The Michigan Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1878. NUMBER 1693.

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.

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

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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.

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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

REVENAUCH

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

A TRAMP.

His Story.

BY NORA PERRY.

Tramp? Yes, I'm a tramp, and one of th worst of the kind,
Thinks my lady who peers at me there thr. ugh the bars of her blind,
As I lounge in the shade of the tree here and greedy munch
The broken bread-crusts which she'd airily call my lunch.
My lunch! That sounds well to a man who for forty-eight hours
Hasn't broken his fast until now—now, while he devours
The broken bread-scraps that stick in his starving throat,
Which he cools now and then, as my lady takes pains to note,
From a rummy old flask, which she thinks she can smell,
From behind her blind-bars, as the vintage of hell.
She'd never believe, though I poured it out at her feet,
That it was only a draught of the ale that Adam found sweet.
How her impulse of charity chills at this villainous sign
While through the window below on the sideboard, carven and fine,
I can see the decanters filled with old Madeira and sherry,
For respectable lips to drain, till the wits grow mellow and merry!

Well, my lady, I wonder what you would say,
If I should rise in my rags and tell you that in my day
I had toasted as fair as you in wine of the choicest and best,
And been of the rich and the gay a courted and flattered guest?
Believe me? No, you'd turn with scorn from my tale,
And send for the nearest police to lodge me in jail
For a lying vagrant and nuisance plying the trade
Of a swindler for the chance of a theft to be made.
And the police; I can see my gentleman's face
As the story is told—a tramp is a tramp all base
Through and through, a bundle of rags and of lies,
One begetting another, both stripped clean of disguise
In that sharp professional sight on the watch for a thief.
And I can hear my gentleman's voice, curt with unbelief,
As he stabs me here and there with a question or two:
Yes, a curious story, indeed, if it chance to be true!
But men so high in the world wouldn't let an old comrade dine
On beggarly crusts; they'd feast him on woodcock and wine!
Would they? Ah, my professional friend,
Your wisdom is not of the world of "the upper West End."
Of crime and vice you've a knowledge far beyond mine,
But of the friendship that lavishes woodcock and wine
On the man who's at odds with Fortune and Fate,
A poor, shabby devil without worldly estate,
Who has once been as high as now he is low,
I think I may venture to swear that I know
All the ins and the outs—and the outs, let me say,
By a heavy majority carry the day!
But 'twas never the way of the world to look back
For the unfortunate rider who slipped in the track!
Once down, he may scramble to foot as he can;
But the chance is, once down, that a luckier man
Closes in to the line and fills up his place,
And he finds ere he knows that he's out of the race.
So I slipped from the track, and the world doubtless thinks
Lost the race like a coward who shivers and shrinks
From the brunt of the battle, sneaking out of the strife,
For the shameless, sweet sloth of the vagabond's life.
Oh, my world, so you judge from your fine, airy height
Of respectable sin the poor, luckless wight
Who has lost in the race and drifted below
Your chariot-wheels—God! what you do know
Of the straits men may come to when flung to the wall,
Out of pluck, out of pocket—in short, stripped of all
That can give a man reason or courage to face
His fellows once more in the heat of the race?
You to talk in that virtuous, copy-book way
Of the certain rewards that are sure to repay
Honest worth and endeavor; you to preach and to prate
As you sit at your ease high in church and in state
Of adversity's uses and poverty's gains!
Oh, my world, let me say, as a fool for your pains,
And a selfish old braggart, you'll rank with the best,
While I—well, I sat with you once as your guest,
And I know you, my world, for your wisdom was mine
In those days when we feasted on woodcock and wine.
But since then I have tasted a vintage that brings
A wisdom denied to courtiers and kings!
'Tis the vintage that's grown from the vine we may call
The vine of experience, and bitter as gall.
It has shown me the folly of faith here below
In those fine little saws and proverbs that glow
Like a coal from the altar of heaven till the day
That we bring them to bank with their promise to pay.
There's that one about honest worth and endeavor,
With its certain rewards—well, perhaps I'm not clever
At counting rewards; perhaps I should find
My reward in my conscience, and thus go it blind;
But though I have kept this conscience as fair,
Perhaps, as my lady who peers at me there,
I am not of that sort of ethereal stuff
To sup on a conscience and find it enough.
Yet no epicure's feast do I hanker for now,
But that promise fulfilled, "By the sweat of thy brow
Shalt thou eat." A curse, yet a pledge, there it stands,
To crumble and fall at the touch of my hands,
Like the fine little proverbs I mouthed in the days
When, a fool, I fancied I knew all the ways
Of life and the world. Good God! did I know
That one day I should wander like this to and fro
Through the breadth of the land, a man without stain
Of a crime, seeking vainly that toil that shall gain
The bread and the breath of his life, his place
Once more among men, a chance to lift up his face
Unashamed to the light of the heavens, and the gaze
Of the curious world, from whose open highway
He has shrunk step by step in his terrible straits,
With the demon of Death and Despair that waits
For its prey, beckoning on and still on day by day;
While afar, in the life I had left, in the open highway
Of the world, men, my fellows, a brief space ago,
Sitting snug in high places, well fed, and aglow
With that wisdom that carries the fool's current stamp.
Set their dull wits to solve *that problem, the tramp!*
Not a man like themselves, but a "creature," a "thing,"
A nuisance to legislate over, and bring
To the test of the law, by which shall abide
This "creature" and "nuisance," they calmly decide!
So you gather us up, so you measure us all,
A bundle of tares, nothing else—O Saul
Midst the prophets!—O fool, deaf and blind!
While you fashion your laws for *men*, not *mankind*,
I, out of your world, ask myself if the Man—
The Man we call Christ—would have followed your plan?

—*Atlantic Monthly for July.*

THE MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

A Doctor's Singular Adventure.

"No one will come to-night," said the doctor, glancing at the clock on the mantelpiece, as he drew his chair close to the fire; settling himself comfortably in it, and planting his feet on the fender, he began to read.

The servant had gone to bed an hour before; the boy was in his dormitory; the cat and dog occupied the center of the hearth-rug, under their master's legs, in a strangely-complicated embrace, just as they had fallen asleep in the midst of their play, Buff, the cat, having his fore-paws round Nelson's neck, and Nelson, a beautiful young water spaniel, with his nose snugly bedded in the thick, tan-colored fur which had given a name to his friend.

The doctor laid his book upon his knee, and, taking up the poker, gently tapped and played with a large coal, through whose fissures the blazing gas spirted with a sputter and fume that in the deep midnight silence sounded clear and loud. He was enjoying to the full that sense of security from interruption which medical men so seldom have an opportunity of feeling. He had in immediate prospect none of those urgent cases which have no regard for time nor tide, and the wind that prowled in the chimneys and the heavy rain that beat furiously against the windows promised him security from all cases of minor necessity. So he played with the blazing coal, and enjoyed his comfortable fireside as much as a man can who has no wife to share it with him.

As the sound of the wheels rumbling along the street mingled with the noise of the storm, he gave an exulting poke to the coal, which left it a heap of flaming ruins; and then he nestled deeper into his chair, with serious thoughts of setting public opinion at defiance by smoking a cigar. But suddenly the spaniel raised his head, erected his silky ears, and uttered a short, inquisitive bark. In the next moment the doctor heard that the wheels stopped before his door. Pulling a long face that seemed to commiserate himself on the disturbance of his quiet, he sat upright waiting for the summons, and muttering, philosophically, "Put not thy faith in any sort of weather!"

Then came a ring at the night-bell, and a female voice that called from the vehicle:

"Don't knock! You need not rouse the whole house."

"I hope they'll make haste and come, then," replied a gruff voice, the tones of which carried with them a strong conviction that the vehicle outside must be a cab; "if I don't knock 'em up, I shall be kept waiting here for an hour!"

"There is some one coming—I see a light," replied the voice from the cab. "Inquire if the gentleman is at home."

"Here's the doctor himself, I suppose," said the cabman, as the street door opened and showed the figure in slippers and morning-gown that stood within.

"Open the door and let me out!" said the lady, impatiently; and no sooner had the driver, in his deliberate, sleepy way, obeyed her commands, than three light bounds placed her safely on the door-mat. She seemed young, but her thick veil effectually hid her face.

"Do you want me to go anywhere?" said the doctor, glancing at his slippers; "for if so, I'll—"

"No—oh, no!" she interrupted. "I wish to speak with you. "Wait for me," she added, addressing the cabman; "I will pay you double for your time, in consideration of the bad weather."

The door was shut, and the driver, divesting himself of his water-proof coat, which he threw over the reeking flanks of his horse, ensconsed himself in the inside of his carriage to exchange his habitual dozy condition for a state of complete somnolency. In the meantime the doctor had politely bowed his visitor into the parlor, and seated her on the sofa.

"This is dreadful weather for you to have to come out in, ma'am," he began; "but I suppose the case is very urgent. I should judge from the liveliness of your movements that you cannot have come on your own account."

"You are mistaken, sir," she replied; "I seek your advice and assistance for myself, being at the same time in perfect health."

"I must ask you to be more explicit," said the doctor, quite mystified.

"To enable you to judge correctly of the case, I must explain all the circumstances," she said. "To begin, then: I have a father and mother, two aunts, one a widow and the other an old maid, living with them; a married sister on the other side of the street, and several grown-up brothers; so you may easily imagine what an overpowering weight of family influence can be brought to bear upon my individual will, in any case in which it dares to act for itself. Well, urged by the wishes of my family, and also, I must own, in accordance with my own inclination, I some months ago entered into an engagement with a gentleman who was a great friend, or perhaps I should say a constant companion of my eldest brother. To-morrow is the day fixed for the wedding. I am certain that I should not have made this engagement if I had had greater freedom of intercourse with other men, so as to be able to compare and judge of character. This freedom I have never enjoyed until lately, and the result of my observations has been anything but favorable to my intended. Daily I discovered in him traits of character which effectually destroyed all the romance of my predilection. But still I forbore to break off with him, consoling myself with the reflection that no man is perfect, and that I must expect to meet with defects in whomsoever I might take for my husband. I tell you this that you may understand why I did not seek to put an end to this engagement until it had approached so near to its completion. I felt dissatisfied, and wished that I were free; but it was not till this evening that I perceived in him points of character which excited my contempt. I need not explain what those points are—it is sufficient that I feel contempt for him; and, with such a sentiment in my heart, can it be right that I should marry him?"

"Decidedly not," said the doctor, emphatically.

"Then what course would you advise me to adopt to be rid of him?" demanded the lady.

"Would not this be a question for a clergyman or a lawyer to settle?" asked the doctor, gently, "rather than for a physician, whose skill is mainly directed to curing the ills of the body? Nevertheless, as you ask my advice, I cannot but give it to the best of my knowledge and judgment. It seems to me that you have one of two courses to pursue; either to decline openly to keep your engagement, or to throw yourself upon the honor of the gentleman. He could not insist on your keeping a promise of this nature if you expressed your wish to retract it."

"Under ordinary circumstances, and with ordinary people to deal with," said the lady, "either of these plans, or a combination of the two, would, no doubt, be successful. But I have already told you in what a formidable array my family can muster to oppose me; and they would do so, every one of them, if I were to attempt to bring such disgrace on them (for such they would all consider it) as to refuse this marriage, from apparent caprice, at the eleventh hour."

"In a matter so entirely concerning yourself, and in which your happiness for life is involved, I should imagine that, in these enlightened days, every one would yield to your wishes and judgment," said the doctor.

"The days are certainly past when a lady could be stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet," replied the visitor; "but an immense amount of coercion can still be used, of a kind that no laws can protect us from."

"Then it seems to me that your own firmness and resolution should supply the deficiency," said the doctor. "You are of age, I presume?"

"Yes," she replied, "and a year beyond it. But my being legally entitled to act for myself does not, as I told you, protect me from the peculiar kind of coercion which I dread. Do you remember the ballad of 'Auld Robin Gray?'

"'My father urged me sair, but my mither didna speak;
Yet she lookit in my face, till my heart was like to break.'

"Can you say there was no coercion toward the heroine of that sad tale? And it is precisely this kind of influence that I fear; and I fear my own strength to withstand it. On every hand I shall be beset with arguments, anger, reproaches, upbraidings, lectures, appeals to filial and sisterly affection, sobbings, sighings, and hysterics. My conduct will be ascribed to every motive but the true one, because they have seen no change in the gentleman, and will not allow that I am blessed with keener sight. At one moment I shall be told that I am a shameless jilt and an arrant coquette; that I crave so inordinately for notoriety at any cost that I can coolly sacrifice the most sacred feelings of a confiding lover, in order to become a nine-days' talk. And the next moment I shall be informed that such conduct as mine can only be explained on the supposition of my having formed some attachment so excessively unworthy of my birth and connection that I am ashamed to acknowledge it; and this kind surmise will come from my Aunt Matilda, my maiden aunt, who is so only because she was stopped when about to run away with my grandfather's valet. I should in fact be assailed by an amount of talk against which it would be impossible to stand."

"Then why not take the other alternative I mentioned," said the doctor, "and throw yourself upon the honor and generosity of the gentleman?"

"Simply because there is nothing of the kind to throw myself upon," she replied. "If there were, I should not wish to be freed from him. He possesses neither honer nor generosity; but in their place there are the most groveling defference to the world's opinion, and an intense selfishness. The first of these paramount feelings would prompt him to compel me to keep to my engagement, lest he should be sneered at as a jilted man; and the second would not allow him to forego his own pecuniary expectations for the sake of a mere woman's wish.

"I retired to rest this evening racked by anxious thoughts of how to escape him, and at one time the only means of escape seemed to be in running away with some one else; and, really, so great was my misery that, if I could have guessed at any one that had a predilection for me, I should have gone to him and asked him to elope with me. Then another and a better idea came to my aid. I had once, in play, stolen a latch-key from one of my brothers. I took this key, disguised myself in a suit of discarded mourning, went out into the street, found a cab, and told the driver to take me to a doctor's, resolved to state my difficulties to the gentleman to whom Providence or chance might conduct me, and to beg his assistance in furthering my plan."

"What is that plan?" demanded the doctor, dryly.

"Not to ask him to marry me," she answered, quickly, with a nod of the head that seemed to imply that she detected in him a suspicion of that nature. "I want you to give me some medicine that will make me ill."

"That is a dangerous experiment," said the doctor, dubiously.

"But one that I am resolved to try," replied, the high-spirited girl. "What is a temporary physical discomfort compared with the degradation of being linked for life with a man whom I despise? I know very well that there are medicines that will bring on all the appearance of disease; but I wish to keep on the safe side as much as possible, and therefore I come to consult you. Give me that which is the safest to take, and tell me the proper quantities; otherwise I must have recourse to more desperate means."

"Are you aware," said he, "that when the effect of this medicine is over you will be in exactly the same position as at present?"

"Not at all," she answered; "the wedding-day will have passed without a wedding, and I shall take care not to fix another. All that I want is time. Enable me to obtain that, and I am safe."

"It is a singular duty that you require of me," said the doctor; "but under the circumstances I do not see how I can refuse you. I will fetch you something."

"Not a policeman!" she cried, springing between him and the door—"for mercy's sake, don't fetch a policeman!"

"Nothing is further from my intention," he replied, quite unable to repress a laugh at her hasty suspicion; "I am going to fetch the medicine you wish for."

"I beg your pardon," she said, returning to her seat. "'Conscience does make cowards of us all.' I know that I must appear to merit a lunatic's cell, or a reprimand from a police magistrate; but answer me candidly—do you not think I am acting wisely and conscientiously?"

"Conscientiously, without doubt," said the doctor; "but I think more wisdom would be shown in refraining from tampering with your health, and in making a bold stand upon your right of free choice."

"It is very well for a *man* to talk of standing by his rights," she replied; "but you forget that I am a woman, brought up in strict subserviency to the will of others, and never accustomed to dream of possessing rights. The only thing that could make a woman so trained throw off her shackles and assert what little independence the law allows her would be the impetus given by a new affection."

"Then why don't you—" he began, but suddenly broke off and hurried into his surgery, muttering, "What a confounded fool I was going to make of myself! She may be a mere adventuress, for aught I know."

In a few minutes he returned to the young lady with medicine and full directions for its use, and also an antidote, in case she should require it.

Before leaving she asked his name and address, and put his card safely in her pocket-book. Then, with a slight inclination, she laid a folded white paper on the mantelpiece and requested him to summon the cabman.

The doctor listened with some curiosity, in the hope of guessing whereabouts she lived from her directions to the driver, but they were merely couched in the very indefinite words, "Return to the place where you took me up."

The surgeon returned to his parlor, and, with the air of a man fully prepared to laugh at himself for being "taken in," he opened the little paper which the lady had evidently placed there as his fee. He was agreeably surprised to find that she had proportioned her acknowledgments rather to the service rendered to herself than to the trouble she had given him, and in token thereof had left a ten-pound note behind her.

"After all," said the doctor, as he placed it in his pocket-book, "I don't regret having had my rest disturbed."

Two years after this occurrence the same doctor was suddenly summoned to attend a lady whose name was quite unknown to him, although there were tones in her voice which sounded strangely familiar to his ears.

"Have you any recollection of having seen me on some former occasion, Dr. ——?" she asked him, during one of his visits.

"I certainly recollect your voice," he replied, "but I could not have forgotten your face if I had seen it, and this partial recollection has puzzled me from the first moment I heard you speak."

"Do you no remember once receiving a visit, during a midnight storm, from a lady in black, who came to beg your assistance in avoiding a disagreeable marriage?" she said, smiling.

"Certainly I do—of course I do!" he exclaimed; "and *you* are that lady! I wonder that I did not recollect you sooner."

"I only wonder that you remember so much of me," she replied.

"May I ask if your plan succeeded?" he inquired; "or is Mr. ——"

"No, no," she interrupted, laughing; "I did not make such a mistake in the character of my former suitor, otherwise I should not have been so happy as I am now. The plan succeeded admirably. My apparent illness enabled me to enlist the sympathies of my mother and aunts, and, to a certain extent, the sympathy of all my relations. Then I contrived to show the gentleman's character in its true light. Their eyes were gradually opened, and liberation was afterward easy. My present marriage was entirely of my own choice, and, if it continues as happy as it has been hitherto, I shall have no reason to repent of it."

Carver, the Marksman.

A Cleveland *Leader* reporter recently called upon Dr. William F. Carver, the great rifle shot, and had a long talk with him on matters connected with his early life. He possesses a wonderful history that is full enough of material for the framework of a good drama, without going into the realms of imagination or wandering from the paths of truth. The Indians title him "Evil Spirit," on account of his great accuracy with the rifle. Never missing his object, they could not understand how it was possible for one to be so deadly in aim without possessing some supernatural power.

Carver's life has been one of thrilling adventures. Captured by the Indians when only 4 years old, he never had an equal among the savage tribes that taught his hands their cunning, and helped to train the steady nerve and physical force that is his birthright. When 15 years of age, the tribe held a council, and declared him the medical man of the entire Dakota nation, which position he occupied for six years, and received in that way the title of doctor. After leaving the Indians he went to school in a small town in Illinois, where he remained four years. The inclination being strong upon him to return to his former associates and pastimes, he betook himself once more at the end of that time to the plains, and soon became famous as a hunter of buffalo, elk and the abundance of wild game that infest the frontier. He says that he has killed more buffalo on one run, solely and alone, than any party of hunters. In the fall of 1866 he rescued two ladies from a small band of Comanches, for which he was highly commented on by the entire Western press. He acquired the reputation of a phenomenal shot at the early age of 7 years, when he was known to bring down a blue-jay on the wing with a rifle.

As a result of constant practice in this particular line, together with his good habits, muscular form and unerring nerve, the acquirement of his wonderful skill is attributed. He has achieved most flattering success wherever he has appeared to give an exhibition on his way East. At Omaha he surprised his spectators by killing three teal ducks while flying in succession. At Detroit, he appeared on the Hamtramck race track, and, while shooting at glass balls, a swallow flew within range of his unerring gun. The crowd had become so sanguine of his ability that they cried out, "Shoot it," and they were not disappointed when the man leveled his rifle and brought the luckless bird to the ground. Dr. Carver stands six feet two inches in height, with a frank and pleasing face. He has a pair of keen, restless eyes, which gives him a wonderful quickness and precision in sighting. He weighs 196 pounds, and is 38 years of age. He intends making a tour of the world.

Late Fashion Items.

A small cord is again used in the armholes of dresses.

Checked cotton braids are used for trimming linen dresses.

A unique garniture for the neck is a bird nestling in lace.

The military jacket is one of the latest styles for young ladies.

Spanish blonde lace is a favorite trimming for grenadine dresses.

Caps in the style of that worn by Charlotte Corday are fashionable.

A new bead-trimming is called "Milan drops."

Spotted satin with the pug handle, forms the favorite coaching parasol.

Among novelties for young girls are hats ornamented with hand painting.

Real tortoise-shell combs, in new designs, are selling for $1.50.

The prettiest flower at the florists' stores is the exquisite laurel, pink and white.

New styles in stationery are ornamented with grotesque old English figures in colors.

In the latest kid gloves the backs are covered with flowers, painted by hand.

Among absurdities for children are the wide collars and cuffs similar to those worn by their mothers.

Dainty little coffee-cups and saucers are in French steel and gilt beautifully decorated.

Exquisite lambrequins for mantels or windows are made of satin with cretonne figures pasted thereon. Those in black satin are very handsome.

Monogram fans are in great favor. They are shown with tiny flags. All nations being represented, a lady may declare her nationality and patriotism by her fan.—*New York Tribune.*

Bryant's Wealth.

Bryant was the richest poet America has ever produced. His productions have had a steady sale for half a century, and no library is perfect without Bryant. His "Library of Poetry and Song," issued by J. B. Ford & Co., is the only unsuccessful book connected with his name. It deserved a better fate, being a really admirable collection; the real editor, however, was Mr. E. H. Knight, of Washington, and Bryant looked over the work, and no poem was inserted without his consent. To this he added an elaborate introduction. The *Evening Post* has been a remunerative journal, and thus, between the combined profits of poetry and journalism, Bryant had acquired a property whose value is estimated at half a million.—*New York letter.*

SABBATH READING.

A Year.

She has been just a year in heaven;
Unmarked by white moon or gold sun,
By stroke of clock, or clang of bell,
Or shadow lengthening on the way,
In the full noon and perfect day,
In Safety's very citadel,
The happy hours have sped, have run;
And, rapt in peace, all pain forgot,
She whom we love, her white soul shriven,
Smiles at the thought and wonders not.

We have been just a year alone;
A year whose calendar is sighs,
And dull, perpetual wishfulness,
And smiles, each covert for a tear,
And wandering thoughts, half there, half here,
And wearisome attempts to guess
The secret of the hidden skies,
The soft, inexorable blue,
With gleaming hints of glory sown,
And heaven behind, just shining through.

So sweet, so sad, so swift, so slow,
So full of eager growth and light,
So full of pain which blindly grows;
So full of thoughts which either way
Have passed and crossed and touched each day,
To us a thorn, to her a rose;
The year so black, the year so white,
Like rivers twain their course have run,
The earthly stream we trace and know,
But who shall paint the heavenly one?

A year! We gather up our powers,
Our lamps we consecrate and trim,
Open all windows to the day,
And welcome every heavenly air.
We will press forward and will bear,
Having His word to cheer the way.
She, storm-tossed once, is safe with Him,
Healed, comforted, content, forgiven,
And while we count these heavy hours
Has been a year, a year in heaven.

—*Susan Coolidge in the Independent.*

Look on the Bright Side.

Is there one of us who does not sometimes need this bit of advice? Things are contrary. The people around us are not entirely congenial. Our worldly affairs are not adjusted to our satisfaction. The children are fretful. Our favorite book has been borrowed, and the borrower is a notoriously careless person, so that we know that it will come back despoiled of its freshness. The plan of life on which we have built seems very much like a failure. We are in some anxiety about some loved one, whose chamber of sickness may, perhaps, become the chamber of death. Some other loved one misunderstands us, or opposes us with caprice and temper when we are in almost childish want of sympathy and support. Perhaps our hardly-earned money, the accumulations of faithful and frugal savings for years, is gone, like a puff of smoke, or a breath. Look on the bright side? How can we? We are ready to say that the heaven is hung with gloom, the earth obscured, the onward path hidden from our view. We are in the condition of travelers in a mountain land, on whom, midway in their journey, has descended a cold, blinding, and impenetrable veil of fog. A step either way may be perilous, for it may be over a precipice. It becomes to our thought almost an impertinence, this sweet voice which bids us be of good courage, and count up the mercies, instead of mourning over the disasters.

Yet there is, if we but care to look for it, always a bright, serene aspect somewhere, always an element of cheer, and always the hope of better days to come. It is very seldom indeed that things are so utterly forlorn that they may not be worse. In our reasonable moods, we recognize this, and, however great our trouble, we can acknowledge that it might be greater. This is true, particularly with regard to calamities and afflictions, such as visit us and constitute events in life. These, it is true to say, are frequently encountered and borne with rare heroism by those whose fortitude fails them when small worries and cares annoy and distress. It is amid the trifling, fretful pin-pricks of vexation and daily embarrassment that we are mortified by finding that the soul's armor is not of proof. Then we are resolved to see no bright side, and we are angry at those who try to present it to our view.

Quite apart from material burdens and sorrows, there is another region of life, in which at times there seems to be no brightness possible. "In the mid-silence of the voiceless night," have you ever lain awake, questioning your own soul, while the tick of the clock and the echoing footfall of some belated passer on the street alone broke the stillness? Ah! the mystery, the vague terror, which have blackened on you, and shut you in, as the tide imprisons a loiterer in some cave on the ocean shore! How the thought of a swift-coming eternity has made you feel your own nothingness, your helplessness, and with what awe you have contemplated the hour when but a few failing pulse-beats should be between you and that vast unknown. Speculation, separated from faith, sets you adrift, a mere chip upon a torrent, and you have taken up the cry of one of old, "Lord, what is man, that Thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that Thou visitest him?" with a chill dismay creeping over you, lest you should slip away from the ever-present care of God.

Some of the purest, noblest natures suffer from this benumbing paralysis of doubt, now and then. It is humiliating to reflect, too, that the tortures which visit the intellectual and mental part are often part of the penalty which an abused physical constitution exacts. The nerves are over-wrought, the brain has been unduly stimulated, or the stomach has been ill-treated, and then the body makes its reprisals on its spiritual tenant.

But, come from what source soever it may, there is a mute agony of soul, which we sometimes endure, and in which it is a consolation indeed to remember the Master, and His hard and bitter conflict beneath the olives of Gethsemane. At such hours, like sheeted ghosts, the errors and defects of the past revisit you, and life grows unutterably sad.

Is there a bright side here? Some poet has said that the mark of rank in nature is capacity for pain, and to these nights of sorrow there are corresponding days of joy. But the real bright side is found only when, out of the whirl of struggling emotions, the spirit casts itself upon the sympathy of Jesus. So strong, so true, so tender is the love of our Lord, that even as we cry, "Save or we perish," there comes, swift as our need, the answer, "Lo, I am with you always."

No subtler habit of evil is there in the world than that of self-pity. The victim of this form of selfishness is always surveying the dark side of things. If we choose we can cultivate in ourselves and in our children the sunny nature, as well as that which is ever bemoaning itself, and comparing its lot with that of others. It would be well for each of us, every day, when the trials press, to say, "But after all, how much pleasure there is here; how much delight there is yonder, and what a garden of glory is this beautiful world. Let me, at least, try to be as happy as I can."—*Margaret E. Sangster, in Christian Intelligencer.*

RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S spare features, says a Boston newspaper, are "sharply outlined, his thin gray hair straggles over his head, his clear eye twinkles with every amusing utterance, his air is that of a student, an inquirer. He has a frank cordiality which is charming; he listens to you as if you were teaching him, not he you."

The Widower and the Widow.

When Mr. Thomas Thompson was courting the widow who became his sixth wife, said he, taking a pinch of snuff and looking wise, "I will tell you what I expect of you, my dear. You are aware that I have had a great deal of matrimonial experience. Ho-hum! it makes me sad to think of it. My lot in the cemetery is almost full, and I may truly say that my cup of misery would be running over at this moment if it were not for you. But to business. I was about to remark that Jane, my first, could make better coffee than any other woman in this world. I trust you will adopt her recipe for the preparation of that beverage."

"My first husband frequently remarked—" began the widow.

"And there was Susan," interrupted Mr. Thompson. "Susan was the best mender that probably ever lived. It was her delight to find a button off, and, as for rents in coats and things, I have seen her shed tears of joy when she saw them, she was so desirous of using her needle for their repair. Oh, what a woman Susanna was!"

"Many is the time," began the widow, "that my first hus—"

"With regard to Anna, who was my third," said Mr. Thompson, hastily, "I think her forte above all others was in the accomplishment of the cake known as slapjack. I have very pleasant visions at this moment of my angelic Anna as she appeared in the kitchen of a frosty morning, enveloped in smoke and the morning sunshine that stole into he window, or bearing to my plate a particularly nice article of slapjack, with the remark, 'That's the nicest one yet, Thomas. Eat it while it's hot.' Sometimes, I assure you, my dear, these recollections are quite overpowering."

He applied his handkerchief to his eyes, and the widow said, "Ah, yes. I know how it is myself, sir. Many is the time that I see in my lonely hours my dear first hus"——

"The pride and the joy of Julia, my fourth, and I may say, too, of Clara, my fifth," interrupted Mr. Thompson, with some apparently accidental violence of tone, "lay in the art of making over their spring-bonnets. If you will believe it, my dear, one bonnet lasted those two blessed women through all the happy years they lived with me. They would turn them, and make them over so many, many times! Dear, dear! what a changing world—what an unhappy, changing world!"

"I say so to myself a hundred times a day, sir," said the widow with a sigh. "I frequently remarked to my first hus"——.

"Madam!" said Mr. Thompson suddenly and with great sternness, "oblige me by never mentioning that cheap man again. Are you not aware that he must necessarily be out of the question forevermore? Can you not see that your continual references to him sicken my soul! Let us have peace, madame—let us have peace."

"Very well, sir," said the widow, meekly. "I beg your pardon, and promise not to do it again."

And they were married, and their lives were as bright and peaceful as Mr. Miller's sundown seas.—*Buffalo Express.*

Fierce Fight With a Bear.

Several young men of this town went out hunting on horseback, and when near William Nelson's f-om they suddenly came upon two large bears. They fired upon them and succeeded in killing one, but the other ran for the timber and passed out of sight, notwithstanding that one of the boys, Johnny Northover, put four charges of buckshot into him at short range. As the bear seemed likely to escape, Adam Benson said he would ride around the thicket, which was a short distance, and head him off. He accordingly started off alone and reached the other side of the wood before the bear. He dismounted and tied his horse to a tree, and had waited but a few moments when the infuriated beast broke from the timber and rushed for him. He fired two shots, but the bear was upon him. The beast rose upon his hind legs as Adam struck at him with his rifle, and knocked the weapon from his hands. Then with a stroke of his paw he felled Adam to the earth, knocking him between two logs, and commenced to bite and claw him. Adam held the beast from his throat by grasping him by the shaggy hair on each side of his head. He is a powerful young man, but he felt his strength beginning to fail, and he knew that his only hope was in the knife that he carried in his belt. He let go of the bear with his right hand and reached for the knife, but found it was gone. Thrusting the empty sheath into the bear's mouth, he gave himself up for lost. The bear was mangling the muscle of his arm in a terrible manner and would soon have killed him had not Jack Barnes' dog Rover come upon them. The dog attacked the bear fiercely and compelled him to leave Adam, who managed to crawl upon his horse and ride back to where the rest of the party had stopped to skin the other bear. When he reached them he was too weak to tell them what had happened. His friends carried him home, and on the way he managed to tell them that he was not anxious to box with a bear soon again. The hunters went to look for the bear, but found that it had escaped. As Benson's injuries are all flesh wounds it is thought he will soon recover, but he may lose the use of one arm.—*Tacoma (W. T.) Herald.*

Why Gold Changes Color.

It is well known that the human body contains humors and acids, similar in action to, and having a like tendency toward, baser metals, as nitric and sulphuric acids have, namely, to tarnish or dissolve them, varying in quantity in different persons; of this theory we have abundant proof in the effects which the wearing of jewelry produces on different persons. Thousands wear continually, without any ill-effect, the cheaper class of jewelry with brass ear-wires, while if others wore the same article for a few days they would be troubled with sore ears; or, in other words, the acids contained in the system would so act on the brass as to produce ill results. Instances have occurred in which articles of jewelry of any grade below eighteen carat have been tarnished in a few days, merely from the above-named cause. True, these instances are not very frequent; nevertheless, it is as well to know them, and they are sufficient to prove that it is not in every case the fault of the goods not wearing well—as it is generally called—but the result of the particular constitution by which they are worn.—*Jeweler.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

BE shy of patent, high-priced implements of all kinds.

MANY farmers in Indiana have planted from four to six acres each in artichokes for hogs.

IF farmors would dress their land better they would soon be able to dress their families better.

EVERYBODY should keep this important truth fully engraven on his mind—a poor tool or a poor team is always dear at any price, and is one of the sure signs of mismanagement and poverty of soul.

MEN who have farmed for eighty years almost universally testify that they learned more of the business in the last forty than in the first forty of their lives. And yet many think it is easy to learn farming.

"LOOK where you will on the farm, whether at its fruit gardens, grains, or animals, we shall find that whatever reaches the highest fitness for its destined purpose is beautiful; and whatever fails of fitness is simply ugly."—*Welsh.*

PRESIDENT WILDER, of the American Pomological Society, says he should never use tar or any kind as protection against mice without first wrapping the stem of the tree in cloth or other material to keep the tar from contact with the bark.

CASES frequently occur where a man who is too lazy to farm quits and becomes a very successful preacher. But it never occurs where he is too indolent to preach that he ever becomes a successful farmer. That rule will not work both ways.

THOSE who are using up their farms by constant cropping should study the fate of those republics that once gemmed the shores of the Mediterranean, whose very names are almost forgotten. Their fate can be summed up in a few words. Their lands were worn out by bad farming.—*Des Moines Register.*

SALT IN THE GARDEN.—If cabbages do not head properly, a pinch of salt to each head will be beneficial, or, better, give them a slight watering at night with weak brine—say one table-spoonful of salt to one gallon of water. This may be repeated later in the season. A single watering with quite weak brine is also excellent for watermelons, about the time the fruit is setting.—*Springfield Union.*

A WELL-KNOWN horticultural editor says the objection against watering when the sun shines on the plants is a purely theoretical one, and appears only in the writings of those who have but little actual experience. Nevertheless, the evening *is* the proper time for watering when the best results in the conservation of moisture are expected. Actual experience has taught that plants wilting from the effect of heat should be shaded as well as watered. Experience has also taught that superficial waterings do but little good. The water given should reach the roots of the plants. The great objection to watering under a hot sun is that the exhalation is so strong that much of the water given is quickly evaporated.—*Prairie Farmer.*

PERIODS OF GESTATION IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—With the larger animals the periods vary materially. Age appears to have some influence, old animals usually going longer than young ones. The popular notion that males are carried longer in the womb than females is not borne out by our observations. In the case of mares the variation is greatest, and with cows next, decreasing as we descend the scale of sizes and periods. The longest and shortest periods of gestation and incubation given in the annexed table are of rare occurrence:

Animals.	Average. Days.	Known Limits. Days.
Mare	340	320 to 419
Cow	275	245 to 320
Ewe	154	144 to 161
Sow	122	101 to 123
Goat	156	150 to 163
Bitch	64	55 to 67
Cat	50	47 to 56
Rabbit	28	20 to 35
Turkey	30	26 to 32
Hen	21	18 to 24
Swan	35	35 to 42
Goose	30	28 to 34
Duck	28	24 to 30
Pea hen	28	27 to 29
Pigeon	16	15 to 17

—*Exchange.*

About the House.

WASHING FLUID.—Half a pound of sal soda, quarter of a pound borax dissolved in one gallon of hot soft water; let it settle; pour off in bottles; one gill of this mixture with a pint of soft soap, or half a bar of soap dissolved in hot water, is enough for a washing.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE (SWEET).—Two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of sugar,, one cupful of sweet milk, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two table-spoonfuls of melted butter: bake in jelly pans in two or three cakes, as desired.

JOHNNY CAKE.—Take a pint of sour milk, break an egg into it, stir in a spoonful or two of flour and add Indian meal enough to make a thick batter; put in a teaspoonful of salt, stir it five minutes, then add a heaping teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water; bake in a pan or on a griddle.

PAINT FOR FLOORS.—There is but one paint suitable for floors, and that is French ocher. First, if the boards have shrunk, clean out the joints well, and, with a small brush, give a heavy coat of boiled linseed oil; then putty up solid. Now paint the whole floor with a mixture of much oil and little ocher for the first coat; after it is well dried, give two more coats of much ocher and little oil; finally, finish with a coat of first-rate copal varnish.—*Ohio Farmer.*

TO RENOVATE BLACK MERINO.—Rip the dress apart; then soak the goods in warm soap-suds two hours; dissolve one ounce of extract of logwood in a bowl of warm water, add sufficient warm water to cover the goods, which is to be taken from the suds without wringing; let the dress stand in the logwood-water all night; in the morning rinse in several waters without wringing in the last water; add one pint of sweet milk; iron while damp; it will look like new.

MUTTON STEW.—Take three pounds of breast or neck of mutton, cut in pieces, put in a stew-pan with just enough water to cover, adding a pinch of salt; let it stew gently for one hour, skim off all the fat; peel and slice six potatoes and four onions, then sprinkle and put all the ingredients into another stew-pan in layers, first a layer of vegetables, then one of meat, and sprinkle seasoning of pepper and salt and savory between each layer; cover closely, and let the whole stew very slowly for one hour, shaking it frequently to prevent its burning. This is a good dish for a family dinner, and is easily made.

PLASTER OF PARIS AS A CEMENT.—It is a good plan to keep a box of plaster of paris in the house. Be sure and set it where no water can be spilled upon it. If the burner of a lamp becomes loosened, mix up a little with water and put around the glass top of the lamp, then put the brass on. The whole operation should be performed as quickly as possible, for the plaster hardens almost instantly. A board or some dish you will not wish to use again will be the best thing to mix the plaster on, as it is almost impossible to use it after it sets. Where there are cracks, or large, unsightly nail-holes in the wall, plaster of paris may be used to fill them up.—*Springfield Union.*

At the recent meeting of the Keely motor stockholders one of the number stood at the head of the stairs and greeted each of his fellow-sufferers with the cheerful remark, "I'm a victim. Here's another victim. We're all victims."

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 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.

E. B. POND, Secretary. Chairman.

Dated, Ann Arbor, June 12, 1878.

THE National-Greenback candidate for Congress in the Third district—the man who was too many for Bro. Willard,—is a farmer and a money lender,—a bloated land and money capitalist. His name it is Dawson.

HON. FERRIS S. FITCH, of Bunker Hill, Ingham County, a well-to-do farmer and well known Democrat, will be presented to the State Convention as a candidate for Governor, the Ingham delegates having been so instructed by the county convention.

GEN. CARY unburdened himself to a fair-sized audience at the Opera House on Monday evening,—finance and greenbacks being his theme. His arguments—if assumption, assertion, and speculation may be dignified by that name—will come under notice hereafter. Preceding the speech a Mr. Hewitt, of Adrian, read the Grand Rapids platform, and during the speech gave the signals for applause. The speaker was introduced by Dr. Thomas, the National-Greenback candidate for Congress in this district.

THE National Greenback platform adopted at Grand Rapids demands the repeal of the national banking law, and now it is reported that "Saleratus" Smith, the National-Greenback candidate for Governor, is a stockholder in one of the Grand Rapids national banks, which if true shows that in business matters he is wiser than in his politics, as the taking of semi-annual ten per cent interest by Moses W. Field proves him to be both a dishonest politician and a "shylock."

SINCE the passage of the silver remonetization bill the coinage of the "dollar of the daddies" aggregates $8,070,747, of which $7,020,011 still remain in the several treasury vaults. There seems to be no demand for the new coin and no legitimate way of getting it into circulation. Bankers and merchants and business men won't give give greenbacks for it, the "gold-bugs" perversely prefer to hold on to their gold, and the government agents won't or can't lend it to the people on their notes. Congress will have to pass a bill at its next session for giving the stuff away or provide new vaults for storing it.

THAT plaything of the Congressional demagogue—the eight hour law, or ten hours' wages for eight hours' work—was adopted by the National-Greenback Convention at Grand Rapids, sugar coated in this language: "Such legislation should be had that the number of hours of daily toil be reduced, giving to the working classes more leisure for mental improvement and social enjoyment, and saving them from premature decay and death." A laudable end no one will question, but how can Congress or the State Legislature fix the number of hours this, or that or the other man need work to supply the wants of himself and family? or the wages that shall be paid him for the labor of an hour or a day in this, that, or the other profession, trade or employment? Can the large manufacturer who must give from twelve to eighteen hours every day to the management of his business—the severest kind of labor—work his factory, mechanics or employes on the eight hour plan without a reduction of wages, unless he charges excess in cost of production and interest on idle capital, insuring a great increase in the cost of his fabrics? Can the farmer, who has to get up at the hour of 4 in the morning and work until after dark pay full wages to farm hands who will begin work at 8 a. m. and knock off at 4 p. m., paying full wages, unless Congress or the Legislature will guarantee him an increased price for his wheat and corn and cattle and other products? The law-making power is powerless to regulate either the wages or the hours of work of any except employes of the government—federal, state, or municipal,—and while we should rejoice to see the burden lifted from the laboring man, his hours of toil lessened and his wages increased, the law can no more do it than it can make the vicious virtuous, the lazy industrious, the thriftless prosperous, the ignorant intelligent, or the earth a paradise. The laber plank of the National-Greenback platform is the plank of the demagogue, and farmers and mechanics and thrifty laborers should refuse to indorse it and withhold their votes from the candidates placed upon it.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Once more has Commencement at the University of Michigan come and gone. Fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, alumni and the general public, have made one more annual pilgrimage to this city of learning and joined in the festivities of the occasion. The week opened with an improvement in the weather, and the elements have been propitious. We briefly chonicle a few of the leading events of the week.

THE BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

President Angell's bacculaureate address was given to a very large audience on Sunday, at 4 o'clock p. m., Dr. Cocker reading the Scripture lesson and offering the opening and closing prayers. Dr. Angell considered the methods relied upon to test scientific truths and give them acceptance, and applied the same methods to religious truth, or rather to the test of religion itself and its underlying principles, and not to any special creed or belief. It was a scholarly, thoughtful, and well-delivered address.

CLASS DAY.

The Class Day exercises were held on Tuesday,—forenoon and afternoon. The farenoon exercises took place in University Hall, and after music and prayer, the oration was given by Florus L. Barbour, of Pontiac, whose subject was "What is Man's Chief End," and the poem recited by George Horton, of Marshall, its theme being "Reflections upon Happiness." Both oration and poem were well received. At 3 p. m., on the campus east of the main building W. W. Augur, of New Orleans, read the class history, detailing at length the events of the four years and giving the usual "stock" statistics. It had one merit above former productions in the history line: a respectful tone toward the faculty. S. D. Walling, of Circleville, Ohio, followed with the "Prophecy," which contained the usual number of hits. The farewell address by the President followed, after which the class song, composed by C. M. Gayley, was sung and the "last cigar" smoked. The "miscellaneous exercises" of the programme were not very noticeable.

The Class Reception in the evening was largely attended, many ladies and friends of the graduates, being here from abroad. The dancing was done under a tent just east of the central hall, which was connected by platform with the hall, the non-dancers having promenade room inside. Refreshments were served from Dr. Cocker's room, and, in the language of the historian, "Nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion."

THE ALUMNI.

The Alumni Association held its annual meeting at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in the chapel, Ashley Pond, of Detroit, presiding. We draw on the *Post and Tribune* for a report of the business meeting:

The necrology of the year was read by T. R. Chase, of the class of 1849, and included the names of Chas. F. Trowbridge, class of '60; Orville S. Abbott class of '61; Amos F. Chaffee, '64; Joseph Howard Reid, '67; Chas. C. Hibbard, '74; Vine Colby Foster, '76.

The treasurer reported the total receipts from members, dues $32; subscriptions to the Williams fund, $5,971.26; interest on the same, $4,326.15; miscellaneous, $2.50; making a total of $10,329.91. Of this there has been invested in bonds $5,499; paid to Prof. Williams, interest, $3,939.27; expenses, $9.46. There is now on deposit in the Detroit Savings Bank $1,002.88, of which $672.26 is principal and $296.12 interest on the Williams fund.

In addition to the above the treasurer had collected, to-day, since compiling his report, $500 on the principal and $100 on the interest of the Williams fund.

A motion was adopted requesting the treasurer to call in the subscriptions to the Williams fund as fast as possible. On motion of Mr. T. W. Palmer a committee of four was appointed to co-operate with the treasurer in collecting these subscriptions. The committee is as follows; E. D. Kinne, Judge Cheever, Prof Adams, Prof. D'Ooge.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—Wyllys C. Ransom, class of '48, Port Huron.

Vice President—Walter S. Perry, '61, Ann Arbor.

Secretary—M. L. D'Ooge, '62 Ann Arbor.

Treasurer.—Zina P. King, '64.

Directors.—Ashley Pond, '54, O. M. Barnes, '50, Thos. W. Palmer, '50, Martin L. D'Ooge, '62, W. C. Ransom, '48, Zina P. King, '64, Walter S. Perry, '61.

Orator.—Edwin F. Uhl, '62 alternate, Isaac H. Elliott, '61.

Poet.—Hamilton J. Dennis, '58; alternate Miss Mary A. Marston, '77.

The treasurer was voted a salary of $250 for his services the past year.

The Alumni oration was delivered at 3 o'clock p. m., by O. W. Coolidge, '68, of Niles, who discussed in an intelligent manner the "The relations of higher education to political life," and in closing paid a warm tribute to the character, work, and reputation of the University. The poem of the occasion was read by Miss Mary D. Sheldon, '74 of Wellsesley College, Massachusetts. We hear it well spoken of. Both the oration and poem are to be published by the association.

At a second business meeting held at the close of the literary exercises the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The University has reached that stage in its development which requires the united efforts of its Alumni and all the friends of higher education in order to secure for it the support from the commonwealth which its legitimate growth requires, therefore,

Resolved, That all its graduates be requested to make personal efforts to inform the people of this State in regard to the University, its needs and its success, to the end that it may receive from the Legislature the most liberal grants which the finances of the State will permit.

Resolved, That in all conflicts of parties and persons, the first consideration with the Alumni is, and shall be, the prosperity of the University, and whatever may be their personal predilections or preferences, they deprecate all attempts to involve their *alma mater* in the war of contending factions.

THE UNIVERSITY RECEPTION.

The reception given on Thursday evening by the combined faculties of the University—a new feature of Commencement—was a brillian affair. There was a large attendance of alumni, visiting strangers, and citizens, with music, promenading, social intercourse, and refreshments. All seemed to enjoy an hour or two in a pleasant and profitable manner. The grounds were well lighted,—as on the preceding evening.

COMMENCEMENT.

The thirty-fourth annual Commencement of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts was held on Thursday, there being also a number of graduates from other departments, as given below. At 10 a. m., the hour named for the exercises to commence, the large hall had in it the largest audience ever therein convened. It was a scene of life, animation, beauty, and intelligence,—one well worth looking in upon. The platform showed an array of regents, members of the faculty, clergymen, professional men, and distinguished visitors. After music, prayer was offered by President Angell. Then came a second piece of music, after which the graduates came upon the stage by divisions and received their diplomas. Degrees were conferred as follows.

Mining Engineer—Walter Scott Abell, Henry Wick Judd, Eugene George Mann, Sydney Buckminster Wight.

Civil Engineer—G. Frank Almendinger, Clarence Oliver Arey, James Dick Du Shane, William V. Grove, John K. Hanson, John B. Johnson, Seymour Tenny Morse, Charles F. Owen, James Sanderson, Ossian C. Simonds, Frank Leonard Sizer, Hiram Everett Terry, Evart Van Pelt, Andrew Wenzell, Timothy Josenhans.

Bachelor of Science—Charles E. Beecher, Paul H. Hanus, Horace G. Myers, Jay Junius Read, Louis K. Webb.

Bachelor of Philosophy—Daniel A. Allen, Marion B. Allen, Charles M. Cooley, John H. Edwards, Charles E. Garner, Watson D. Hinckley, William C. Johnson, Albert James Norton, Ross Wilkins.

Bachelor of Arts—Alexis C. Angell, Walter W. Augur, Florus A. Barbour, Minnie Bary, Cora Agnes Benneson, William H. Butts, Mary Emma Boyd, Eva Chandler, J. Rose Colby, Webster Cook, Michael B. Danaher, Charles M. Daugherty, David N. De Tarr, Randall W. Fleming, Franklin Garrison, Charles M. Gayley, Clarence Griggs, George Hatfield Harrower, George Horton, Edward K. Hubbard, Jerry W. Jenks, William L. Jenks, George W. Knight, Howell C. Moore, William V. Moore, Harry P. Myrick, Annie Smith Peck, Charles K. Perrine, James H. Raymond, Albert W. Ryan, Orr Schurtz, James T. Shaw, Douglas H. Stringham, Sarah Elizabeth Swift, Cora Ilione Townsend, Stuart D. Walling, Horace B. Wamsley, Andrew Whitehead, George S. Willits, Theo. John Wrampelmeier.

Master of Philosophy, on examination—Mary Emma Farrand, Ph. B., 1877.

Master of Arts, on examination—Arthur G. Oven, B. A., 1875.

Doctor of Philosophy, on examination—Abram Sager Hall, Ph. B., 1876; Ph. M., 1877.

Doctor of Medicine—Frank E. Andrews, Asa L. Blanchard, Patrick Brennan, Phebe Brooks, William E. Burtless, Tareh H. Choolhaian, B. S., Thomas C. Church, John E. Conlan, John Davidson, Edward Van Ness Davis. Emma A. Decker, Henry A. Fitch, P. C., Charles W. Gardner, Frank B. Golley, Charles H. Gumaer, Omar Persha Huston, Victor Hugo Jackson, D. D. S., E. Olin Kinne, Ph. B., Damon M. Litle, J. Harvey Lyon, John A. McLeod, Duncan F. McMillan, Eugene F. Mead, Alpheus G. Mesic, Allen N. Moore, Delbert E. Robinson, Geo. Warren Spencer, George M. Swain, Jr., Lavina Todd, William J. Webb, Nathan H. Williams, William E. Ziegenfuss.

Bachelor of Laws—General George Gates.

Pharmaceutical Chemist—Frank Atwood Brooks, Hulett White Calkins, Alexandrine Egeroff, Elbridge D. Gibson, William A. Hasbrouck, Henry Heim, Cyrus W. Heister, Oscar H. Koehnle, Hugo Lorens Lupinski, Theodore F. Meyer, John J. Miller, Lucius W. Moody, Louis E. Seyffardt, Amasa D. Smith, Ellery Spencer, Henry Stecher, Hugo Thum, Perry L. Townsend, Robert H. Wallace, George E. Wilson, Clinton E. Worden, Theo. John Wrampelmeier.

Doctor of Medicine (*Homœopathic*)—Edw. Everett Hoit, John S. Martin, Israel Ohlinger, Grace Roberts, M. D., Joel Sylvanus Wheelock.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Adonijah S. Welch, of the class of '46, formerly principal of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, later member of Congress from Florida, and now President of the Iowa State Agricultural College.

As the graduates descended from the platform the ushers presented each with bouquets,—some of them being fairly loaded down.

The oration of the day—superseding the usual five minute speeches by selected graduates—was given by Hon. George V. N. Lothrop, of Detroit. Opening with the statement that it was with much reluctance and at the earnest solicitation of friends that he appeared before so large an audience on so great an occasion, he said, We now stand at the parting of the waves. Henceforth this institution is less the college and more the University. It now puts on its robes of manhood, and while still the college of the undergraduate is no more exclusively his. Mr. Lothrop briefly reviewed the early history of the University, paying a deserved tribute to the fathers who laid its foundations so wisely and firmly, then spoke of its present proud position and extended work, and closed with a logical, convincing, eloquent, and overwhelming argument in favor of a higher education and of the right and duty of the State to furnish it. In thought, composition, and delivery, it was a masterly effort, and the immense audience gave conclusive evidence that it struck the right chord.

We regret that neither our time nor space to-day permits a full abstract, or better the oration complete. At the University dinner a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the Board of Regents to publish a large addition of it for general distribution; and in responding to a sentiment, President Hinsdale, of Hiram College, Ohio, expressed a desire for an Ohio edition.

THE UNIVERSITY DINNER.

The annual University dinner was served at 2 p. m. in the law lecture room, to alumni and invited guests. After eating came music by the Glee Club of '75, a brief and happy welcoming by President Angell, and the sentiments and responses as follows:

The Alumni: by O. W. Coolidge, '63, of Niles.

The State of Michigan: by Henry W. Lord, of Detroit.

Other Colleges: by President Hinsdale, of Hiram (Ohio) College.

Our Representatives Abroad: by Hon. C. T. Gorham, late minister to the Hague.

The City of Toledo: by Rev. Dr. Craven.

The Class of '58: by C. R. Miller, of Adrian.

The Class of '68: by Oliver H. Dean, of Missouri.

The City of Detroit: by Thos. W. Palmer, the undergraduate of the longest record,—entered in '45, left on leave in '47, was awarded his degree in '77, and received his diploma on Tuesday.

The Class of '75: by John J. Stoddart, of Columbus, Ohio.

The speeches were brief and to the point, loyal and commendatory, and some of them exceedingly humorous.

The President's reception Thursday evening was largely attended and was the occasion of many friendly greetings and much social enjoyment.

And so ends the record of another Commencement week.

THE Potter Committee is still investigating, with no astonishingly new developments as yet.

THE Republicans of Oregon failed to make any great amount of capital out of that terrible Grover-Cronin conspiracy, that is judging by the verdict of the people immediately interested, rendered at the recent election. In 1876 the majority for Hayes over Tilden was 1,076, and a Republican member of Congress was elected by a majority of 1,108. Now a Democrat (Thayer) has been elected Governor by a plurality of 54, and Whitaker, Democrat, to Congress, by a majority over Hines, Republican, of 1,220. The Democrats also secure a legislative majority of 12 on joint ballot, securing a Democratic Senator as successor to a Republican.

FULLY believing with the declaration made at St. Louis in 1876 in behalf of the great Democratic party of the nation, that "coin is the only money recognized by the Democratic party as warranted under the Constitution," and having heard of no amendment of the Constitution, we trust that the Democracy of Michigan will hesitate long before they shall resolve in their coming State Convention in favor of any further issue of an irredeemable and unconstitutional legal tender paper currency, or in favor even of perpetuating the life of the present irredeemable issue. Let us return to first principles and let the money of all classes be one and the same—the coin of the Constitution and not paper promises.

"THE REBELS have captured Washington." That was the announcement with which Zack Chandler electrified the recent Republican State Convention. and which was applauded to the echo. It is to be the rallying cry of the campaign, and is relied upon to save the once proud party from disintegration and destruction. Are intelligent voters to be frightened by old Zack's battle cry?

A little son of J. J. Hubbell, of Benzonia, was attacked a few days ago by a large bald eagle. The bird made three attacks upon him, but the little fellow fought him like a hero and finally drove him off.

—Thomas Lilly, of Cass county, charged with killing a man named Kreiger, of Bainsbridge, Berrien county, has taken a change of venue from the Cass Circuit to Berrien county, and his trial will come up at the October term. He is now out on $10,000 bail.

—Daniel and Dougal Smith, well-to-do farmers of Kent county, Ontario, found their brother Peter sick in the Saginaw poor house last week. He had left home 24 years before, and they had heard only at intervals of years concerning him. He had wandered around the country not a little, fought through the war in Mulligan's brigade, and is now a broken down man at 52.

ANN ARBOR MARKETS.

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

Apples, dried, per lb, 6@7c.
Beans, per bu., 75@$1.50.
Butter, per lb, 9@10c.
Cheese, per lb., 10c.
Eggs, per doz., 10@11c.
Hay, per ton, $11.00@13.00.
Lard, per lb., 7@8c.
Poultry, chickens, 10c turkeys, 12c.
Beef, per lb., 4¾c
Pork, per cwt., $3,90@4.00.
Clover seed, per bu., $4.25
Corn, per bu., 25c.
Oats, per bu., 25@27c.
Potatoes, per bu., 40@50c.
Wheat, ber bu., 95@1.00.
Wood, per cord, $4.00@6.00.
Flour retails at $3.00 per cwt.
Wool, per lb., 28c.

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.

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	2 50	6 20	9 50
G. T. Junction,	7 15	10 00	5 00	3 05	6 35	10 10
Wayne Junction	7 46	10 26	5 32	3 30	7 10	10 42
Ypsilanti,	8 10	10 45	6 00	3 51	7 36	11 04
Geddes,						
Ann Arbor,	8 30	11 00	6 30	4 05	8 10	11 21
Delhi,	8 44	—	6 43		—	—
Dexter,	8 56	—	6 53	4 22	8 31	—
Chelsea,	9 15	—	7 08	4 40	8 45	—
Grass Lake,	9 50	—	7 33	5 05	9 07	—
		P. M				A. M.
Jackson,	10 20	12 15	8 00	6 00	9 40	12 45
Albion,	11 04	12 48	*Kal. Accom.	6 47	10 33	1 35
Marshall,	11 30	1 30		7 15	11 03	1 45
	P. M.					
Battle Creek,	12 19	1 55		7 45	11 36	2 10
Galesburg,	12 52	—		8 08	12 07	—
			A. M.		A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	1 13	2 38	4 30	8 20	12 25	2 53
Lawton,	1 54	—	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		—	—
Three Oaks	3 49	—	7 13		—	—
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.

STATIONS.	*Mail.	*Day Ex.	*Kal. Acc.	G. Rap. & Det. Ex.*	Atlantic Ex.	‡Night Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Chicago, leave,	7 00	9 00	4 00		5 15	9 00
Kensington,	7 50	9 50	4 50		6 05	9 50
Lake,	8 40	10 30	5 45		6 50	10 30
Michigan City,	9 25	11 10	6 35		7 40	11 20
New Buffalo,	9 47	11 27	6 57		—	11 38
Three Oaks,	10 02	—	7 12		—	—
						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 40	10 00	6 50	10 26	2 17
Galesburg,	12 52	—	*Jack. Ex.	7 09	—	2 37
Battle Creek,	1 27	2 13		7 40	11 08	3 15
Marshall,	2 25	3 00		8 10	11 37	3 40
					A. M.	
Albion,	2 52	3 21	A. M.	8 35	12 05	4 10
Jackson,	3 45	4 05	5 40	9 35	12 50	4 35
Grass Lake,	4 08	—	6 07	9 50	—	—
Chelsea,	4 40	—	6 31	10 07	—	—
Dexter,	5 00	—	6 47	10 18	—	—
Delhi,	5 10	—	6 55	—	—	—
Ann Arbor,	5 20	5 10	7 10	10 33	2 05	6 28
Geddes,	5 28	—	—	—	—	—
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 05
G. T. Junc.,	6 33	6 15	8 25	11 30	3 20	7 45
Detroit, Ar.,	6 48	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. GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp.
	A. M.	P. M.
Ypsilanti....	8:15	7:40
Saline. ...	9:25	8:10
Bridgewater..	9:47	8:28
Manchester.	10:22	8:48
	P. M.	
Hillsdale.....	1:00	10:30
Bankers.....	1:10	10:40

STATIONS.	Mail	
	A. M.	P. M.
Bankers.....	5:15	2:20
Hillsdale	5:45	2:40
Manchester..	8:35	4:19
Bridgewater	9:00	4:37
Saline........	9:50	4:53
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.
FRANK E. SNOW, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt. Detroit.

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Are now Offering Great Inducements to Purchasers.

BUYERS WILL

SAVE MONEY

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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,
(A true copy) Judge of Probate.
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 seventy-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,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
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 28, 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 the store of Weitbrecht & Bro.
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.

—Postoffice hours on Fourth of July: from 10 to 10.30 a. m. and from 7 to 8 a. m.

—Ypsilanti contributes 1,630 names to Pray's Directory. So says the *Commercial*.

—H. Goodspeed has the contract for the new Fourth ward school house at Ypsilanti, at $3,150.

—The first freight for this city, was received over the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad on Friday last.

—Delay in getting in the turn-table on Thursday delayed the departure of the Toledo excursionists until 8 p. m.

—The election of officers of the Reform Club took place on Wednesday evening, the old officers were re-elected.

—Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Jackson, will address the Reform Club on Sunday next, at at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Opera House.

—The case of The People vs. Cook (the Saline murder case) was held over for decision until the next term of the Supreme Court.

—Over 50 tickets were sold for the train leaving on the Toledo and Ann Arbor road Thursday afternoon,—mostly to students going over the Wabash road.

—The Maennerchor excursion to Toledo on Tuesday last numbered between 600 and 700. Better time was made both ways than by the Red Ribbon excursionists.

—A meeting of the creditors of Calvin and Gilbert Bliss is to be held at room 53, Seitz building, Detroit, July 10, at 2 o'clock p. m., to consider a proposition for compositions.

—The Rev. Mr. Boyden, of Ypsilanti, was the speaker at the Reform Club meeting last Sunday afternoon, in place of Mr. Gibson, of Jackson, who was unable to meet his engagement.

—The wool market shows a little more activity. Mack & Schmid report a purchase of about 25,000 pounds, and Bach & Abel give the same figures, or 50,000 in all. The ruling price is 28 cents.

—A mail car has been attached to the Grand Rapids train east and carries a way mail which closes at 10 a. m.; also to the Jackson train west—the mail closing at 6 p m. A decided accommodation.

—The Ypsilanti Home Association recently held its twenty-first annual meeting, electing Mrs. John Gilbert President, and Mrs. H. E. Dickinson Secretary. During the year the association expended $145.95 in relieving 83 families.

—The Ypsilanti *Commercial*: "Our new freight house is fast approaching completion. The foundation and walls are strong enough for a six-story building, and without doubt when done, it will be the most substantial structure in town.

—Last Friday evening Ann Arbor Encampment No. 7, I. O. O. F., elected the following officers: Chief Patriarch, Dr. P. B. Rose; High Priest, C. H. Manly; Senior Warden, Michael Staebler; Junior Warden, John G. Lutz; Scribe, W. G. Terry; Treasurer, T. R. Amsden.

—The attention of builders is invited to the advertisement in another column headed "Building Proposals." It is the intention of the School Board to have the addition ready for use at the opening of the fall term. It will furnish much needed seat room in the southern portion of the city.

—U. W. Lawton, the first superintendent of the public schools of this city, and now superintendent of the Jackson schools, attended the graduating exercises of our High School on Friday last and the reunion of the alumni in the evening. He received a hearty greeting from his old pupils and friends.

—The Reform Club excursionists to Toledo —June 30—numbered between 1,300 and 1,400 when they reached Toledo. They received a hearty welcome from officials, brothers of the Red Ribbon fraternity, and the Toledoans generally. About $150 are reported the net profits of the excursion.

—At the last meeting of the Ladies' Temperance Union it was proposed that the ladies should sell lunches, ice cream etc. on the coming Fourth of July. A meeting was appointed for Saturday at 4 p. m. at the club room to consider the project, and it is hoped all who are interested will atttend.

—Bro. Pattison, of the *Commercial*, says: "Strawberries grow big this year. Wm. Cross showed us a box averaging 3 1-2 inches in circumference. A. S. Gardner, on the plains, presented us a box that went half an inch better." That's no great shakes: in this vicinity the boxes average 5 inches in diameter, and some of them will go 6.

—Mrs. Mary E. Foster, E. E. Beal, J. E. Beal, and E. F. Mack sailed from New York yesterday on the steamer Suevia of the Hamburg American Line. They go in the party of Prof. Lodeman, of Ypsilanti, Miss C. F. Kerr, of Albion, daughter of Alex. Kerr, of Lodi, goes with the same party. The party will number 13 ladies and 12 gentlemen.

—Col. Withington succeeded in arranging the "little onpleasantness" in Company A. The charges against the recalcitrant members are to be withdrawn, the members are to all turn out on the glorious Fourth, Capt. Revenaugh is to liquidate his indebtedness to the Company, and then he is to resign on or before October 1. This is perhaps the best way out of the difficulty, but is it exactly subversive of military discipline?

—A lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted in this city on Monday evening last, with the following officers: P. M. W., W. J. Herdman; M. W. Charles M. Jones; Foreman, Charles H. Manly; Overseer, Michael Fleming; Recorder, C. B. Davison; Financier, Wm. G. Doty; Receiver, N. R. Waterman; Guide, Byron J. Corbin; I. W., D. C. Fall; O. W., John P. Little; Trustees, J. F. Lawrence, B. F. Watts, D. M. Caldwell.

—Ann Arbor Lodge, No. 215, Knights of Honor, elected the following officers on Tuesday evening; John P. Little, Dictator; Daniel M. Cadwell, Vice Dictator; Charles H. Manly, Assistant Dictator; Charles B. Davison, Reporter; Fred Sorg, Financial Reporter; Isaac C. Handy, Treasurer; Walter H. Jackson, Chaplain; George W. Cook, Guide; Wm. Merrithew, Guardian Thomas Taylor, Sentinel; B. F. Watts, Past Dictator; Trustees, James Boyd, Charles M. Jones, John M. Burleigh.

—Several passenger coaches came over the T. & A. A. R. on Thursday, with the Toledo guests of Gov. Ashley, nearly 400 in number, accompanied by a band and a cannon. They were met at the foot of Liberty street and escorted to the University, and after the exercises in the hall were lunched on the campus, many citizens taking their dinner with them. The committee who had the matter in charge are entitled to great credit for the energy and perseverance with which they accomplished their work. After the dinner, speeches were made by Judge Lawrence, Hon. J. B. Alley, —the financial backer of the enterprise,—Ex-Gov. Ashley, and James Brown, of the Toledo bar. Mr. Alley gave an assurance of an early extension northward provided the citizens along the line would show sufficient desire in a guarantee of material aid.

RANDOM NOTES.

—The Michigan Central Railroad directors and officers elected at the annual stockholders' meeting held in Detroit on Monday last are: Directors, William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel F. Barger, William K. Vanderbilt, and Edwin D. Worcester, all of New York; Anson Stager, of Chicago; Ashley Pond, of Detroit; and William L. Scott, of Erie. President, William H. Vanderbilt; Secretary, E. D. Worcester; Treasurer, Cornelius Vanderbilt: Executive Committee, W. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel F. Barger.

—It does n't seem exactly right that one man or one party should control two parallel railroads running through this State, with their lateral branches, and thus prevent healthy competition, and therefore business men and the general public will wait with considerable interest and anxiety the development of Mr. Vanderbilt's plans,—he having gobbled up the Michigan Central Railroad on Monday, electing an entirely new board of directors by a vote of 99,665 shares against 54,125 given for the old directors.

—The late William Cullen Bryant left an estate valued at about $350,000, all of which save four acres of land and $8,000 he willed to his two daughters, Mrs. Parke Godwin and Miss Julia T. Bryant. Either daughter dying childless the survivor takes her interest, and husbands are to be given no control. It is a matter of surprise that Mr. Bryant did not make any bequest of a charitable nature.

—Orrin S. Gulley, one of Detroit's intelligent and prominent citizens and leading job printers, died on the 20th inst., aged 54 years. It was our fortune to have an acquaintance of long standing with the deceased, and it is our privilege as well as pleasure to say that his death is a serious loss to the "craft" in Detroit and the State.

—We are indebted to Dr. Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo, for a copy of his very able address on "The Legal Relations of the Insane," delivered at the recent session of the State Medical Society held at Lansing.

—Mississippi's colored Senator, B. K. Bruce, was married at Cleveland on the evening of June 24, to Miss Josephine B. Wilson, and sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

—A number of pleasant class reunions and society receptions have been held during the week, but space forbids notice.

—Dr. Gilchrist vacates his chair in the Homeopathic Medical College, Prof. E. C. Franklin, of St. Louis, succeeding him.

—Dr. Angell will give the opening address before the State Teachers' Institute at Lansing, on Monday evening, July 8.

—W. W. Burt, class of '76, was married at Terre Haute, Ind., June 24, to Miss Fanny E. Scott, and is now visiting this city with his bride.

—S. T. Douglas has resigned his position of assistant in the laboratory, and we hear an intimation that he will enter upon the study of the law.

—M. E N. Howell, class of '58, formerly of Pontiac, has been designated to act as chief clerk of public lands at Washington. He has been in the land office nearly ever since graduation.

—The Regents have voted to accept one-half of the Beal-Steere collection, in discharge of the decree against Dr. Rose and his sureties. Perhaps the best method of a dissolution of partnership.

—The Regents, at their Thursday evening session, made a general cut on salaries, with some changes in the faculties, and also appointed William A. Tolchard, Teller of the First National Bank, Treasurer and purchasing agent.

—J. Q. A. Fritchey, class of '58, a semi-attache of the ARGUS office during his college course, but now a long-time resident and lawyer of St. Louis, Mo., has been one of the many visitors to his old haunts the present week. He put in an early appearance at the ARGUS office and expressed himself pleased with the appearance of the town.

The Fourth of July.

Arrangements are being completed for a big celebration in our city on the Fourth. The various committees are hard at work, and success is what they mean.

The procession will form at 10 o'clock, under the direction of Col. John L. Burleigh, Marshal of the day, as follows:

First Division—The State Militia, headed by the Dexter Cornet Band and Company A Drum Corps, on East Liberty street, right resting on Fifth street.

Second Division—The City Fire Department, on East Washington street, right resting on Fifth street.

Third Division—Odd Fellows, Ann Arbor Arbeiter Verein, Ann Arbor Turn Verein, St. Thomas' Benevolent Society, St. Lawrence Benevolent Society, Ann Arbor Scheutzenbund, Common Council and invited guests, on Huron street, right resting on Fifth street.

Fourth Division—Fifty chariots representing the different trades and business interests of Ann Arbor, headed by the Ann Arbor City Band, on Ann street, right resting on Fifth street.

The procession will move at 10:30 SHARP, down Fifth street to North street, down North to Main, up Main to Packard, up Packard to Fifth, down Fifth to William, up William to State, down State to Huron, down Huron to Court House Square, where the Declaration of Independence will be read and speeches made by distinguished gentlemen of the State.

—Hon. Z. Chandler is billed as the Fourth of July orator in this city.

—The military companies will be under the command of Col. Withington, of Jackson, and in the afternoon will be reviewed by him.

—The business houses will be closed from 10 to 12 o'clock to afford the business men an opportunity to join the procession.

—Ben. Joslin, of Ypsilanti, has been engaged to make a balloon ascension in this city on Fourth.

—Several thousand Toledo people are expected to visit our city next Thursday—July 4.

—Company B, of Adrian, comes to our city to aid in celebrating the Fourth. The boys will be handsomely welcomed.

THE CHURCHES.

—Rev. C. H. Brigham having abandoned all hope of being able to return to this city and resume his labors with the Unitarian Church, and formally tendered his resignation, a meeting of society and congregation was held last Sunday after the morning service, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the necessity which has obliged Mr. Brigham to sever the pastoral connection which he has held with this church for so many years. We have preferred to indulge the hope that his enforced quiet and his inability to engage in active duties would be of short duration, and that he would soon be able to return to the field of usefulness in which he has served with fidelity, ability and success. We feel under a deep sense of obligation to him for the zeal and earnestness with which he has labored to advance the cause of liberal Christianity, not only among us, but also throughout the State and the West. This influence has not been limited to any narrow sphere, and his presence will long be missed by a much larger community than the congregation to which he regularly ministered. He will be missed, not alone from his accustomed place in the pulpit on the Sabbath, but to an equal degree from our week day gatherings, our social festivals, and from our homes. We wish to extend to him as a society, and as individuals, our heartfelt sympathy in this time of affliction, and to assure him that he has our hopes and prayers for a rapid restoration to health and activity.

—The organ concert at the Congregational Church on Monday evening was voted a success, and many compliments were bestowed upon organists and singers. Net profits unreported.

—We are advised that the item in the ARGUS of last week saying that the Rev. Mr. Hosmer would probably fill the pulpit of the Unitarian Church the coming year was premature: in fact that no negotiations have been opened with that gentleman as yet.

The High School—Closing Exercises.

Another prosperous year of the High School came to a close on Friday last, with the exercises of the graduating class which took place at 10 o'clock a. m., in accordance with the following programme:

Music by the Detroit Opera House Band.
Prayer by Rev. J. H. Allen.
Music.
1. Utility of Discontent, E. L. Cole, Ann Arbor.
2. Personal Power, Mittie M. Curtis, Saginaw City.
3. Brain and Brawn, A. M. Gelston, Ann Arbor.
4. Were the "Good Old Times" Mythical? E. F. Mack, Ann Arbor.
Music.
5. Dick Steele, Lodorsca A. Swift, Ann Arbor.
6. Chivalry and Puritanism, J. J. A. Murphy, Lyons, Ill.
7. Eldorado, Jennie Sweetser, Port Huron.
8. Richelieu, T. W. Sargent, Piketon, O.
Music.
9. National Character and National Prosperity, J. Mc. Smith.
10. Shadows, Almira Sutton, Northfield.
11. Agassiz, A. N. Taylor, Portland, N. Y.
12. Alone, Mattie Tenney, Ann Arbor.
Music.
13. The Revival of Learning, E. E. White, Miller's Corners, N. Y.
14. Ingenium Rude, Erma Wilson, Port Huron.
15. The Ancient Drama and the Modern Novel, F. L. York, Denton.

After which Superintendent Perry presented diplomas to the graduates as follows:

CLASSICAL COURSE.

B. S. Bennett, T. W. Sargent, A. S. Thompson, Sumner Collins, H. A. Skidmore, E. E. White, H. A. Fitzsimmons, Jennie Sweetser, Erma Wilson, A. M. Gelston, A. N. Taylor, F. L. York, J. J. A. Murphy, Mattie Tenney.

LATIN COURSE.

J. E. Beal, Hattie Cook, J. J. A. Murphy, Ella F. Benham, J. B. Clark, E. L. Parmenter, R. B. Bancroft, Mittie M. Curtis, J. Mc. Smith, W. B. Cady, Alice Maclean, Mattie Tenney.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Ada Bunnell, L. H. Hallock, Lizzie Simmons, Millie Bunnell, J. E. Hathaway, Almira Sutton, R. W. Brown, Lois Hand, Lodorsca A. Swift, E. L. Cole, Olivia Hill, Fanny Taylor, Nettie Cornwell, Wm. King, T. C. Tate, J. C. Chynoweth, Hattie Barr, H. B. Waters, C. L. Coffin, E. F. Lohr, Maggie S. Wilson, Katie Crawford, E. F. Mack, Frank H. York, W. W. Follett, J. E. McGill.

ENGLISH COURSE.

E. L. Cole, Debo McDonald, Katie Spoor.

The large audience seemed to appreciate the efforts of the members representing the class, and the special friends of readers, speakers, and their silent associates testified to their pleasure and gratification by a liberal bestowal of beautiful bouquets. Suffice it to say, that the orations and essays were well written and well delivered and read, showing study, thought, and skill in composition, doing credit to class, teacher, and school.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. York.

The Alumni Association of the High School held its second annual reunion in the evening. Supt. Perry gave a brief and happy address of welcome; an essay on "Closets" was read by Miss Mary Louise Pond, and an oration on "Chancellor Wythe," signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the convention to frame the Constitution, instructor in the science of law of Thomas Jefferson, Chief-Justice Marshall, and Henry Clay. Both essay and oration were good. President Harriman of the School Board gave the closing address, in which he favorably contrasted the system of State educational institutions with denominational or private schools, using Phillip's Academy, Andover, as an illustration of the latter, and our High School of the former. The exercises were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, and after the literary feast refreshments were served in an adjoining room. All considered it an enjoyable evening.

The following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Willard B. Smith, '59; Vice-President, Anna E. P. Eastman '60; Corresponding Secretary, Edward H. Bowman, '77; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Webster Coook, '74; Executive Committee, Joseph B. Steere, '64, Isaac Goff, '77, Miss Hattie Taylor, '73, Jennie Watts, '72; Necrologist, J. B. Steere; Essayist, Miss Clara Conover, '72; alternate, J. Rose Colby, '74; Orator, William J. Cocker, '63; alternate, Fred. H. Maynard, '71; Poet, Charles Harris, '71; Alternate, James Eaglesfield, '76.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The following disposition of cases has been made in the Circuit Court:

CRIMINAL.

People vs. Henry Wood: larceny of a horse; sentenced to State prison for three years.

People vs. Albert Krusawa; larceny from a dwelling house in the daytime; sentenced to State Prison for four years.

People vs. John Freeman; breaking into dwelling in daytime with intent to commit larceny; sentenced to State House of Correction for three years.

People vs George Edwards; breaking into shop with intent to commit larceny: sentenced to State House of Correction for three years.

People vs Thomas J. Crowell and Ransom Salsbury; forgery and false pretenses; motion to quash information denied; bail fixed at $200 on forgery and $1,000 on false pretenses: to be approved by the clerk.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

Jennie Truax vs William H. Truax.
Florence B. Haze vs Kirk M. Haze.
Lafayette Gallup vs Amanda Gallup.
Marilla Graham vs Edward A. Graham.
Elizabeth Fagan vs Augusta Fagan.

CHANCERY CASES.

Caleb Van Husan vs Wm. H. Yost et al; decree granted for $3,004 09.

Samuel Robbins vs Philip C. Edwards et al; decree granted for $1,474.

Gottlieb Hutzel vs Peter Krumpf and Gottlieb Layer; degree granted for $609 54.

James B. Gott vs Deborah and Charles C. Church; decree granted for $1,131 89.

Hayden H. Wheeler et al. vs Calvin Bliss et al; decree granted for $4,580 91.

Nelson Beardsley vs Jacob A. Polhemus and R. A. Beal; decree of foreclosure granted for $6,751 68.

Eliza B. Wood vs Alice M. Noble and Fanny Whaley; decree of foreclosure granted.

Allen Crittenden et al. vs William S. Basom et al; decree of foreclosure granted for $1,993.

Wm. J. Clarke vs Archibald McNichol; decree of foreclosure granted for $775 12.

Charles King vs Milton Reynolds et al; decree of foreclosure granted for $2,919 16.

Lewis E. Child vs Charles McIntosh et al; decree of foreclosure granted for $1,795 25.

Mary E. Costello vs Charles M. Fisk; decree of foreclosure granted for $2,219 14.

Caroline Preston vs Simon Preston; decree dismissing bill.

W. H. Jackson vs Josephine Jackson; decree withheld for further testimony.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

Densmore Cramer vs George R. Williams judgment on default for $230 83.

Mary White vs Abram Beck et al, judgment on default for $663.

Celestia H. Pierce vs Albert A. Burnham, judgment for $200 and costs.

EDISON'S TALKING PHONOGRAPH.—This wonderful machine, which has attracted the attention of scientific men all over the world, and who have pronounced it, without a dissenting voice, the most Marvelous Acoustical Phenomenon of the century, will be exhibited in Ann Arbor at Parlor No, 2, Cook's Hotel for two days only, commencing Friday, June 28, 10 a. m. To accommodate those who desire not only to hear the Phonograph speak but inspect and examine it closely, it will be exhibited every day from 10 to 12 a. m., from 2 to 5 p. m. and from 8 to 10 evenings. The operator will fully explain the machine and test its powers at every entertainment. Special attention paid to ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

—At Coldwater, June 24, Eli Gilmore, 66 years old, was sentenced to serve the State ten years at Jackson, for setting fire to a cooper shop.

—At Flint, June 24, four horses attached to the Flushing stage ran away, starting at the depot and dashing along through the street into the Sherman House barn. J. W. Brown, the driver, who attempted to stop them, was run over and had a leg broken. Others narrowly escaped.

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

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

Scribner's Monthly for July has in illustrated papers: Bird Architecture, iii, by Thomas M. Brewer; A Few Antiques, (from the Loan Society of Decorative Art); The Police of New York, by Ernest Ingersoll; and the Structure of Oxford, by Ansley Wilcox. There are five chapters—xl-xliv—of Edward Eggleston's serial Roxy, and His Inheritance, by Adeline Trafton, is concluded. The lesser stories are: Pomona takes the Helm at Rudder Grange, by Frank R. Stockton, and Two Purse-Companions, by George Parsons Lathrop. Italy and the Pope, by Luigi Monti, and Is it Going to Rain? by John Burroughs are both readable papers. In poetry we have: The Price, by Mrs. M. T. Butts; Raindrops, a Love Song, by Mrs. H. D. White; Weaving the Web, by Julia R. C. Dorr, with several pieces in "Bric-a-Brac." In "Topics of the Times" Holland writes of Thin Living and Thick Dying, Too Much of it (that is of the newspaper, the sermon, the play, and social life), and Culture and Christianity. The other departments are also well filled. Scribner & Co., New York.

St. Nicholas is packed as full of good things for boy and girl as its covers can hold: good things in picture, story, verse, riddle, etc. We can only name a few of the papers: The Girl who Saved the General, by Charles H. Woodman, illustrated by the frontispiece; How the Weather is Foretold, by Charles H. Flint; Too Many Birthdays, by Fanny M. Osborne; The Yankee Boys that did not number Ten, by W. M. Bicknell, with silhouette illustrations, by L. Hopkins; Birds and their Families, by Prof W. K. Brooks; Sweeze Dodson's First Independence Day, by Mrs. M. H. W. Jaquith; and A Boy's Experience with Tar Marbles, by C. S. N. There are two chapters (xvi and xvii) of Miss Alcott's admirable story of Under the Lilacs, rivaling in interest "Little Women," Miss Alcott's first great success; and chapters v-viii of Dab Kinzer, by Wm. O. Stoddard. Scribner & Armstrong, New York.

The *Nursery* has every page filled with the choicest of pictures and stories and verse for the little folks. The print is perfect and the child that has n't learned to read can get the story from the pictures. John L. Shorey, Boston.

—All the principal business men of Traverse City have signed an agreement not to handle, sell or donate any kind of fireworks during the year. This is done to insure the greater safety of the town from fire.

—Mr. Hugh Belford, a prosperous farmer living northeast from Holly, was thrown from his buggy in a runaway on the 17th and his skull fractured so that he died in four days after.

—Hon. Henry Mason, of Bedford, Monroe county, died on the 13, aged 86. He was a veteran of the war of 1812, had been a resident of the town 44 years; had filled various town offices, and once represented Monroe county in the Legislature. He left 27 grand children and 19 great grand children. His faculties were remarkably preserved until within two years of his death, during which time he suffered from softening of the brain which finally ended his days.

—Deer are reported plenty all over this section of the country, and the farmers say they are destroying crops to some extent. They even come within a mile of the center of the city.—*Alpena Argus*.

—Lieut. Frank P. Avery, of Greenville, graduated at West Point Military Academy on the 13th, standing 25th in a class of 168 with which he started four years ago, 47 only of which completed the course.

The Coldwater Light Guards have an excursion to Detroit July: by train to Monroe and steamer thence to their destination.

—Coldwater has a cigar box factory which employs an average of 15 hands, and in the past six months manufactured 168,000 boxes. Spanish cedar is the material used.

—The State is now furnishing convict labor from the Ionia Prison for the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad Company at 30 cents per day. About 40 are working near Ionia on a grade.

THOSE Boots and Shoes at EDWARD DUFFY'S cannot be beaten in this market, either for stock, make, style, or price. Consult your own interest by calling and seeing them before buying.

A BOY TICKLED TO DEATH.—Great excitement—A boy, a stranger in town, having just arrived on the evening train, sat down to tea at one of our hotels and being fearfully hungry the first thing he saw was a biscuit and he was so pleased that he went into convulsions, and all this caused by using Smith's saleratus made by the new process, always full weight and ¼ stronger than any other.

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

MARRIED.

FOSTER—MAYNARD—In this city, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday evening, June 26, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. U. S. FOSTER, of Ann Arbor township, and Miss HATTIE MAYNARD.

RUFUS FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office over Amss' News Depot, Ann Arbor Mich.

Building Proposals

For an addition to the First Ward School house will be received at the store of the undersigned during the next ten days, from June 26 to July 6, at 6 p. m., and the successful bidder will be required to give a sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the contract. The plan and specifications can be seen at the above mentioned place, and the School Board reserve the right of rejecting any and all proposals.
Ann Arbor, June 26, 1878. L. GRUNER
1693 Chairman of Building Committee.

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

Estate of Louis R. Buchoz.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth 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 Louis R. Buchoz, deceased.

Alfred J. Buchoz, administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his first account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the sixteenth 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, two successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy). Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1693

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

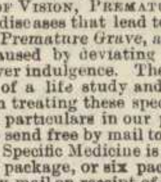
Being completed we exhibit an elegant line of Sacques and Suits in all the new **Spring and Summer Fashions,** of Superior manufacture. In order to reduce our large stock we will offer them and other goods, of which we have a surplus, consisting mostly of Black Silks, Black Cashmeres, and Fancy Dress 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.

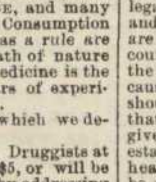
We also offer at reduced prices and entirely **NEW STOCK** of Sun Umbrellas, Shawls, White Goods, Napkins, Table Damasks in Cardinal and Turkey Red and White with borders, comprising the choicest patterns. **Great Bargains in Every Department.** Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Novelties in Neck Wear, 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.

Are you going to Paint?
THE BEST IN THE WORLD IS THE
Chemical Paint,
MANUFACTURED BY
Geo. W. Pitkin & Co.,
85 & 87 Market Street, Chicago, Ill.
Send for Sample Cards and Price Lists.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE


TRADE MARK. Before Taking


TRADE MARK. After Taking.

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE, PAIN IN THE BACK, DIMNESS OF VISION, PREMATURE OLD AGE, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

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

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
1674 No 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit Mich.
Sold in Ann Arbor by Eberbach & Son, and by all druggists everywhere.

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.

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,
1690w4 Judge of Probate.

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.

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 Cold Basis, SURE.

A. L. NOBLE.

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,
(A true copy). Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1692td

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 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 administrrtor 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 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 as law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there 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 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.

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

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. 1690
JOHN N. GOTT,
Administrator with the will annexed.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Evlin Sheppard, 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 south westwardly 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*.

Mortgage Sale.

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

$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.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

WITNESS ANDERSON has been discharged from his position on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *North American*....One of the largest illicit distilleries seized for several years was captured the other day in New York city. It had a capacity of 200 gallons a day, and had been running a long time.

NEW YORK papers announce the death of Col. William Vermilye, founder of the well-known banking house of Vermilye & Co.....Sixty-nine colored emigrants sailed last week from New York for Liberia, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, who will support the emigrants for six months after their arrival....The centennial anniversary of the evacuation of Valley Forge by the Continental army was celebrated at that place on the 19th of June, 30,000 people participating.

JOHN, Isaac and Peter Hawn, old men, living not far from Harrisburg, Pa., were attacked in their own house by two tramps, and John and Isaac fatally beaten. The housekeeper was also attacked and the house robbed of $4,000 in bonds.

EX-GOV. SWANN, of Maryland, and Mrs. John R. Thompson, widow of United States Senator Thompson, of New Jersey, were married in Princeton, N. J., last week. Mrs. Swann is a sister of Sam Ward, of Washington, and sister-in-law to Speaker Randall, who gave away the bride.

MOSES A. WHEELOCK, who has been widely known for more than twenty years as President of the New York Stock Exchange, committed suicide, the other day, by shooting himself in the head.

S. ANGIER CHACE, defaulting Treasurer of the Fall River (Mass.) Mills, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twelve years in the State prison and two days' solitary confinement.

THE WEST.

A DISPATCH from Lincoln, Neb., says: "The bodies of Herman Allen, Jacob Sutton and another person have been found on the Niobrara river, twenty-four miles northwest of the camp on Dismal river. Allen and Sutton were with the Holbrook party, murdered on the 28th of February."

CHICAGO elevators contain 487,931 bushels of wheat; 828,282 bushels of corn; 103,595 bushels of oats; 37,153 bushels of rye, and 283,044 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 1,740,005 bushels, against 5,042,416 bushels at this period last year.....The Academy of Music and the Commercial Block, in Akron, Ohio, have been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $150,000.

AN uprising of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin is threatened. The Governor of the latter State has appealed to Gen. Sheridan to protect the lives and property of the citizens in the imperiled district.

ABOUT 200 tramps boarded a freight train on the Wabash road, at Jacksonville, Ill., on June 21, saying they intended to ride, as they had had all the walking they wanted. Every possible device was employed to get them off the train, but to no purpose. The tramps were determined to stay. The railroad employes were entirely too few to cope with this mob. The consequence was that the tramps stayed on the train until it reached Quincy, when they got off and scattered throughout the city, a number of them being arrested during the night by the police. The region about Quincy is reported to be swarming with tramps, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Wabash tracks are reported by passengers to be lined with them for miles.

THE highly-inflammable dust which seems to be an unavoidable accompaniment to the grinding of wheat is again the cause of a flour-mill disaster. The Keota, Iowa steam-mills have been destroyed by fire, inflicting a loss of $30,000.

THE annual meeting of the Michigan Central railroad, which was held at Detroit a few days ago, resulted in a Vanderbilt victory, and the road is now his own as much as the New York Central or the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. He holds a majority of the stock himself, and he can, therefore, do as he pleases with the property.

THE SOUTH.

TWO PRISONERS named Sadler and Pearson, confined in the Springfield (Tenn.) jail awaiting trial on the charge of outraging a respectable lady, were taken out by a mob, a few days ago, and hung to the limb of a tree.

FROM accounts received by way of Galveston it appears that Gen. Mackenzie carried matters with a high hand in his recent expedition into Mexico at the head of a column of United States troops. He was confronted by a Mexican detachment of inferior numbers, about forty-five miles from the border, commanded by Col. Valdez, the latter under orders to repel the invasion; but he was informed that he must get his Mexicans out of the way within a certain time or they would be fired upon. The Mexicans, not being strong enough to resist, avoided a collision, and the invaders had things all their own way. The expedition is reported to have been fruitless so far as making of captures was concerned.

WASHINGTON.

MAJ. RENO has addressed a letter to Chairman Banning, of the House Military Committee, saying that he is glad that the Custer massacre is to be a subject of investigation, as it will enable him to meet and repel the charges that have been made against him in connection with this affair.

MISS EMILY PLATT, niece of President Hayes, and Gen. Russell Hastings, of the United States army, were married at the White House last week. On the same day Hon. Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis, was united in marriage to Miss Kate Davis, one of the reigning belles of Washington, and a relative of Jefferson Davis.

CONGRESS having refused to appropriate the money expended by the commission sent to Louisiana in the spring of 1877 to arbitrate between the Packard and Nicholls Governments, ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, one of the Commissioners, sent to the Treasury Department the other day a draft for $827, that being his share of the bill. Secretary Sherman immediately returned the draft, with an expression of his belief that at the next session of Congress the appropriation will be made, and the assurance that if this belief is not verified the President will pay the whole amount himself.

THE Stanley Matthews Senate Committee held its first meeting in Washington on the 21st of June. James E. Anderson was the first witness summoned, but he positively refused to answer any questions. He told the committee that if Senator Matthews would go before the Potter Committee and testify, he (Anderson) would answer any questions the Matthews Committee might ask him, but otherwise he would remain dumb as an oyster. In the absence of the Senate, there being no power to punish a contumacious witness, the committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

JUSTICE MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, has passed through an extremely dangerous surgical operation for calculus, performed by a council of the most eminent physicians of Washington.

POLITICAL.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs concluded the investigation of the late administration of the Navy Department just before the adjournment, and, by a vote of the Democrats, adopted resolutions reciting that "the acts and conduct of Secretary Robeson, and the late chiefs of the bureaus of steam engineering, constructions and repairs, and provisions and clothing, in the sale and disposition of public property, in their method of making contracts, and in involving the Government in indebtedness over the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the navy, deserve the severest censure and condemnation, and that in addition said parties as well as all others aiding and abetting should be punished to the extent of the law."....The Democrats of Maine, at their State Convention in Portland, last week, nominated Alonzo Garcelon for Governor, and adopted a platform condemning the issue of untaxable Government bonds, favoring the substitution of greenbacks for national-bank notes, and approving the Potter investigation.

THE Republican State Convention of Iowa was held at Des Moines on June 19. Ex-Senator Wright presided, and ex-Congressman James F. Wilson was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. J. A. T. Hull was nominated for Secretary of State, B. R. Sherman for Auditor, George W. Bemis for Treasurer, J. K. Powers for Register of the Land Office, J. F. McJunkin for Attorney General, J. H. Rothrock for Supreme Judge, John S. Runnels for Supreme Court Reporter, E. E. Holmes for Clerk of the Supreme Court. The platform declares that:

By the combined working of the National and State Governments under their respective constitutions the rights of every citizen should be secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either the National or State Governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a criminal neglect of their highest obligation.

That it is not only the right but the duty of every good citizen, at the party caucuses, in the party conventions, and at the polls, to use his best efforts to secure the nomination and election of good men to places of official trust, and we disapprove of all interference with the perfect freedom of action of any citizen in the exercise of said right and in the discharge of said duty.

THE Democrats of Vermont have nominated State officers as follows: W. H. H. Bingham for Governor, Jerome W. Pierce for Lieutenant Governor, and George E. Royce for Treasurer.

THE Missouri Greenbackers held their State Convention at Sedalia last week. A L. Gilstrop was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, Gireso Hayden for Railroad Commissioner, and J. M. Greenwood for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform demands the repeal of the Specie Resumption act and the issue of absolute money in greenbacks equal to gold and silver, denounces the present system of convict labor, opposes the introduction of Chinese labor, and pronounces against strikes and all violent measures for the relief of labor. ....The Workingmen's party developed astonishing strength at the recent election in California for members of the Constitutional Convention. A San Francisco dispatch says the complexion of the convention as regards county delegates will be as follows: Non-Partisan, 52; Workingmen, 48; Republican, 10; Democrats, 8. Full returns may vary the above to the extent of half a dozen. The city of San Francisco was carried by the Workingmen by a large majority.

MRS. CAPT. JENKS, of New Orleans, was before the Potter committee on Saturday, June 22, to testify in regard to the Sherman letter. Her story in regard to the letter was this: Anderson was pressing Weber to obtain certain guarantees from Sherman, and Weber united with Anderson in writing a joint note to Sherman, a copy of which Anderson produced. This note, she declares, was handed to her sealed to deliver, and that, upon carrying it to a parlor in the St. Charles Hotel, where the visiting statesmen had their sessions, she opened it and became aware of its contents. She never delivered it according to its directions, but upon reaching the parlor she dictated a reply to it at a side desk, inclosed it in an envelope after it was completed, directed it to Weber and Anderson, and carried it back and delivered it to Weber. She refused to state who wrote the letter at her dictation, but said that, after it was written, she picked it from the table, inclosed it, and delivered it to Weber. She declared that Sherman knew nothing of the existence of this letter.

A PORTLAND (Ore.) dispatch says the full election returns for Oregon are as follows: Congress—Whitaker, Dem., 16,554; Hines, Rep., 15,384; Campbell, Ind., 930. Governor—Beckman, Rep., 16,009; Thayer, Dem., 16,063; Wilkins, Ind., 1,353. Secretary of State—Earhart, Rep., 16,146; Reams, Dem., 15,852; Cates, Ind., 1,289. Treasurer—Hirsch, Rep., 16,655; Brown, Dem., 15,493; Sutherlin, Ind., 726. State Printer—Carter, Rep., 16,160; Noltner, Dem., 15,633; Craig, Ind., 1,298. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Powell, Rep., 15,951; Stiles, Dem., 15,918; Parker, Ind., 1,108.

AN Associated Press telegram from Washington says "it can be stated on authority that the President's civil-service order will be enforced without modification. This order prohibits persons holding Federal positions from taking part in caucuses, primary meetings or conventions, while they will be permitted to support any candidate they choose, and assist in any way that will not interfere with the proper discharge of their official duties. Voluntary contributions to campaign funds are not considered by the President to be a violation of this order."

GENERAL.

MR. STOUGHTON, American Minister to Russia, has written a letter repudiating all complicity with the proceedings which form the subject of the investigation of the Potter committee.

AN expedition for the recovery of the relics of Sir John Franklin sailed from New York last week on the schooner Eothen, which has been chartered to carry the exploring party to Repulse bay, where they will remain until spring, and then cross the country on sledges to King William's Land.

THE Captain Howgate expedition to the North pole has been refused the $50,000 asked of Congress to aid in its equipment. Private sources will now have to be relied on for the assistance necessary to carry out the plans.

THE scull race at Pittsburgh, Pa., last week, for the championship of the United States and a purse of $2,000, between Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh, and James Hanlan, of Canada, resulted in a victory for the Canadian by four lengths. Time for the five miles, thirty-seven minutes. An immense crowd witnessed the contest.

SIX murderers were executed in the United States on the 21st of June, viz.: George Sherry and Jeremiah Connolly, at Chicago, for the murder of Hugh McConville, on the 19th of January last; Charles Burns, at Paris, Ill., for the murder of Elijah Burdwell, in October, 1877; Perry Bosher, at Chillicothe, Ohio, for the murder of old Mr. and Mrs. McVey, last winter; Edwin H. Costley, at Frederick, Md., for the murder of his cousin, Solomon Costley, in April last, and Jacob Lenels at Little Rock, Ark.

SENATOR BRUCE, of Mississippi, was recently married in Cleveland, Ohio, and will travel in Europe with his bride....Ex-Gov. Brown, before leaving Washington, responded to the letter of Secretary Sherman returning the drafts forwarded to the department in payment of his (Brown's) share of the Louisiana Commission expenses, again inclosing the draft, saying he feels constrained to do so from a sense of duty to himself and the parties liable for the amount expended.

GEN. ORD, in an interview with a Chicago *Times* reporter the other day, furnished some interesting information concerning the situation on the Mexican border. The General says no effort is made by the Mexican authorities to prevent raids into Texas. The raiders cross the Rio Grande and return with their plunder openly. In one instance they built rafts for the transfer of stolen property, without the slightest attempt at concealment, in the presence of the Mexican troops. Gen. Ord thinks that unless energetic measures are taken by Federal authority, the great commonwealth of Texas will be compelled to provide for the defense of her own citizens, and he thinks it will be bad for the Mexicans when Texas undertakes that task.

FOREIGN.

THE physicians in attendance on the Emperor William publish a formal declaration that his progress has been satisfactory almost beyond expectation; but the patient, besides transitory pain, suffers much from helplessness, being unable to use his arms. Complete recovery can only be effected in a long time, after possibly many obstacles and much pain.

DURING an interview in Berlin, the other day, between Prince Bismarck and the Russian Prime Minister Gortschakoff, the large Danish dog of Bismarck made a ferocious attack on the Russian statesman, who was rescued after considerable trouble.

CONCERNING the European Congress, a Berlin telegram says "the powers continue to act in groups, but not necessarily in a hostile sense. Austria and England from one point of view, and Turkey from another, oppose Russia's claims. Germany, France and Italy adopt a mediatory attitude. There can be little doubt of a thorough understanding between England and Austria, or of the likelihood of its continuance during the entire deliberations. The congress has decided to admit Greece, with consultation voice, in questions affecting Greek interests."

IN Prussia the agitation continues about the measures the Government favors for repression of Socialism, and the newspapers are continually reporting the arrests and the interruption of meetings.

SCHOUVALOFF is greatly blamed at St. Petersburg among the people for conceding the Anglo-Austrian combination in the Berlin congress the arrangement by which Turkey is to be permitted to garrison the Balkan passes. A counter condition is said to have been demanded by Russia, which involves the establishment of autonomy in Roumelia and the entire withdrawal of Turkish troops from the interior....Isabella, the ex-Queen of Spain, gave a dinner to the Shah in Paris, at which M. Paul de Cassagnac was presented to his Persian Majesty....William Vaughan, who murdered an old lady under circumstances of the most revolting character, was hanged recently at St. John's, N. B....The Queen of Spain is seriously sick.

CABLE dispatches fully confirm the reports as to the settlement of the Bulgarian question in the congress, by Russia's agreement to the separation of Roumelia from Bulgaria, the Balkans being the dividing line. The London *Times* considers this settlement nothing less than an abandonment of the policy which Russia has persisted in for 100 years.

A BERLIN correspondent hears from trustworthy sources that a military compromise between Russia and Turkey is imminent. The Russians will concentrate around Adrianople. The Turks will evacuate Shumla and retire to Varna and there embark for Roumelia.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, June 18.—SENATE.—The Senate was engaged nearly all day on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The amendments appropriating $5,500,000 to pay the award of the Halifax Commission, and modifying the contract with James B. Eads for the improvement of the South pass of the Mississippi river, were adopted....Mr. Paddock called up the House bill for the relief of settlers on public lands. Passed. In explanation of the bill Mr. Paddock said it merely extended the provisions of the act of March 3, 1877, so as to allow settlers who had their crops injured by grasshoppers to leave their homesteads temporarily for the purpose of obtaining sustenance.

HOUSE.—The House concurred in the Senate concurrent resolution declaring that the treaty with China, allowing unrestricted immigration to this country, should be modified, and calling the attention of the President to the subject....The Senate substitute for the House bill repealing the Resumption law was non-concurred in, for want of the necessary two-thirds majority—140 to 105—so that the bill fails.....The bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Southern mail contractors for services rendered prior to the war was finally agreed to, with amendments providing that the claimants shall give a bond for the return of the money to the United States in case it shall be discovered that the claims were paid by the Confederate States....The Senate bill to modify the Eads jetty contract was passed....Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to repeal that section of the Resumption act which authorizes the sale of United States bonds for purposes of resumption, and to provide that United States notes shall be receivable for duties on imports. Rejected—yeas, 114; nays, 113—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.... Mr. Pound moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill extending for ten years the time to complete the Northern Pacific railroad. Defeated—yeas, 89; nays, 127....It was found necessary to prolong the session another day, and both houses agreed to a resolution extending the time for adjournment to Wednesday, 19th, at 6 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, June 19.—SENATE.—The President pro tem. announced as the committee on the part of the Senate to consider the subject of reorganizing the army, Messrs. Burnside, Plumb, and Butler. The President pro tem. also appointed Messrs. Oglesby, Saunders, and McCreery the committee on the part of the Senate to consider the subject to transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior of the War Department....There was considerable debate in executive session concerning the nominations of Reuben E. Fenton, William S. Groesbeck, and Francis A. Walker as Commissioners to represent the United States in the coming international conference on the silver question. Finally the nomination of Groesbeck and Walker was confirmed and Fenton rejected. The President then sent in the name of Judge Charles B Lawrence, of Illinois, as the third Commissioner, but, before action upon it could be taken, Mr. Conkling, who had been absent during these proceedings, came in, and, making an earnest appeal in behalf of Mr. Fenton, secured a reconsideration of the vote by which he was rejected. He was then confirmed by two majority.

HOUSE.—Mr. Ewing moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to retire national-bank notes and substitute treasury notes for them. Rejected—yeas, 109; nays, 114. The result was greeted with applause on the Republican side....A bill was passed under a suspension of the rules, providing that on and after the 1st of October, 1878, legal-tender notes of the United States shall be receivable at par in payment of customs duties....Mr. Conger moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the payment of any claim for property taken, used, injured or destroyed by United States troops during the war of the Rebellion unless the owner was loyal to the Government and gave neither aid nor encouragement to the enemy. Agreed to—yeas, 144; nays, 61.... A number of other bills and resolutions were passed under a suspension of the rules....The Speaker announced the appointment of the following commissions: On the reorganization of the army, Banning, Dibrell, Bragg, Strait and White of Pennsylvania; on the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, Scales, Boone, Hooker, Van Vorhes and Stewart: on the labor question, Hewitt of New York, Riddle, Dickey, Tucker, Thompson, Rice and Boyd... The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the House, and necessitated a postponement of the session to Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, at which hour both houses adjourned till the regular date of assembling in December....The Post-Route bill, containing the Brazilian steamship subsidy, the restoration of the franking privilege, regulation of postage on mail matter, and regulation of railway service, failed between the two houses.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

Ex-Gov. Brown Offers to Pay His Part of the Expense.

The following correspondence explains itself:

WASHINGTON, June 18.

To the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR—At a late hour to-day my attention was called to the discussion yesterday in the Senate of the proposition to pay the expenses of the Commissioners sent to Louisiana by the President in the spring of 1877. When I accepted a place on that commission I believed, as I now do, that the President had undoubted authority to constitute it, as well as to order the payment of its expenses, which was done by an officer detailed from your department charged with that duty. Since, however, the Senate, by a majority vote tabling the proposition referred to, has questioned the legality of these disbursements, I cannot consent that either yourself or the banker who furnished the funds should be chargeable with such portion of the amount as was expended on my account. I therefore inclose a sight draft on New York for $827.63, which embraces the two items of traveling expenses for myself and one-fifth of the general amount. If you will have the interest account made up, I will most cheerfully remit that also, as well as any additional amount that may appear proper for me to account for. I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN C. BROWN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 20.

To the Hon. John C. Brown:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 18th inst., inclosing check, payable to my order, for $827.63, being one-fifth part of the money expended for the expenses of the commission sent to Louisiana by the President in the spring of 1877, is received. I am desired by the President to return this draft to you uncollected, as he is of opinion that Congress will yet make provision for this expenditure, and, at all events, that you ought not to pay any part of it. As you know, the President was called upon in April, 1877, in the exercise of a high constitutional duty, and in an emergency when two rival State Governments were arrayed against each other in open, armed hostility, threatening at any moment the public peace, to send to Louisiana a commission of five distinguished citizens, of whom you were one, under written instructions not only to aid him by reliable information, but to prevent by their presence and influence actual collision and civil war. This duty you and the other members of the commission voluntarily assumed and faithfully performed. In the absence of an appropriation of public money available for the expenses of the commission the then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury invited from the First National Bank of New York a loan of the sum needed, and it was cheerfully granted, and the money was expended under your direction. It was not doubted but that Congress would, as in innumerable similar cases of the exercise of legal power by an executive officer, reimburse the money thus expended for an object unforeseen when Congress was in session. In this case I have assurances from Senators that the money would probably have been appropriated but that the amendment proposed was at so late a period in the session as to delay and endanger the passage of one of the leading appropriation bills. I cannot doubt that Congress at its next session, when this subject will be again presented, will make the necessary appropriation; but, if it does not, the President will feel it his duty to contribute from his own means this important expenditure for the public service without permitting you to reimburse any portion of it. Very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

A Romance of a Poor Young Girl.

Cincinnati has a pretty romance of a poor young girl. The heroine was an intelligent but unpretending girl, who was forced by circumstances to work for a living. She sewed in a store at a salary so meager, and with work so laborious, that she gladly accepted a position as waiter-girl in a popular boarding house. She had previously been offered a position as governess, but preferred the other. The only advantage the boarding house afforded over the store was that of family sympathy. Among the boarders was one probably as poor as herself. He was advertising solicitor for a city paper, with a very moderate income. Believing themselves poor, but yet able to keep the wolf from their door, an attachment sprung up, which developed into an engagement. The course of love did not run smoothly. There were doubts of faithfulness, and consequent quarrels, until, a few days ago, the young lady learned that she had fallen heir to an estate in Germany worth $100,000. Her heart was true to him. They were married right away.

A NEW YORK Police Justice has established the precedent that, as it is customary for dealers to exchange articles, a person cannot be arrested who offers a merchant, in payment for articles purchased, something previously purchased at his store, refusing to give up the later purchases or to pay for them in money.

ANY one who waters milk that is offered for sale in Wisconsin is liable to be fined not less than $30.

MURDERED FOR TEN DOLLARS.

A Case for Jersey Justice.

[From the Chicago Times.]

No recent murder betrays on the part of the guilty wretches who compassed it more deliberate cruelty or cold-blooded craft than the sudden taking-off of John M. Armstrong, at Camden, N. J., some months ago. The party accused is now on trial, his chief counsel being Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and his defense must be uncommonly ingenious and vigorous if he escapes the gallows.

Armstrong's residence and place of business was Philadelphia, where he was well known as a music publisher. Of late years he had not been successful in his ventures, and among others to whom he had become indebted was a life-long friend and former business associate, Benjamin Hunter, a manufacturer of means and a man of rich connections. Either by assignment from Armstrong as security for his indebtedness, which was not large, or by his own direct procurement, Hunter held policies of insurance to the amount of $26,000 on Armstrong's life. In January last Armstrong was assaulted on a quiet street in Camden, N. J., and so battered about the head by a hammer, which was found in close proximity to his body, that within a few days he died, and without recovering consciousness. The hammer bore the initials "F. W. D.," and, as it was known to the family of the deceased that he had gone to Camden for the purpose of seeing one Davis, with whom he was on bad terms growing out of some business transactions, suspicion fell upon him, and he was arrested as the murderer. His detention was brief, as it was soon manifest that there was no evidence against him save the circumstances narrated, and that he would be able to overthrow this by conclusive proof of alibi. The widow of the murdered man received a note from her husband shortly before his death, saying that he was going to Camden in company with Hunter for the purpose of meeting Davis. Shortly after the perpetration of the crime she sent her son to Hunter to inquire if he had been at Camden with Armstrong, but he denied having been there, and begged that his name might not be mixed into the unfortunate business. The fact, however, that Hunter held policies of insurance on Armstrong's life became known, and he was arrested on suspicion. He would have escaped, undoubtedly, had not Thomas Grahame, a young, shiftless fellow, who had served a number of years as an apprentice to Hunter when he was engaged in the manufacture of heaters and ranges, presented himself to the Prosecuting Attorney and circumstantially narrated the full particulars of the deadly assault upon Armstrong. As a witness for the State Grahame told this story on the stand last week, and if it cannot be broken, as it certainly was not upon a searching cross-examination, it will send him to the penitentiary for a term of years and commit Hunter to the gallows, or there will be little faith in the certainty of Jersey justice.

For several years after leaving his employment Grahame, though living but a few blocks from him, saw little of Hunter until December last, when he asked him if he knew Armstrong. Grahame was able to answer that he did, when Hunter, claiming Grahame as his friend, represented that, for the good of his creditors, Armstrong should be killed, and proposed that if he would undertake the bloody work he should have $500 for his reward. Grahame readily assented. The matter rested for a time, when the witness went to Hunter's house, and, asking for $1 on account, received $5. It was Hunter's plan to have Armstrong murdered at the place in Camden where the assault was finally made, and the crime was to be committed during the absence of Hunter on a visit to relatives in Virginia, but Grahame failed, and when Hunter returned he found no progress had been made in the tragedy. He gave Grahame $2, and provided him with a hammer, stating particularly that the murder must be accomplished by its use as a weapon. The failure of Grahame to appear at the appointed place in Camden frustrated the murder for one night, Armstrong having been on the spot in accordance with what he was led to believe was an appointment with Davis. This decided Hunter to make sure of both his men for another evening, and the ferry-boat which contained Hunter and Armstrong, *en route*, as the latter was led to believe, to a business interview with an old enemy in the Jersey town, had for a passenger Thomas Grahame, who, in addition to the hammer, carried a hatchet with which he had been provided by Hunter. The story of the killing itself shall be in Grahame's own words:

"Armstrong and Mr. Hunter went up Vine street to Fifth, and I followed behind; Mr. Hunter went up an alley just above the corner and Armstrong stood on the pavement; I walked up toward him, and Mr. Hunter came out of the alley and said 'Yes;' I was up to Armstrong then, and as I went to hit him with the hammer it slipped and struck him in the face; on the forehead; just then I saw a light in the house, and my heart failed me; I turned around and was walking away, when I looked around and saw Mr. Hunter standing over Armstrong, who was lying on the pavement: Hunter cried out, 'Hit him, hit him;' then I ran away; I looked back again, and again saw Mr. Hunter standing over Armstrong, and then I threw the hatchet back of me and jumped into an empty cellar; I jumped up the other side and ran across a lot, up an alley, through a back gate, along a little street, and into Fifth street; I then walked slowly toward the ferry; that 'Yes!' of Hunter's (he told me before I went over there) was to be the signal; Armstrong had on his head a fur cap; when I got on the ferry-boat I walked slowly up to the bow and saw Mr. Hunter standing there by the chain; he said, 'I finished him;' we sat down on the outside bench; he said, 'You threw the hatchet so far away that I had to go as far as from here to there (pointing to a post) before I could find it;' we went up Market street, and at Water street I asked if he had any change, and he gave me a quarter and I bought a drink; he said that we had better part there and then; I saw Mr. Hunter the next day; he told me to meet him at Girard avenue and Broad at 3:30 o'clock that afternoon; I was there ahead of him. As Hunter came out Girard avenue he whistled and beckoned for me to go out Girard avenue, and so I went out toward Fifteenth street; he then stood and talked with an oldish man at Broad street; I stood at Fifteenth street and Mr. Hunter came up, shook hands, and put two $5 bills in my hand."

Two $5 bills the price of assassination! Human blood has become a cheap commodity, but in the service of another the murderer seldom works for a song. Hunter, who was to profit by Armstrong's death, and who delivered the finishing blows, worked even cheaper, for, gaining nothing, he is in imminent danger of his own neck.

It will be the endeavor of the defense to show that Grahame was the real murderer, and that he is endeavoring to escape with his life by charging his crime upon an innocent man, who was once his benefactor. As a motive for the murder by Grahame, the defense will seek to show that he suspected his pretty wife of an illicit intimacy with Armstrong, but it will take strong evidence to overthrow the impression created by Grahame's cool, circumstantial narrative.

Story of a Deserted House.

A singular story is told of a deserted house near Haverhill, Mass. Twelve years ago an energetic young mechanic was engaged to marry a young woman of that city, and worked hard to lay up money enough to buy a home to which to take his bride. One morning he invited her to drive, took her to a handsome and well-furnished residence in the suburbs, showed her through the rooms, and told her it belonged to him. To her inquiry how he obtained it, he finally admitted that it was purchased with a part of $20,000 which he had drawn in a lottery. Being a girl of strict principles, she declared she would never marry him until he gave back the money, and, on his refusing, left him forever, and the house is still tenantless.

NATURE'S WONDERLAND.

How the Curiosities in the National Park Are Suffering from the Depredations of Tourists and Ruthless Hunting Parties.

Gen. Brisbin, of the Second United States Cavalry, commanding at Fort Ellis, Montana, has addressed a letter to Gen. Alfred Terry, complaining of the vandalism practiced by tourists and hunters in the National Park on the Yellowstone. The military authorities have, during the past two or three years, repeatedly called the attention of the Government to the destruction of the curious things which abound in that region, but no effort has been made to put a stop to these depredations.

Gen. Brisbin says that every year a great deal of damage is done, and, unless some measures are speedily taken to put a stop to the destruction, the park will not long be worth preserving. Nowhere on the earth are such wonders, and such quantities of game, to be found, and it will be a great shame if the national authorities permit them to be destroyed.

There are now in the park thousands of elk so tame that a person can ride or walk about among them. The General says he is reliably informed that one hunter has slaughtered as many as seventy-five of these animals in a single day. They are not slaughtered for their meat or skin, but shot down chiefly for the pleasure of killing them. Besides the elk, there are many antelopes, deer, Rocky mountain sheep, and bears. Grizzly, cinnamon, brown and black bears abound, and flocks of fifty and 100 mountain sheep are met with every day. The basins of the geysers have been hundreds of years in forming, and a man can destroy in a day what cannot be reproduced in three times the space of his life. Many of the deposits are white mineral, tinged with gray, largely composed of alumina. Much of it is arranged in layers several inches in thickness, bound together by alternating layers of silicious sinter. The action of the waters of the geysers, and the influence of the weather, have induced an irregular cellular structure, which gives a delicate and attractive appearance to much of it. These formations are soft, and can be cut with a saw or broken by hammer, and large blocks are cut or broken and carried away annually. Some of the most beautiful formations have already been entirely destroyed, and can never be replaced during a lifetime.

Gen. Brisbin says the disposition to vandalism seems to possess nearly every one who enters the park, and unless it is checked the "wonderland of the world" must soon cease to be an object of interest. During the summer a great many people will visit the "wonderland," and the General hopes that some immediate steps may be taken to prevent them from depredating, as most visitors have done heretofore. Especially the game and terraced borders of the pools should be protected. Two routes lead into the park—one from Virginia City and the other from Bozeman.

The General says the entrances to the park, and the park itself, can be easily guarded, and he would himself gladly afford the protection, should the General commanding obtain the necessary authority, and give him instructions accordingly. He recommends that a Sergeant and four men be stationed at the entrance of the park on the Virginia side, and a Sergeant and an equal number of men at the entrance on the Bozeman side. These parties can be easily supplied from Fort Ellis. The non-commissioned officers should, he thinks, be instructed to send a soldier with each party of visitors entering the park, directing him to note any damage done and report it, with the names of the persons.

Spanish Stories.

Some of the old Spanish tales are cleverly told. A certain knave once saw a parson putting up money in his pouch, and followed afar off. The parson stopped to talk with a friend near the shop of an embroiderer who had a chasuble hanging up before the door. Into this shop entered the knave and bartered for the raiment, but wished, before paying, to see how it would look on a priest. Just then, in the nick of time, the parson, having parted with his friend, came by.

"Reverend sir," quoth the rogue, "be good enough to enter and try on this garment."

The parson, with his purse hanging to his girdle, entered, and, with much charity, put on the chasuble. Taking advantage of a favorable moment, the knave seized the purse and ran down the street, followed closely by the priest. After him ran the embroiderer, well assured that all was but an artifice to rob him of the raiment. The fat ecclesiastic was soon caught by the embroiderer, but, while the merchant was examining him as to his complicity, the thief escaped. This story, which was popular in its time, is told by various authors, and is termed by one of them a diabolical device.

Another story has for its hero a rich old man who was jealous of his young and pretty wife. Falling sick in due time, and feeling himself about to die, he summoned his wife to his bedside and besought her, as a last favor, with tears in his poor old eyes, not to marry the object of his jealousy, a neighbor, when he was gone.

"I will not," said the dutiful woman; "I will not, my dear husband; be in no concern for him; nay, I could not, for I have for some years past been engaged to another!"

Of course, wives of this kind are not to be found in existence nowadays.

A $7,500 Dress.

Seventy-five hundred dollars seems a good deal to pay for a wedding dress, but that was the actual sum paid by the Countess of Rosebery to the London dress-making establishment that made the marvelous costume. For the edification of the lady readers of the *Bazar* we give a technical description of it. The dress, then, was of antique pearl-white satin, with deep flounces of the very finest point d'Alencon and fringes of fleurs d'oranges, and guirlandes of the latter beautifully arranged on the head, from which descended, to meet the flounces, a veil of the richest point a l'aignille, artistically manufactured, of the point d'Alencon. The ensemble was perfect. The traveling costume was composed of a dress of blue sapphire velvet, trimmed with blue fox fur, with pardessus and muff and bonnet to match. The cost of the veil alone was $2,500.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A CAMEL ranch is owned by D. Mather, of Bastrop, Texas. He claims that camels are no more trouble to raise than horses or cattle. The colts for three or four days are rather tender, and require close attention, but after that they take their chances with the herd. They are extremely docile, and, as the females give birth to a colt every year, they are profitable, the animal selling when reared at from $200 to $500 each. Mr. Mather says a well-broken camel will travel more than 100 miles a day.

THE FLORIDA THEFT.

Resume of the Testimony Taken by the Florida Sub-Committee.

Following is a brief and complete summary of the testimony taken in Florida by the Potter sub-committee:

The witnesses examined were ex-Secretary of State McLin, ex-member of the Returning Board; the three officers of Baker county who made a false canvass; Edward Clark, of Leon county, one of the canvassing board, who counted in seventy-four fraudulent votes of Leon county; Cox, Clerk of Baker county, and Booth, one of the inspectors in precinct No. 13, Leon county. These witnesses were all Republicans, and principal actors in the frauds that culminated in declaring the State of Florida for Mr. Hayes.

McLin, the most important witness, testified that the statement heretofore made by him and published was true, and then proceeded to narrate in detail the facts that constituted the frauds by which the State was taken from Mr. Tilden, and the record made to show that the State was carried by Hayes. McLin's testimony shows conclusively that he, at the time he aided in declaring the result of the canvass of the Returning Board, was aware of the frauds committed in Baker county, and also of ballot-box stuffing in Leon county, and that the Baker county fraud was the result of a conspiracy originated and carried out by the Collector of Customs at Fernandina, Gov. Stearns, and others, whose interest it was to steal the State from the Democrats. McLin testified that Stearns saw all of the returns of the different parts of the State, and said to witness that the fraudulent return from Baker county was read and used at the first opening and reading of returns, at the commencement of the labors of the board: that Stearns also told him that by the use of the fraudulent Baker county return the State went for Hayes. In the case of ballot-box stuffing in Leon county, McLin swore that he knew of the printing of a diminutive ballot on election day, for the purpose of stuffing ballot-boxes. McLin also testifies that Noyes was the leader of the visiting statesmen, and that it was distinctly represented to him (the witness) that Noyes represented Mr. Hayes, and that it was promised through Mr. Noyes that he (the witness) would be rewarded if the State was counted for Hayes. In confirmation of this statement McLin said Noyes called upon him just upon the eve of his leaving Tallahassee, thanking him for his labor on the Returning Board; that afterward he wrote to Mr. Noyes, and received a reply from him stating that he was so well pleased with McLin's letter that he had indorsed it and sent it to Mr. Hayes; that shortly afterward witness received a telegram, sent by order of Hayes, tendering him the appointment of Associate Justice of New Mexico. McLin testified that soon afterward he responded to the telegram by saying he would accept the position, and his appointment came. McLin confesses to having received the fraudulent Baker county returns in an irregular and illegal way, by receiving it at the hands of Gov. Stearns instead of by mail, as required by law. McLin further testified that Noyes acted as attorney before the Returning Board in defense of the Alachua county frauds, known as Archer Precinct No. 2, where the precinct return was forged by adding 219 names to it. He was also present at the time of the opening and reading of the returns of the State before the Returning Board, at the commencement of its proceedings, when the true return from Baker county, which would make Mr. Tilden's majority ninety-five in the State, was suppressed, and the fraudulent return from that county counted, which gave the State to Hayes by forty-three majority. The testimony also developed the fact that in Baker county three witnesses—Driggers, Allen and Green—formed a canvassing board of their own, made a canvass of the vote of that county by throwing out two precincts without law or reason, and, as sworn to by themselves, for the purpose of giving the county to the Republicans, and, as it afterward turned out, the State to Mr. Hayes. They testify, in substance, that Green was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the express purpose of getting a canvass that should rid the Democrats of their majority in that county. All three of these witnesses give detailed corroborative statements of the manner in which the wrong was consummated.

John Sherman's Defense.

We find in some of the Western journals a Washington telegram, according to which Secretary Sherman promises that he will prove James E. Anderson to be a liar and a cheat. Thus Mr. Sherman proposes, as we are told, to meet the case made against him on the first day of the Potter committee's investigation.

We suggest to Mr. Sherman that such a line of defense must prove entirely inadequate. It will be in vain for him to impeach the character or credibility of Anderson. All evidence on that subject will be irrelevant to Mr. Sherman's case. Proving Anderson to be the worst man in the world will not in the least diminish the force of the evidence introduced on the first day of the investigation. That evidence fully establishes the charge against Mr. Sherman; and the witness from whom it proceeds is no other than John Sherman himself.

The first part of this evidence is the following letter, bearing Mr. Sherman's signature:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of even date has just 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.

Mr. Sherman appeared before Mr. Potter's committee to testify respecting this letter. He was sworn, the letter was put into his hands, and he was interrogated about it. To the question whether he ever wrote such a letter, he replied by declining to swear that he had never written it. He declined to say that there was anything in it that he could not have written; but he avowed that "there are things in this letter that I would have written." While he thus refused to deny positively that he had written it, his verbiage and elaborate phrases involved an admission that the letter was really his; and this is the judgment of all fair-minded people, Republicans as well as others.

Now, this is the testimony that establishes the case against Mr. Sherman. It is made up of his own statement under oath, equivalent to a confession that this letter is really his, and of the letter itself proposing to Weber and Anderson that they should not expose the false character of certain fraudulent documents, which document were indispensable to the counting in of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States. Such is the evidence, *proceeding from himself*, which Mr. Sherman has to confront, and no charges or proof in regard to other subjects, brought against James E. Anderson or any other individual, can affect this evidence one jot or tittle.

This letter, with Mr. Sherman's sworn statement concerning it, settles the fact that he was concerned in a conspiracy to make Rutherford B. Hayes President, when Samuel J. Tilden had been elected; and that with a view of consummating that conspiracy he promised to the agents whom he used that, through appointments to office, or through other means within the power of the Federal administration, they should be rewarded for their services by being "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."

By no afterthought and by no device of his fertile cunning can Mr. Sherman overthrow this evidence given by himself.—*New York Sun.*

Hayes Personally Involved.

We were bitterly disappointed when Secretary Sherman did not deny writing the alleged letter, as we had reason to expect he would. And, while we have not the remotest thought that President Hayes has been involved in such matters, he ought to know that the persistent and abundant favor he has shown to men who were conspicuous in the doubtful political transactions of 1876 has lowered him in the general esteem, and robbed him of the respect and confidence of the best men in the country.

He has deliberately and continually used the Federal patronage to reward and honor men the whole country knows to be disreputable; whom he knows, in common with everybody else, to be tainted with the disgraceful maladministration in the Southern States; whom he could not have thought of appointing or retaining in office if he had sought persons of unblemished character and reputation, and to whom everybody sees he extends his favor for no other reason than that they helped, by dubious means, to raise him to the Presidency.

Grant that Messrs. Noyes, Stoughton and Kasson were proper objects of Presidential favor; surely the same thing cannot be said of Kellogg, whom Mr. Hayes' friends allowed to get another man's seat in the Senate; or of Packard, whom he has made Consul to Liverpool; or of Madison Wells, whom he has retained in office at New Orleans; or of Anderson, whom he has made virtual Collector of that port; or of Wharton, whom he made Marshal of Louisiana; or of Stearns, whom he made Commissioner to the Hot Springs; or of McLin, whom he made Judge in New Mexico; or of Cowgill, whom he made Marshal in Florida; or of George L. Smith, whom he made Collector of New Orleans, because he was the friend of Anderson and was satisfactory to Madison Wells; or of Hugh Campbell, whom he made Attorney of a Western Territory; or of Marks, a Louisiana elector, who was made Collector of Internal Revenue at the same time that he was subpœnaed by Republicans to testify before the Potter committee; or of Govin, concerned in doubtful election matters in Florida, whom he made Consul; or of a multitude of other men, petty politicians of damaged reputations in Louisiana and Florida, who are stuffed into Custom Houses and Washington bureaus, so that every step in the Potter inquiry turns up some new man of the ill omened crowd who has been "taken care of."

If he had been conscious of the frauds which are now coming to light, he could hardly have more zealously "taken care of" the persons concerned in them. The forgery of electoral certificates and the other dirty and disgusting crimes of reckless carpet-baggers do not seriously affect the good name of the country. But when men intimately associated with the authors of these crimes, their partners and allies, are persistently rewarded by the President, the people have a right to be offended and indignant.—*New York Herald, Independent.*

The President's Title—Gen. Butler's Argument.

Gen. Butler, as an individual member of the Judiciary Committee, submitted at great length to the House of Representatives, just before adjournment, his reasons for dissenting from the resolution and report of the majority in regard to the inviolability of the President's title. He thinks it remarkable that, in the face of the sixth section of the act establishing the Electoral Commission, the committee should have come to the conclusion that the proceedings of a committee or of Congress subsequent thereto constitute an immovable finality, when the law itself declares the contrary, and the contrary was emphatically assured by the House of Representatives. Instead of constituting a finality these proceedings were on their face and in express terms merely a temporary expediency or device to avoid the contingency of a lapsed election for which the constitution had made no provision. Congress, he says, by express words of the law declared that its object and effect were provisional only. The President entered upon his office with the express notice that his tenure was questionable in character, of doubtful validity, not made absolute by the interposition of an extra-constitutional commission, but to be examined and adjudicated upon by the courts.

He agrees with the committee that Congress has no power, under the constitution, to confer upon the Supreme Court of the United States the original jurisdiction sought for it in the Blair-Kimmel bill, but he says: "The question at issue is whether the actual President of the United States has a just and legal title to the office he holds. A contestation upon that question, if it were possible to be had before a court, would make a 'case,' which may well enough be defined to be a controversy between contending parties under the forms of law before a court."

Mrs. Bonanza Mackey.

M. Henri Cernuschi's recent ball in Paris is said to have cost that Republican banker $20,000. His guests showed their appreciation of his hospitality by their magnificent toilets. The American, Mrs. J. W. Mackey, for instance, wore a dress of caroubier faille, covered in front with jet embroidery, worked with the beads called "multicolore," and which are to imitate precious stones. The immense train was pink satin, almost concealed with old point d'Angleterre; her ornaments were sapphires and diamonds, but of unparalleled beauty; the sapphire in the center of the necklet was literally as large as a pigeon's egg. Her headdress consisted of red roses and magnificent diamonds, and almost at the top of her left arm she wore a bracelet, in the center of which was a single diamond the size of the largest hazlenut.

THE Spartan law regulated the degree of fatness to which it was lawful for a citizen to extend his body, and when a man got too fat for military service he got soundly whipped.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$7 75	@10 25
HOGS	4 00	@ 4 15
COTTON	11½	@ 11¾
FLOUR—Superfine	3 50	@ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—Western Mixed	41	@ 45
OATS—Mixed	31	@ 32
RYE—Western	62	@ 63
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
LARD	7	@ 7½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 90	@ 5 40
Choice Natives	4 35	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	3 90	@ 4 20
HOGS—Live	2 75	@ 3 95
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 12½
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	96	@ 97
No. 3 Spring	86	@ 87
CORN—No. 2	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 2	52	@ 53
BARLEY—No. 2	47	@ 48
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	17	@ 19
EGGS—Fresh	11	@ 11½
PORK—Mess	9 00	@ 9 25
LARD	6¾	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	98¾	@ 1 03½
No. 2	96	@ 97
CORN—No. 2	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 1	52	@ 53
BARLEY—No. 2	62	@ 63
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 02	@ 1 03
CORN—Mixed	35	@ 33
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 26
RYE	50	@ 51
PORK—Mess	9 40	@ 9 50
LARD	6	@ 6¾
HOGS	3 60	@ 3 90
CATTLE	2 00	@ 5 10
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red	98	@ 1 05
CORN	39	@ 41
OATS	26	@ 29
RYE	56	@ 57
PORK—Mess	9 75	@10 00
LARD	6¾	@ 7¼
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 12	@ 1 14½
No. 2 Red	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 28
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice White	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 15	@ 1 16
No. 1 Amber	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 1	37	@ 38
OATS—Mixed	25	@ 26½
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	@ 1 30
PORK—Mess	9 50	@10 25
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 40
Fair	4 75	@ 5 12
Common	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	2 75	@ 3 80
SHEEP	3 25	@ 5 00

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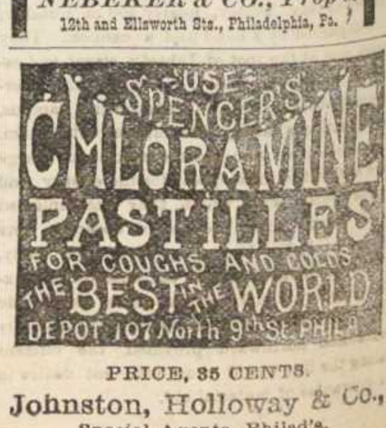

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