by the majority of the House of Representatives, to which we were and are opposed.

Out of the Jurisdiction.

A good story is told of a Vermont ex-Judge and ex-member of Congress. The latter held court in Essex county, when a long-standing case, in which an especially sharp lawyer had been engaged, was heard. The Judge ruled the law points against the lawyer in question, and he lost the case. After tea, the counsellor, who was staying at the same inn in Guildhall with the Judge, approached the latter and invited him to take a drive, and the Judge accepted. A few minutes behind a good trotter took them over the line into New Hampshire, when the attorney turned to his companion and said:

"Judge, I presume, now we are in New Hampshire, we are peers?"

The court assented.

"Well," rejoined the lawyer, "you blank old fool, how came you to decide that case against me?" And, expending a part of his temper upon the innocent animal that drew the carriage, he sped away from the line of Vermont, increasing his vituperation with the distance from the Judge's jurisdiction.

Finally, exhausted, he turned his horse and drove back to Guildhall. As the horse's hoofs sounded on the bridge, which brought the riders again in the Green Mountain State, the now-serene lawyer gracefully raised his hat and said:

"Judge, we have had a very pleasant ride together. I am greatly obliged for your company, and hope on some future occasion to have the honor of a drive with you again."

Improving on Richelieu.

Much the greater part of the writing in newspaper offices is done with lead pencils. Somebody, therefore, makes the following suggestion: "Since the corps editorial have renounced the pen as a weapon of intellectual warfare, it would be well, for the sake of fitness, to reconstruct an old aphorism thus:

The pencil called the Faber
'S more potent than the saber."

—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

ACCORDING to the Director of the Mint, the annual production of gold in the United States is $45,100,000, and of silver $38,000,000.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Important Statement from Senator Hill, of Georgia—The Secret Pledges of Forty-two Ex-Confederates—The Wormley Hotel Conference.

[Washington Cor. New York Times.]

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, has made some highly interesting statements respecting the most important events that transpired during the session of the Electoral Commission, and which throw new light upon the history of that critical period. The conversation originated through an allusion to the resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Spencer, one of the avowed objects of which is to investigate into and expose the proceedings of what is known as the "Wormley Hotel Conference." A passing reference to this political gathering is perhaps necessary in order to maintain the continuity of this narrative. As the story goes, a few Republicans, friends of Mr. Hayes, who were cognizant of his purposes, met by appointment an equal number of Southern Democrats at Wormley's Hotel in this city. It was during the height of the excitement pending the last days of the Presidential count, when a dead-lock seemed inevitable and all sorts of alarming rumors were in circulation. The Democrats who participated in the conference claimed, as alleged, to have it in their power to prevent the completion of the electoral count, and were willing to withdraw all opposition to the completion if the friends of Mr. Hayes would guarantee that, when he became President, the Federal troops would be withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina, and that such other measures would be adopted as would secure the dissolution of the Packard and Chamberlain Governments and the establishment of those of Nicholls and Wade Hampton. The Republicans, in consideration of a completion of the count being permitted, agreed to the terms proposed by the Democrats. Both parties to the negotiation exchanged pledges satisfactory to each other, and in pursuance of this arrangement the count was completed, Mr. Hayes was inaugurated, and the changes in the State Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina effected.

Up to this time the power of the Democrats who took part in the Wormley Conference to have prevented the completion of the electoral count has been undisputed, and the credit for defeating the filibustering movement in the House has been generally attributed to them. Senator Hill, however, emphatically and unequivocally denies that the agreement entered into at the Wormley Hotel Conference had any bearing upon the peaceable solution of the Presidential problem. He states that the Democrats who participated in the conference did so without a shadow of authority from anybody, and without consultation with their party colleagues. It was purely the gratuitous, irresponsible act of a few men, who had controlled no votes in the House except their own, and who did not have it in their power to fulfill the agreement it is alleged they made. Senator Hill authorizes the statement that, in his opinion, the Democrats who participated in the Wormley Conference could have no other object in view than a desire to obtain notoriety. So far from having influenced the action of the House, Senator Hill, to use almost his own words, said to the *Times* correspondent: "I am now about to reveal to you the dim outlines of what will some day form one of the most patriotic pages in American history, and after I conclude my brief narrative you will know just how much influence the so-called Wormley Conference had in effecting the result in the electoral count. When the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Florida case became known, I became satisfied that the disputed States would be decided in favor of Hayes, and that the issue which would presently confront us would be the legal inauguration of Mr. Hayes as President, or another revolution. I consulted with a few ex-Confederates, all members of the House of Representatives, and the situation was thoroughly and earnestly discussed. Not to enter into unnecessary details, we, who had just emerged from a ruinous and disastrous war and had experienced its devastating effects—we ex-rebels determined to prevent a second civil war, and spare the country from all the terrible horrors that would attend it. Accordingly forty-two ex-Confederates solemnly pledged themselves to each other upon their sacred honor to oppose all attempts to frustrate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President. We held no caucus, nor no meeting. I called upon each gentleman personally and obtained his signature to a paper that I presented to him. We conducted the movement with the greatest caution, for we did not desire our plans should be even suspected. You may judge how well the secret has been kept when it has remained inviolate to this day. Having disclosed these facts, you can now determine what degree of importance to attach to the influence exercised by the Democratic members of the Wormley Conference upon the result of the electoral count. The forty-two ex-Confederate Congressmen had pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission several weeks before the Wormley Bonference took place, so that, despite the sensational rumors that filled the air toward the close of the count, there never was the remotest possibility of trouble. We held the balance of power, and did not propose to permit another war if our votes could prevent it."

The Pen and Pistol.

An uncontrollable passion to scribble for the newspapers has led to a fatal shooting affray in this town. The affair occurred in the office of the North Manchester *Journal*, published in this place, both participants being rising young men, and one of them the son of a Lutheran minister. The shot was fired by Hugh Wells, Jr., son of Rev. Hugh Wells, a young man but recently admitted to the bar. His victim is Andrew B. Miller, a teacher by profession, but recently in the collection business. They occupied adjoining rooms, and were warm personal friends, and both took to writing for the town paper. A few weeks ago Miller departed for Louisville, pinning on his door a notice to the effect that he would return at a certain date. Underneath this some one scrawled, "Who in h—l cares?" and this bit of nonsense young Wells communicated to the *Indianian*, published at Warsaw. This was the beginning of the rupture. It led to an animated controversy, and both parties became extremely personal. On last Sunday, as young Wells stepped out of his office, Miller threw his arms about him, dragged him into his own room, immediately adjoining, shook him up considerably, locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and then remarked that he had Wells where he wanted him. Being much the stronger man, he completely overawed the young attorney, and, drawing forth a written paper, compelled him to sign it. It was a retraction worded to the effect that he (Wells) had unjustly and without cause wickedly maligned Miller. When Wells had signed this paper Miller forced him to promise that he would never reveal how the retraction was procured, and then threatened to publish it. As soon as Wells was released from Miller's room he told everybody what had taken place, and everybody of course said that he ought to get even with Miller somehow. About 10 o'clock to-day Wells entered the *Journal* office, and, seeing Miller there, he drew a revolver, pointed it, and said: "I will give you just three seconds in which to give me back that paper," Miller hesitated; he parleyed; he approached Wells, and when within about four feet of him the latter fired. The ball entered Miller's breast, just below the heart, inflicting a fatal wound.—*North Manchester (Ind.) Cor. Chicago Times.*

KING-KILLING.

A Thirty-Years' Record in Europe and America of Attempts on the Lives of Rulers.

1848—Nov. 26.—The life of the Duke of Modena was attempted.

1849—June 12.—The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden.

1850—June 28.—Robert Pate, an ex-Lieutenant in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria.

1851—May 22.—Sefeloque, a workman, shot at Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and broke his forearm.

1852—Sept. 24.—An infernal machine was found at Marseilles with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III.

1853—Feb. 18.—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was grievously wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna by a Hungarian tailor named Libzens.

1853—April 16.—An attempt on the life of Victor Emmanuel was reported to the Italian Chamber.

1853—July 5.—An attempt was made to kill Napoleon III. as he was entering the Opera Comique.

1854—March 20.—Ferdinand Charles III., Duke of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the abdomen.

1855—April 28.—Napoleon III. was fired at in the Champs Elysees by Giovanni Pianeri.

1856—April 28.—Raymond Fuentes was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, Queen of Spain.

1856—Dec. 8.—Agesilas Milano, a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III. of Naples, with his bayonet.

1857—Aug. 7.—Napoleon III. again Bartoletti, Gibaldi and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London to assassinate him.

1858—Jan. 14.—Napoleon III. for the fifth time. Orsini and his associates threw fulminating bombs at him as he was on his way to the opera.

1861—July 14.—King William, of Prussia, was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student, at Baden-Baden. Becker fired twice at him, but missed him.

1862—Dec. 18.—A student named Dossios fired a pistol at Queen Amalia, of Greece (Princess of Oldenberg), at Athens.

1863—Dec. 24.—Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III. were arrested at Paris.

1865—April 14.—President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth.

1866—April 6.—A Russian named Kavarasoff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was felled by a peasant, who was ennobled for the deed.

1867—The Czar's life was again attempted during the great Exposition at a review in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris.

1868—June 10.—Prince Michael, of Servia, was killed by the brothers Radwarowitch.

1871—The life of Amadeus, the new King of Spain, was attempted.

1872—August.—Col. Gutierez assassinated President Balta, of the republic of Peru.

1873—Jan. 1.—President Morales, of Bolivia, was assassinated.

1875—August.—President Garcia Mareno, of Ecuador, was assassinated.

1877—June.—President Gill, of Paragury was assassinated by Commander Molas.

1878—May 22.—The Emperor William of Germany was shot at again, this time by Emile Henri Max Hoedel, alias Lehmann, the Socialist. Lehmann, it will be remembered, fired three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him.

To this list we must now add a third attempt on the life of the Emperor William, at Berlin.

What One Woman Did.

Miss Emma Bartlett, one of the most remarkable of American women, has just died in this city. Twenty-five years ago she came to America a penniless English girl, and she has since, by her own unaided exertions, amassed a large fortune. Over twenty years ago she set up for herself in the trade of harness-making and saddlery, starting with just enough money to buy leather for a few halters. She worked in a little loft on Pearl street, and sold her manufactures around the city. Her commercial abilities were marked, and it was not long before she employed several journeymen, and she soon extended her trade beyond the city. She finally traveled with samples of her wares, and, in course of time, visited every State in the Union, and gradually built up a large trade. Six years after she started, her business had outgrown the loft and filled a large building on Pearl street. She invented some machinery for harness-making, was the first to use the sewing-machine for sewing leather, and bought up all the patents on horse-bonnets, thereby securing a monopoly. She was very diminutive in stature, but was very masculine, full of energy and business talent, and could drive a sharp bargain with the sharpest. She has never had nor desired a business partner. For years she has occupied the whole of a five-story warehouse on Warren street, and has employed 100 workmen. Her rent, for the past seven years, has been $10,000 a year. She leaves her large property to relatives.—*New York Tribune.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$8 50	@10 50
HOGS	3 50	@ 3 80
COTTON	11½@	11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 50	@ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 06	@ 1 08
CORN—Western Mixed	42	@ 45
OATS—Mixed	27	@ 28
RYE—Western	62	@ 63
PORK—Mess	9 90	@10 00
LARD	7	@ 7¼
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 75
Butchers' Steers	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 10	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live	2 75	@ 3 40
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 12½
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	94	@ 95
No. 3 Spring	83	@ 84
CORN—No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	52	@ 53
BARLEY—No. 2	47	@ 48
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	16	@ 18
EGGS—Fresh	9½@	10
PORK—Mess	8 90	@ 9 00
LARD	6½@	6¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	99½@	1 02½
No. 2	96	@ 97
CORN—No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2	62	@ 63
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	90	@ 91
CORN—Mixed	33	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 24
RYE	49	@ 50
PORK—Mess	9 30	@ 9 40
LARD	6½@	6¾
HOGS	3 00	@ 3 35
CATTLE	2 50	@ 5 10
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	90	@ 1 00
CORN	39	@ 41
OATS	26	@ 28
RYE	55	@ 57
PORK—Mess	9 00	@ 9 25
LARD	6¾@	7¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 12	@ 1 13
No. 2 Red	93	@ 99
CORN	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 14	@ 1 15
No. 1 Amber	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 1	38	@ 39
OATS—Mixed	25	@ 26½
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 30
PORK—Mess	9 50	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5 00	@ 5 35
Fair	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	3 75	@ 4 35
HOGS	2 25	@ 3 75
SHEEP	3 25	@ 4 30

THE LOUISIANA CONSPIRACY.

Darrall Substantiates Anderson.

The testimony of C. B. Darrall, a Republican ex-Congressman from Louisiana, confirms the story of Anderson in most of its details. Darrall wanted the office of Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and was supported by the influence of Stanley Matthews, which he secured through Anderson. Darrall is confident that he would have gained his point, but for the President's obligations to old Wells and the Returning-Board Anderson, who wanted to control everything themselves. A mere parish Supervisor and an ex-Congressman could not expect to prevail against the influence of the two men who had the power to count out ten thousand Tilden votes, and used it. Mr. Hayes' adherence to the Returning Board gang, in spite of all opposition, is convincing proof that he fully appreciated the magnitude of their services—and the extent of their knowledge. He knew how many other hearts would ache if Wells began to squeal, and kept the old reprobate's manger full of fodder, that there might be no provocation for squealing.

Rutherford B. Hayes is open to the charge of tampering with witnesses. The Democrats were greatly disappointed in Darrall's unwillingness to testify. He had been talking very plainly to them for a day or two, and even up to within a couple of hours of his appearance before the committee was pouring the tale of his wrongs into the willing ears of McMahon. Just before he went on the stand Hayes sent for him, and from that time Darrell's tune changed. After the close of the examination he received another summons from the White House, and was closeted there a long time. He is certain to have some good appointment within the next month.

Anderson Further Corroborated.

A Washington telegram of the 12th inst. to the Chicago *Times* says:

Summing up carefully to-day's testimony, there is a wide percentage in favor of the truth of the story of James E. Anderson, as given before Potter's committee. Ex-Congressman Darrall was upon the stand the greater part of the day, and continued his indecent exhibition of the dirty, dishonest practices of the school of Louisiana politics. Darrell has evidently been coached by the administration to do his best to break down Anderson's testimony, but he has had so little preparation that his testimony has only resulted in showing his dishonest intentions without accomplishing anything. He swore to the bad reputation of Anderson at a certain time, when it was immediately shown by cross-examination that he saw nothing in Anderson to prevent him from being intimate with him and using him. He acknowledged also that after he failed to get the office of Collector he wrote a letter to Anderson advising him to "go for the blanked hypocritical, psalm-singing people at the White House." He believed enough in Mr. Anderson to use him for the purposes of blackmail, and the frankness of this witness in acknowledging his share in the blackmail was not the least remarkable part of his testimony. Mr. Butler asked him if he did not consider his use of Anderson's documents as blackmailing. Mr. Darrall said "Yes." The Weber-Anderson agreement was substantiated to-day by as good testimony as should be needed. Seymour, the notary, and one of the witnesses, testified to the documents being made out before them. They did not know Weber, but had no reason to believe it was anybody else but him.

Paymaster Smith's Examination.

After the examination of Darrall, Paymaster Smith was called to the witness chair. The chief point of his testimony concerned the President's apparent prejudice against Anderson, the Louisiana Supervisor. At Anderson's request Smith called on the President to get his indorsement or approval of the appointment of Anderson to a better office than Smith had offered him. Anderson wanted something worth $3,000 a year, and thought he would get it if he could see Mr. Hayes. The latter, with strong appearance of disgust, refused to be interviewed by Anderson, and gave Smith to understand that he did not think the Supervisor had a good claim for so lucrative an office, but did not object to giving him a minor appointment. The effort of Smith to show Mr. Hayes' contempt for the Anderson sort of people was not particularly creditable to Hayes. It merely showed that, having pocketed the proceeds of Anderson's dishonesty, the President wanted to get rid of him as quickly and cheaply as possible. He despised the swindler as men are apt to do under such circumstances, while cheerfully accepting the profits of the swindle. Gen. Butler asked Smith if he had been in consultation with anybody at the White House in relation to his testimony. The other Republicans on the committee objected to the question, and Smith refused to answer unless expressly required to do so by the committee. He might as well have answered in the affirmative, for nothing would have been easier than a denial, if he could have safely made it. The administration people seem to be making a practice of capturing and "clamming" witnesses summoned by the committee—a practice that, if persisted in, may demand action on the part of the House. Secretary Sherman's lawyer is said to have tried this plan with Mrs. Jenks, who is supposed to know something about the Sherman letter, of which so much has been said, and the visits of Darrall to Mr. Hayes, while his examination was unfinished, are disagreeably suggestive.

John Sherman Attempts a Diversion.

Having appeared before the Committee of Investigation, and, in effect, confessed that he wrote the Anderson letter, Mr. John Sherman finds that he has not helped his case, and deems it advisable to make some further attempt. Here is what he now proposes, as it is stated in the New York *Times*:

WASHINGTON, June 7.

The Potter Investigating Committee was in secret session to-day. A communication was received from Secretary Sherman, reciting that he is charged in the preamble to the resolution authorizing the investigation with complicity in election frauds in Louisiana, and requesting that immediate inquiry be made into this charge. The Secretary furnished the committee with the names of about fifty witnesses, who, he says, will prove that outrages and intimidation were perpetrated upon white and black Republican voters in Louisiana to such an extent as to deter them from exercising their rights at the polls, and requested that these witnesses be called.

This written communication is almost as decidedly a confession as was the oral testimony which Mr. Sherman gave on Saturday week. He is charged with being accessory to the preparation of fraudulent documents concerning the election in Louisiana, and with conspiring to change the true returns of that election so as to give the electoral votes of the State to Rutherford B. Hayes when they belonged to Samuel J. Tilden. These are the things which this committee is appointed to investigate, and Mr. Sherman's invitation to inquire into something entirely different says, about as plainly as words can say, that the proper inquiry of the committee is one that he wishes to evade—is one dangerous to him and to the administration of which he makes a part.

This new move of Mr. Sherman's won't avail to draw away attention from the facts already established against him through evidence of his own. These facts are that when two Supervisors of Registration in Louisiana, having charge of the election in two parishes in which a Republican majority was absolutely indispensable to the counting in of the Hayes electors, were on the point of publishing the truth when the election in their parishes had not only resulted largely in favor of the Democrats, but had been orderly and peaceful, furnishing to the Returning Board no ground for throwing out votes or altering returns—when these Supervisors were on the point of revealing the nature of the protests which had been made in their names, then Mr. Sherman, having given them oral promises on which they would not rest, wrote to them the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of even date has been received. Neither Mr. Hayes, myself, the gentlemen who accompany me, or the country at large can ever forget the obligations under which you will have placed us, should you stand firm in the position you have taken. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Gov. Hayes, I am justified in assuming responsibility for promises made, and will guarantee that you shall be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as may be practicable, and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana, should you deem it necessary. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

Mr. D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson.

This letter, with his own refusal positively to disclaim its authorship, makes out the case against him; and when he attempts to leave these points and go into other spheres, such, for instance, as contending that in fifty cases in Louisiana Republican voters were kept away from the polls, his proposition is wholly extraneous to the subject. What Sherman has to deal with is his own letter. Let him confine himself to that.—*New York Sun.*

What Will Be Done With Darrall?

It is understood that before Darrall went upon the witness stand a bargain was effected with him on behalf of certain persons in high station whom his testimony, true or false, was likely to blacken. That the bargain either was known to the President or was to be made known to him by Darrall, is apparent:

In answer to a question by Mr. Blackburn, the witness said that yesterday he waited in the committee room until after 1 o'clock, when, desiring to see the President before leaving the city, he went to the Senate and informed Mr. Kellogg that he was going to the White House, and if the committee desired his attendance a telegram would find him there. Upon reaching the White House the Sergeant-at-Arms overtook him, and he returned forthwith. He had business with the President, and hearing he was going away desired to see him before he left.

What "business" could this scoundrel have with the President of the United States? To find a substantial difference between him and Anderson in his favor is very difficult. Darrall was a candidate for the New Orleans Collectorship. He learned from Anderson that the latter was possessed of Sherman's letter, of letters from Matthews, and of documents by which representatives and partisans of the administration could be seriously annoyed. He swears that he knew Anderson was a monstrous liar, a perjurer, a forger, and a blackmailer; yet he proceeded to do all he could to procure Anderson an appointment, and to use Anderson and his masked battery of blackmail as the means of securing the New Orleans Collectorship for himself. He called on the President shortly after his inauguration, and recommended to him Anderson's appointment, giving as his reasons Anderson's active part in Louisiana politics, and his intelligence! It appears to have been after this interview with Darrall that Mr. Hayes wrote the reference of Anderson's successful application for a Consulship to the Secretary of State. Darrall explicitly swears that he sought Anderson's assistance for himself with Stanley Matthews *after* he knew that Matthews had been threatened in a blackmailing manner by Anderson, toward whom, he says, Matthews remained well disposed in spite of Anderson's threats and insults. Ben Butler compelled Darrall to confess, notwithstanding his persistent attempt at evasion, that he engaged in this blackmail co-partnership even before he was out of his seat in Congress.

Mr. Butler (interrupting)—Pardon me, you were about to become a candidate for a high office under the Government. Here was a drunken, miserable fellow down in Louisiana, or had been there—a man who you had learned had got a corrupt agreement to have the Naval Officership—you, a member of Congress who had not yet been unseated, and you know whether that rascal came and made an offer of services to you or you went to him? A. Well, sir, Anderson and myself had had a conversation in regard to the Collectorship before I became a candidate. In regard to Packard—"

Q. Leave him out. A. About myself I can't swear whether the suggestion came from him or me, or from some friend of mine.

Q. I mean the suggestion that the loafer should take part of it. That's what I want. A. I remember writing Anderson about that matter.

Q. Didn't you write him to come over and help you? A. I wrote him a number of letters.

Q. (sharply.) Did you write to him, before he said anything to you, to come and help you? A. I think I did.

Q. Don't you believe you did? A. That's my best recollection. Unless I saw the letter I could not tell.

Q. What induced you to go to Philadelphia for this miserable man to aid you in your candidature? A. I stated that Anderson had suggested the matter to me a number of times, and it was so understood. He held papers or documents that the powers that were would be willing and glad to listen to.

Still later, he made this admission:

Q. If these documents had not been published you would have been willing to have owed your election to the efforts of a perjurer and blackmailer with false documents as Collector at one of the principal offices? A. You have stated him to be such.

Q. You yourself stated it now. A. Not of my own personal knowledge.

Q. You knew the man to be corrupt. You believed his affidavit to be false. You knew his acquaintances would say he was a drunkard, and you knew that using these documents for this purpose was simply blackmailing. A. Certainly.

Q. Then haven't you stated all that I have? A. Substantially.

Q. Then we don't substantially differ, and you were sorry you failed? A. Naturally.

The spirit of this fellow's testimony, from beginning to end, shows that he has been coached by parties interested, and his fruitless determination not to tell anything which he could contrive to conceal is one of the most discouraging features of these disclosures. The presumption of a bargain is irresistible; and Darrall's cool call at the White House, because he did not like to leave Washington without saying adieu to Mr. Hayes, will awaken a solicitude to watch the future progress of Mr. Darrall's relations with the administration and the high personage, whom, in his sadder moments, he characterized as the "psalm-singing hypocrite."

Impeachment for John Sherman.

Secretary Sherman is in the toils. One case for impeachment is clearly made against him by the Glover Investigating Committee. To defray the expenses of the Louisiana Commission he borrowed $5,000 of the First National Bank of New York, a member of the Syndicate. This was borrowing money in anticipation of an appropriation, an unlawful act. The money has never been repaid. Congress will never appropriate a dollar to pay the expenses of this trading commission. The money loaned by the First National Bank was furnished in New York drafts to the disbursing agent. These drafts were cashed at the sub-treasury in New Orleans. This is an indictable offense. Another thing against Sherman in this matter is the secret manner employed by him in negotiating this loan, and his not presenting afterward the facts in the case to Congress when he asked for money to make it good. This ill-fated Louisiana Commission has been in bad enough odor without this dirty scandal to come as a sequel to their long chapter of bargaining intrigues.—*Washington telegram.*

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