

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING... Editor and Publisher: ELI H. BOND.

Table with columns: SQUARES, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- Refus Fleming, Attorney at Law... Donal Maclean, M. D., Physician and Surgeon... Mrs. Sophia Volland, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

- Eugene K. Frueauff, Attorney at Law... John L. Burleigh, Attorney and Counselor at Law... Henry R. Hill, Attorney at Law.

FRESH & SALT MEATS.

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

THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK.

Capital paid in \$50,000.00. Transactions a general banking business.

A CARD.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends, and the public of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he has purchased the stock of...

EBERBACH & SON, Druggists and Pharmacists.

Keeps on hand a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, Toilet Articles, Trusses, Etc.



VOLUME XXXIII. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1878. NUMBER 1698.

THE POOR MAN AND THE FIEHD.

BY REV. MR. MACLEAN.

A kind one to a humble man. "All right, in the cold, dark street, and he led him into a palace parlor."

And he said, "One-half of thy gold, wherefrom thou dost tread, from the dust of the earth."

And he said, "One-half of thy gold, wherefrom thou dost tread, from the dust of the earth."

The poor man had health, more than gold, stont bone and muscle strong.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"Better be on your ahead than miss in this ere night," said one of the four.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

They plained the hull crowd with his face, for he had never seen a man like that.

The passengers, now relieved of their weapons, were unbound, allowed to enter the stage, and the door was slammed.

"You bet," said the man. "All been a-prayin' for yer to turn up with the rocks, an' somethin' with more color than spring water."

"The man, led the way and Tispie and the Colonel followed, and the trio suddenly found themselves before a small log hut, but in front of which sat three solemn, disconsolate individuals, who looked appealingly to the Colonel.

"Mac 'H' tell yer how 't was, fellers," said the Colonel, meekly, "while I picket the mare."

The Colonel was absent but a very few moments, but when he returned each of the four was armed in pistols and knife, while Mac was distributing some dominoes, made from a rather dirty flour bag.

"Tain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"Better be on your ahead than miss in this ere night," said one of the four.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

"I ain't so late ez that, is it?" inquired the Colonel.

HOEDL'S CONVICTION.

The World-Be Assassins of the Kaiser Sentenced to be "Beheaded and Lose His Rights of Citizenship."

As the Kaiser says of the trial and conviction of Hoedel for attempting, in May last, to assassinate the Emperor William:

"The room in which the proceedings were conducted was somewhat small, the Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

The Emperor sat on a raised platform, approached by two steps; on this date there was a semi-circular green table, at which sat the ten Judges, the President being Herr von Muller."

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Around the Farm.

The indications of good health in fowls are a free color of the combs, bright eyes, free from moisture, dry nostrils, and bright, glossy plumage.

MR. DONALD G. MITCHELL, thinks "the time is shortly coming, if it be not already come, when Americans will not lock so scornfully as in the past upon 3 or 4 per cent. of revenue from land-holders" or from productive farms.

A WRITER in the *Poultry World* argues that there is no foundation for the theory that one breed of domestic fowls is more tender and juicy than another; any fowl badly fed or cared for is, necessarily, poor, "stings" and unpalatable, but, other things equal, no fowl can be discovered in the taste of the flesh of the various breeds.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Canadian Entomologist* has been experimenting with a view to induce chickens to eat potato-tubers. He first mixed both larva and beetle with the food offered the chickens, but they did not eat them.

MR. CLEVELAND thinks there can be no more mistaken and foolish economy than shallow draining, which, in his opinion, is simply an abandonment of the chief advantages which can accrue to the soil from drainage. No person whose experience has been sufficient to give weight to his opinion will admit that a less depth than three feet is worth the cost of the extra work in clay soils, or loams having a clay sub-soil, the advantages of a greater depth are so obvious and important that it may be said—speaking comparatively—that no man can afford to lay his tiles any less deep than four feet.

It is a little odd that in this country where every facility exists, so few ducks and geese are raised. These are probably the most hardy and long-lived of all our poultry. In places where cholera, cramp, etc., sweep off the fowls in thousands, ducks and geese are not subject to these diseases, should be tried. In densely-populated Great Britain and even in Belgium, where one would suppose there was little room, more geese and ducks are raised than in the United States. In the interior ducks and geese can be raised about as profitably as other kinds of poultry, and, where diseases prevail, more profitably.—*Exchange*.

A METHOD in practice among the best butter makers in England for rendering butter from salted milk during the summer is as follows: Carbonate of soda and alum are used for the purpose, made into powder. For twenty pounds of butter one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and one of alum are used, but alum is mingled together at the time of churning, and put into the cream. The effect of this powder is to make the butter come firm and solid, and to give it a clean, sweet flavor. It does not enter into the composition of the butter in the cream, and it passes off with the buttermilk. The ingredients of the powder should not be mingled together until required to be used, or at the time the cream is in the churn ready for churning.—*Butterfly*.

THE amount of milk each Gov. Seymour, of New York, for his suggestion that Government include cheese among the rations for the army. Gov. Seymour is a farmer himself, and has for years taken a deep interest in the maintenance of a high standard of quality. He doubts the army, now composed of 25,000 men, would welcome cheese as a portion of its rations; and it is to be wondered at that this nutritious and healthy article has not before found itself among the rations of the army. The army of the United States would require of cheese as a ration about 50,000 pounds weekly, or at the rate of 2,500,000 pounds annually. This amount of cheese consumed in each year would be considerably to the demand for good cheese, and at the same time cultivate a more extensive taste for the article, which at the present time is used only to a limited extent in this country.—*American Cultivator*.

MR. M. B. PRINCE asks whether thorough cultivation is any protection against insects. All insects which infest the soil itself, or which bore the roots of plants beneath the soil, are wonderfully fond of a quiet life; they cannot stand a vigorous, healthy, and growing plant, and will leave for quieter places. On the other hand, vigorous plants of all kinds are produced by very frequent cultivation, and are able to repel insects better than any other means. In the same cause they are vigorous. In the same cause they are vigorous. In the same cause they are vigorous.

Civil-Service Reform as Administered by Mr. Hayes.

Judge McGinnis, of Florida, testified before the Investigating Committee that previous to his appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico he had been informed, "at the instance of the President, by Mr. Cowgill, of the Returning Board, that he would be appointed, and that the President having told Cowgill that he was under both political and personal obligations to Cowgill and his wife's, about this time there is very much of the odor of the old doctrine, "To the victors belong the spoils."

Judge McGinnis further testified as follows: Among the prominent actors in the Florida election of 1876, the following had been received for appointment on the Returning Board: J. W. Howell, who got up Driggers' return, now Secretary of State, appointed on the Returning Board; Joseph H. Bates, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, now Secretary of State; J. W. Howell, who got up Driggers' return, now Secretary of State, appointed on the Returning Board; Joseph H. Bates, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, now Secretary of State; J. W. Howell, who got up Driggers' return, now Secretary of State, appointed on the Returning Board; Joseph H. Bates, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, now Secretary of State.

TO MAKE SILVER PLATE BRIGHT.—Silver plate jewelry and door plates can be beautifully cleaned and made to look like new by dipping a soft cloth or ammonia water in a weak preparation of ammonia water and rubbing the articles with it.

TO WRITE PORCELAIN DECORATIONS.—Have the porcelain surface well wet with water. Throw on a table-spoonful of powdered borax and let it boil. If this does not remove all of the stains, soap a cloth, sprinkle on plenty of powdered borax. Scour it well.

RASINS PU.—One cup of rasins, chopped fine; one cup of sugar; two eggs; one cup of vinegar; one half cup of water; one half cup of flour; one teaspoonful of cloves; the same of cinnamon and soda; butter size of an egg; two crusts.

TARTS.—Make a stiff dough of two cups of Graham flour and one of grated cocoanut, with cold water, kneading well. Add a cupful of boiled rice. Mix these things together, and add a little corn meal, watching carefully. Fill with grape or berry sauce just before they are to be eaten.

CLARET PUDDING SAUCE FOR THE ABOVE.—Let one pint of claret, a little stick of cinnamon, rind of half a small lemon, eight ounces of sugar, and three table-spoonfuls of movement, peculiar to the claret, be brought to a boil, then add a very little corn starch thinned with water to give a proper consistency to the sauce.

SAGO WISE PUDING.—One quart of California rhine wine and one pint of water; three pints of milk can be used instead of the wine; add the wine or milk three ounces of butter; five minutes of sage; let it cook for five minutes, continually stirring; in a different dish mix four ounces of sugar with the yolks of three or four eggs; beat the whites to a stiff froth; all to be served in one hour and a half.

Charmed by a Snake.

At the plantation of Mr. Turner, near Lake City, Fla., a most singular scene occurred. The charming of thirteen-foot black by a rattlesnake. The snake first saw the alligator, and with his rattles attracted the latter's attention. Then began the charming process, which lasted fully half an hour. The alligator at first turned his head once or twice, but was immediately called to order by the rattles of the snake. Toward the end of the half-hour, with fixed eyes, the alligator moved slowly toward his terrible enemy until within striking distance, when the snake curled himself more compactly, and with all the strength he could muster, struck the alligator. For a moment the alligator shook tremulously, and then, as if by magic, made a semi-circle backward, movement, peculiar to the species, and brought its tail down upon the snake with fatal effect. Our informant then dispatched the alligator, and found that the snake had missed his mark. The snake measured six feet, and had nine rattles, and one button.—*Lake City (Fla.) Reporter*.

COAL-OIL Lamps are coming into general use in Cincinnati. Twenty thousand have been sold within the past three months, and 40,000 gals meters taken out.

Nov it's time you were departing, you scamp!" cried he upstaring; "get you back into the office, where you were before, or the words that you have spoken will get your bones all broken."

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

- For Governor—ORLANDO M. BARNES, of Ingham.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—ALFRED P. SWINFORD, of Marquette.
- For Secretary of State—GEORGE H. MURDOCK, of Berrien.
- For State Treasurer—ALEXANDER McFARLAN, of Genesee.
- For Auditor General—W. T. B. SCHEERMERSHOORN, of Lenawee.
- For Attorney General—ALLEN B. MOISE, of Ionia.
- For Commissioner of the State Land Office—GEORGE E. LLOYD, of Bay.
- For Superintendent of Public Instruction—ZÉLOTES TRUESDEL, of Oakland.
- For Member of the State Board of Education—EDWIN F. UHL, of Kent.

The Mason County Republican Congressional delegates (Ninth district) have been instructed to vote for D. L. Flier, "first last and all the time," which looks as though the Mason Republicans think three terms enough for Hubbell.

At the Republican Congressional Convention held at Adrian on Thursday last, Hon. Edwin Willits, of Monroe, present member, was unanimously nominated for a second term. And now this district will be flooded with that speech on the rebel claims. That will be his "trump card."

The Republican State Central Committee has nominated Cornelius A. Gower, now Superintendent of the Saginaw City Schools, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, *vice* H. S. Tarbell, withdrawn. Mr. Gower graduated from the University in 1867, and has since won the reputation of being both a good teacher and school superintendent.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS are called to be held in this State as follows: First district, at Dearborn, August 17; Second district, at Adrian, to-day; Fourth district, at Niles, Aug. 6; Sixth district, at Owosso, August 20; Ninth district, at Sault Ste Marie, September 4. The Third district convention was held at East Rapids yesterday. Fifth and Seventh not yet called.

The National Greenback-Labor party of New York having promulgated a platform which "demands the adoption of land limitation laws," wouldn't it be well for those farmers in this county and State, owners of broad acres, monopolizers of the soil, who have attacked themselves to the National Greenback party, to institute an inquiry, with a view to learning to just what number of acres their farms are to be scaled.

JULIUS CÆSAR BURROWS, of the "big village," the "Columbian orator" of West, has succeeded in pushing Judge Keytleigh from the track and getting himself nominated for Congress. Burrows has been elected once, beaten once, (by Potter), and yet is not satisfied. Keytleigh's friends don't relish his defeat, holding that party precedent entitled him to a re-nomination. Perhaps they will pocket the insult and perhaps they won't.

IF A GOVERNMENT can make something out of nothing, can convert a promise to pay a dollar into the dollar itself, by a mere declaration of law, why have any more poor houses, why have any more taxations, why have any more blisters and aching limbs? Let every citizen be given his bundle of greenbacks on regularly returning days, or as often as his necessities may require, and let toil and distress and poverty to the dogs or some other place. The only wonder is that the panacea has not been discovered before this last quarter of the nineteenth century. A lot of slow coaches and ignorant financiers our forefathers have been.

At the Democratic convention (Second Representative District) held in this city on Tuesday, Messrs. George Sutton C. D. Colman, James Boyd, and John L. Barleigh were appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Adrian to-day. The convention was adjourned, three township meetings being entirely unrepresented.

At the Third district convention held at Chelsea, also on Tuesday, the following delegates were elected: C. S. Gregory, J. D. Corey, Andrew Greening, Timothy McKune.

At the First district convention held at Ypsilanti on the same day, the delegates elected were C. R. Whitman, S. H. Dodge, A. K. Clark, and M. Webb.

Will the Register indulge us with the source of the information on which it charges that the Democratic candidate for "State Superintendent of Schools"—meaning, we presume, Superintendent of Public Instruction—"is a real estate and collection agent?" We had supposed that we had a personal acquaintance with Mr. Truesdel, and from such personal acquaintance, covering a period of more than twenty years, we should have said that during all that time he had been a practical teacher; not only a practical one, but an unusually popular one. At present he is Superintendent of the Pontiac public schools, and will certainly be surprised to learn that he is a "real estate and collection agent."

In 1876 the Democracy of Michigan incorporated this plank in its platform: "Leaving details to legislators, we reassert that coin is the only money recognized by the Democratic party as warranted under the constitution."

And the Democracy of the nation, convened at St. Louis, made this bold and manly declaration: "We denounce the failure for these eleven years of peace, to make good the promise of the Constitution, and all paper currency should be convertible into such coin at the will of the holder."

There can be no mistaking the consistent, continued, honest sentiment of the Democracy of Michigan. It has been and now is opposed to a paper currency that is not convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holder.

WHEN THE GREENBACK disease has fairly captured a man, reason and common sense seem to take their departure.

As an example we have the scholarly editor of the Battle Creek Journal (George Willard) maintaining that a "nonconvertible currency" is undesirable; that a double standard—gold and silver coin of unequal value—is to be preferred to a single standard of value; and that a paper currency need not necessarily be of the same value as gold or silver, or convertible into either. He says: "Those who advocate the use of a paper currency at all times convertible into coin, should bear in mind that they simply support a doctrine which practically gives the creditor his option of the kind of money which he shall demand in the discharge of a debt." Again: "By having a double standard established, by which either the gold dollar of 25.8 grains, or the silver dollar of 41.25 grains, is equally recognized as the unit of value, the debtor retains the option which would otherwise go to the creditor." Once more: "Just so in the use of the triple standard of paper, silver, and gold—these three kinds of money need not be convertible." And finally: "Convertibility is the creditor's option; inconvertibility is the debtor's option; if there must be fluctuations in the relative value of money standards it is easy to see which is properly entitled to the choice of the standard in which obligations shall be discharged. The double coin standard gives it to the debtor as far as coin is concerned, and there is no good reason why government should not require the paper money circulation to come under the same general policy." Will the Journal please to tell us how the debtor is to command his choice of three kinds of unequal and inconvertible money? If he is to manufacture it he can coin or print the cheapest and poorest article; but if he is to procure it by selling grain or goods, lands or houses, horses or cattle, sheep or wool, or any product of the farm or workshop, or his bone and muscle in the shape of a day's, or week's, or month's, or year's labor, the option will not be his; he will be compelled to take the coin or currency which is the cheapest. A debtor is not and never will be master of the situation, and he can only stand on an equality with the creditor when gold and silver and paper are absolutely of the same value, and the one convertible into the other at par. If the debtor making a sale of products to raise money to pay a mortgage on his farm, or take up a note, could require the purchaser to pay him in the best of three kinds of money, then sell that at a premium and pay his creditor in the poorest, then "the debtor's option" Bro. Willard talks about would be worth something. If the mechanic or day laborer could demand his week's wages in gold—that at the time being the highest priced money—and turn round and purchase silver or paper, whichever was the cheapest, with which to pay his debts, then this new found privilege, "the debtor's option," would open a new way to turn an honest penny.

But Bro. Willard knows that the laborer, the mechanic, the farmer, the trader—whether debtor, creditor, or just square with the world—has no such option. The poorest "legal tender" in existence will be the money of all ordinary transactions. Coin at a premium—or paper if paper be better than coin—will be withdrawn from circulation, cannot be demanded by "the debtor" seeking money with which to pay his debts, and will not be voluntarily paid to him. An inconvertible currency is robbery of the poor: that and nothing else.

THE advocates of an irredeemable greenback currency or "fiat" money are frequently heard to say that it is the stamp of the Government which gives value to the gold or silver coin, and that paper bearing the same stamp is intrinsically as valuable as the coin. One favorite illustration is this: Taking a new legal-tender silver dollar and a trade dollar, the enthusiastic advocate of "stamp" values says, "now here is a 41.25-grain dollar and a 25-grain gold dollar—the first is a legal tender and therefore one hundred cents, the second, with 7.5 more grains of silver is worth but 90 cents because the Government stamp doesn't make it a legal tender." Let the believer in this doctrine take fifty or a hundred of the legal-tender dollars and the same number of the trade dollars, cross the ferry from Detroit to Windsor, and see which will find worth the most when he buys a Canada pony or any other article. Over there that "stamp" will give the coin no fictitious value and he will get the worth of the metal and no more. Or let him take the same lot of dollars—so called—and go into a home jewelry store to get silver spoons or ware manufactured and he will find that that stamp is a cheat and a delusion. Congress, by the exercise, or stretch, of sovereign power, defrauds the people and compels them to take the dollar of the least value at par, while the other, being a commodity, sells for its real market value. It may do the same by greenbacks, but as they depreciate in value, goods, wares, merchandise, and products of all kinds will correspondingly increase in price. Congress may stamp a piece of paper a dollar, but it cannot fix the price of anything to be bought with that piece of paper, or with its stamped silver which does not come up in value to the stamp impressed upon it. France tried that experiment once and made a terrible failure of it.

IF THE ARGUS has a single reader who is inclined to the "fiat" or "absolute money" heresy, we invite him to carefully read the history of the French Assignat, as told by President White, of Cornell, formerly Professor of History in the University of Michigan, re-publication of which is commended on the fourth page of this issue.

Sensible men ought to know that more paper money would not even give us a fictitious appearance of prosperity. Paper money would not stimulate business—it would paralyze it.—Cincinnati Commercial.

"That 'Enormous Contraction.'"

By whom the statement was first started that the currency of the country has been contracted from \$1,600,000,000 or \$1,500,000,000 to its present volume is impossible to say. From the equally impossible to say upon what grounds the "Nations" base their repetition of that statement. As a rule they give no grounds, but make the statement dogmatically, as if their authority were sufficient. As if the statement is as important as they deem it, they ought, in justice to themselves, to ascertain very clearly what the facts are, and present them in convincing form. Failing to do this, they must be set down as deliberate misleaders of the public; for in a matter of this kind the man who makes a statement which he has not some good reason to believe true, is as much the enemy of society as the man who makes a statement which he knows to be false.

In the absence of any figures to show the truth of the statement referred to the public might well be asked to discredit it upon the strength of the official reports, or at all events to suspend their judgment until those who use the statement as a basis for argument and appeal present their proof. But as the present statement is of a character calculated to deceive, it may be well to show that the only grounds that have ever been assigned for making it are absolutely worthless.

As given in Michigan the story of this immense volume of currency is traceable, probably, to the egregious blunder of a former State official, who reached a total of \$1,818,317,000, by adding together the treasury notes and postal currency reported outstanding at four different periods in two years prior to January 1, 1868. The stupidity of the blunder has been often exposed, but the persistency with which it is repeated leaves no room for doubt that there are still those quite silly enough to believe it, and who will make no attempt to correct it for purposes of deception.

Whether anything can be said to make the result attained by the Michigan official appear any more ridiculous than the bare statement of the method by which it is reached, we doubt; at all events we shall make no attempt to do so. It was not the intention of the writer to do so in the demonstration of absurdity which the method furnishes.

A more plausible ground for the "immense contraction" theory is that furnished by the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, and still relied upon by the journalistic class elsewhere. The *Inter Ocean* based its representation as to the amount of currency formerly in circulation on the assumption that the "seven-thirtieths" of \$64 and \$65 to the amount of some \$890,000,000 were a "circulating medium." And this amount, they assume, is not an issue of seven-thirtieths, and as some of them undoubtedly went into circulation, the assumption has been accepted by a great many as a full demonstration of the fact that the currency has been enormously contracted. The writer of this article is not a student of the *Inter Ocean*; but he is not a student of the real facts will show that this is an egregious error.

There is no pretense whatever on any hand that there was not currency enough to transact all the business of the country in 1869. The most enthusiastic of the issue of the currency of absolute money concede this, and the "enormous contraction," which has taken place since that year, though as a matter of fact in 1869 the total amount of currency in circulation was less than \$2,000,000, instead of being \$3,000,000 as the *Inter Ocean* assumes. The whole amount of the issue was payable by July 14, 1868, and the finance reports show that nearly all of it was paid up in denominations of 50 and over—the law providing for the issue of only \$100,000 in denominations as low as ten dollars; and the fact that each 50 note drew interest at the rate of a cent a day would have caused the issue to be held in a great measure instead of being used as a legal tender at its face value, even if the law had provided for so using them, as it did not. The terms of the law authorizing the issue of these notes expressly restricted the legal tender character to "Crippled Soldiers" and "Confederate Brigadiers." Gorham says the party "must fight on the old issues," and fight that way the party will to its own undoing. The "old issues" will be moldering in the vaults of the National Bank, and the radical gathering in the Northern States. The Republican party however has no better way to offer.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is the misfortune of President Grant that the least decent people in the country are the most vociferous advocates of his administration. Whether Delano, or Williams, or Babcock, or Belknap may have done in the past, it is certain that they are passionately in favor of Grant's re-election now, and not a man can be named who has become unpopular by the public building ring, the postal contracts ring, or any other crooked swindle, who is not ardently advocating the re-election of the ex-President.—New York Tribune.

That horny handed son of toil, Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, who declares that he owns no real estate, has sold his bonds, but who owns many District of Columbia bonds, which are not taxable and which are guaranteed by the government, has just had his right to a \$25,000 fee confirmed by a decision of the United States Supreme Court. The poor laboring man, living by the sweat of his brow and pleading his poverty before thousands of workmen as a reason for their support at the polls, \$25,000 for one little job is really a very fair wage.—Philadelphia Tally.

This is the condition of the whole North. Good times will come to each individual in the community just as soon as that individual goes to work and earns at something his individual share of prosperity, and not before. Practically the coming of the era will be hastened more by the sowing of one cord of wood, or hoeing one acre of potatoes in the proper spirit, than in writing tons of resolutions and essays, or in making public speeches until the people weary with much listening.—Vermont Watchman.

Yes, there is something in it. If a Greenbacker bids the goods and returns a horse, John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, the stable keeper, if also a Greenbacker, would have to be satisfied, or else deny his own logic and become a grasping capitalist.—Lowell (Mass.) Courier.

POLITICAL CLIPPINGS.

Now and then we hear a Greenbacker accusing the Democratic party of going over to the Republicans because they declared for "hard money" at Lansing. A man who will talk such stuff as that is either an idiot or a hypocrite. From the days of Jackson to the present time the watchword of the Democratic party has been "hard money, home rule and free trade." By free trade is meant a tariff for revenue only and not for protection. It is a well known fact that at the beginning of the war the Democratic party opposed the Republicans in their financial policy and contended that the war could be conducted at one-half the expense on a hard money basis; that it could be by the policy that was being pursued, which was true; and now that the Republicans have had ample opportunity to see the working of their policy and have got to abandon it, for the Democratic party to jump on to the rotten plank they have deserted would be a stroke of politics which would disgrace the mental capacity of a tribe of Hottentots, and any Democrat who has no better idea of the principles of the Democratic party he has pretended to support, is a fit subject for a Greenbacker or any other fallacy that comes along that may tickle his fancy.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

The Bill Poster has no desire to shirk the financial question; neither will it do so. But at the same time the real question at stake in the present canvass is the overthrow of the corrupt Republican party, and the election of honest men pledged to serve the best interests of the people. It is no new thing for the Democrats to advocate honest money—worth one hundred cents on the dollar. This has been their financial creed for scores of years. Honest government has also been one of the strongest planks in their platform, and to-day there is fully as much, if not more, necessity for the latter as for the former. So, when we advocate as strongly as possible the financial principles of the Democratic party, let us not lose sight of the one great fact, that we have a wily, persistent, unrelenting foe to deal with—an enemy that will stoop to anything to carry out its plans, even to defrauding the masses of the people of their legally elected President. This is the main point to be settled.—Pontiac Bill Poster.

The most curious fin above the political waters just now is the Grant—not so much denunciation as indication. It shows itself in various ways. A correspondent in Pennsylvania is "surprised" at the development of strength that the movement has taken. An interviewer finds an old Grant Cabinet officer who thinks his chief is the coming man for the third time. A Western paper hastens to urge Grant's nomination, as if the convention were to be held in two months. There are many signs of the Grant movement are old office-holders who have lost their political consequence, Republicans disaffected towards President Hayes,—of whom the Campaign is a "Crisis," and a type—speculators upon Southern troubles, and camp followers generally. They include men who gloat over the failure of civil service reform, and want the Republican party put back five or six years.—Boston Journal.

A Greenback orator in West Virginia proposed that the general government shall issue greenbacks to be lent to the States at 1 per cent, the States are to lend the money to the counties at 2 per cent, and the counties to the people at 3 per cent. By this simple and ingenious proposal the money originally lent to the government by the States, then the cost of production, the national, State and county governments will be able to carry themselves on without taxation, being supported by the profits of their loans. It only remains for the people to lend to the general government, and then the whole problem of prosperity will be solved, nobody will have any taxes to pay and every body will have an independent income without having to work for it.—New York World.

Ten years ago the Republicans appealed for support, presently on the grounds Mr. Garfield now puts forward; they have stood there with the noble firmness of a mule ever since; whenever the country asked them about a policy they only answered "the solid party," and in ten years they have have on this platform lost the House, lost the Senate, and secured the Presidency only by the use of the army and the perjury of creatures like Anderson. But, never mind, cries General Garfield; try it again. He reminds us of the crazy fellow who had to be hoisted up by the neck of a tree and jumped over the Ohio River. He jumped once, twice, three times, and went sense into the mud every time. But "only wait," he cried, "give me another chance and I'll do it."—New York Herald.

The Republican Congressional Committee at Washington has followed Blood's-birth Gorham's advice and is sending forth for distribution through the country all the heavy speeches made by Republicans during the last session of Congress, on 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29. "Crippled Soldiers" and "Confederate Brigadiers." Gorham says the party "must fight on the old issues," and fight that way the party will to its own undoing. The "old issues" will be moldering in the vaults of the National Bank, and the radical gathering in the Northern States. The Republican party however has no better way to offer.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is the misfortune of President Grant that the least decent people in the country are the most vociferous advocates of his administration. Whether Delano, or Williams, or Babcock, or Belknap may have done in the past, it is certain that they are passionately in favor of Grant's re-election now, and not a man can be named who has become unpopular by the public building ring, the postal contracts ring, or any other crooked swindle, who is not ardently advocating the re-election of the ex-President.—New York Tribune.

That horny handed son of toil, Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, who declares that he owns no real estate, has sold his bonds, but who owns many District of Columbia bonds, which are not taxable and which are guaranteed by the government, has just had his right to a \$25,000 fee confirmed by a decision of the United States Supreme Court. The poor laboring man, living by the sweat of his brow and pleading his poverty before thousands of workmen as a reason for their support at the polls, \$25,000 for one little job is really a very fair wage.—Philadelphia Tally.

This is the condition of the whole North. Good times will come to each individual in the community just as soon as that individual goes to work and earns at something his individual share of prosperity, and not before. Practically the coming of the era will be hastened more by the sowing of one cord of wood, or hoeing one acre of potatoes in the proper spirit, than in writing tons of resolutions and essays, or in making public speeches until the people weary with much listening.—Vermont Watchman.

Yes, there is something in it. If a Greenbacker bids the goods and returns a horse, John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, the stable keeper, if also a Greenbacker, would have to be satisfied, or else deny his own logic and become a grasping capitalist.—Lowell (Mass.) Courier.

STATE NEWS.

The main drive of the Chippewa River, 75,000 feet, is all coming out.

Mr. E. Reynolds, of Quincy, aged 73, cradled four acres of wheat one day last week.

Mr. Carleton Tabor, of Sodus, Berrien county, died recently at the residence of James Hogue, at the age of 101 years.

Mr. Andrew J. Humphrey, Grand Senior Saginawer of the improved Order of Red Men of this State, died at his home in Jackson on the 30th.

Mr. William Hathaway, 68 years of age, residing near Home Center, Lenawee county, was prostrated by the heat July 18th, and has since been delirious.

Over, Register: "R. S. Van Scoy, of Essex, Clinton county, has 300 acres of wheat this year, and he cut 600 acres of grass, employing 100 men for two days.

There has been rafted out of the Au Sable River this year up to date 17,928,225 feet of logs, and there are 3,350,000 feet held over it the booms from last year.

John S. Lovejoy, Marshal of Cedar Springs, Kent county, has resigned, in consequence of falling a prey to the wiles of three frail females whom he had arrested.

Henry Diamond, an old citizen of Flint, was found dead in his chair on the 27th. He was seen walking on the street 30 minutes before. He was 80 years of age.

Edward Cooper's residence in East Milan, Monroe county, was burned on the 23d ult. with most of its contents. The loss is almost total. It is believed to be incendiary.

A special election was held in Ogemaw county on the 27th, to raise \$10,000 to buy a court house and jail, and to locate the county seat at West Branch. The proposition was carried by 97 majority, out of a total vote of 165.

Miss Cook, a young lady 25 years of age, was found dead in her bed at the residence of her father, Albert Cook, in Coldwater, July 29. She had been subjected to fits for several years past, and the night previous to her death she had three.

A fire at the county farm near Charlotte, Eaton county, destroyed the tool-house, granary and another small building, and most of the stack and a large lumber pile. A crazy paper named Isaac Sunderland, who is supposed to have set the fire, was burned; insured.

A man named Russell Day was drowned at Cross Village, Emmet county, on the 20th, while swimming. He is supposed to have been taken with cramp, and was unable to swim. He was a native of Michigan, and resided at Cross Village, Kalamazoo county, the home of his parents.

A man named Benjamin Badger, a laborer in the employ of William Conley, was taken with a fit while working in the harvest field, and made some desperate attempts to dash his brains out against a stone. We are informed that the fit was caused by the heat.—Marshall Statesman.

Six Saginaw property-holders object to giving the Detroit and Bay City Railroad Company right of way through that city for the cause, because the railroad will cross or use 25 streets. They suggest setting aside a certain part of the city for the union depots of all roads coming there.

A Circuit Judge of the Branch and St. Joseph district is to be elected at the fall election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edgar M. Hinton, whose term of office would have expired December 31, 1881. Judge Thompson of Coldwater is now holding the position by appointment of the Governor.

Last year a man named Hickey, but who now gives his name as Harry Olmstead, was sent to State Prison from Michigan for stealing from the State. He had a long record of crime, and has been several times in prison. He is now in the workhouse, and is doing a good deal of work.

During the last three months Josiah Higgley, of Portland (Maine) county, shipped out 6000 loads of staves to Europe. He is one of the largest dealers in the State. Among his shipments are many several thousand staves of a mammoth size—5 1/2 inches, and ten feet long, worth \$600 per thousand.

At Holly, July 30, Miss Grace Murray, daughter of Charles Murray, was accidentally shot by her cousin, a boy of about 12 years, who was playing with a revolver. The ball entered the left side of her nose, and passing through entered her right eye. She will probably recover, but with the loss of one eye, and a disfigured face.

A farmer named Q. Hoeslind, near Holland, and a soldier during the civil war, accidentally fell from his reaper on the 18th, cutting and mangleing his body fearfully. He lost the thumb of his left hand and his right hand was amputated above the wrist. He has a leg and a foot also badly mangled.

Last fall a young girl named Finigan, in Blackman, Jackson county, was seized by a man who tried to ravish her, but being frustrated tied the girl to a tree and left her there. He succeeded in escaping, but on the 20th was identified by the name of Charles G. Dorsey, at Jackson, where he had just been sent to jail for three months for abusive language.

During the recent heated term thousands of dead fish came to the surface of the river at Nashville, Barry county, until the people were compelled to rather and bury them, to protect themselves from the intolerable stench. There were pickers, perch, bass, sunfish, bull-heads and red-bone, varying in size from the tiny minnow to the 12 pound pickerel.

Franklin Nitz, of Ovid, impleaded the marshes that sweep back from the Saginaw River for many miles, and which are nearly on a level with that stream. By the aid of a dredging machine, 800 acres have been surrounded with a deep ditch, and the dirt thrown up as an embankment, after the manner of the Holland dikes. Four wind-mills are to be set up on the tract, operating four pumps each, after which it is to be left to dry off, and then plowed and seeded down. If the experiment succeeds it will result in the reclamation of thousands of acres of land now utterly worthless.

Attention! Attention!

I INCLUDE IN MY GREAT - REDUCTION - SALE Which will last until sometime in August, LIGHT WEIGHT SUITS, BLUE FLANNEL SUITS, ALPACA COATS, AND WHITE VESTS, As well as the balance of the STOCK OF CLOTHING and HATS

Try our \$1.00 White Vest, formerly \$1.75; other houses are getting \$1.50 for them now.

JOE T. JACOBS, ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER.

ANOTHER REDUCTION!

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

Black Gros-Grain Silks, superior quality, at 62 1/2, 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 Alpaca, warranted to wash and not cockle, and 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, Jacksonets, Victoria Lawns, Bishop lawns, Tuckings, and other White Goods, at very low prices. Ladies' Collarets, 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 Yds. Fan, 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 12, 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 garment for money refunded.

Live Geese FEATHERS always on hand.

COATS' SPOOL COTTON furnished to the trade at 57 1/2c per dozen.

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

BACH & ABEL,

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

Marble Works! A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR EARNED!

ANTON EISELE, NEW GOODS!

Corner Detroit & Catharine Sts.

Monuments & Gravestones

CUT BUILDING AND ARTIFICIAL STONE

MR. M. GOLDMAN,

HUMAN HAIR GOODS,

Mr. Goldman's Hair Goods

SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES

EDWARD DUFFY,

AT THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, MAY 15, 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	M. Ex.	P. M. Ex.	A. M. Ex.	P. M. Ex.	A. M. Ex.
Detroit, leave	7 15	10 00	6 00	9 00	12 00
U. S. Junction	7 45	10 30	6 30	9 30	12 30
Wayne Junction	8 15	11 00	6 30	9 30	12 30
Ypsilanti	8 45	11 30	6 30	9 30	12 30
Goulds	9 00	11 45	6 30	9 30	12 30
Ann Arbor	9 15	12 00	6 30	9 30	12 30
Delhi	9 30	12 15	6 30	9 30	12 30
Dexter	9 45	12 30	6 30	9 30	12 30
Chelsea	10 00	12 45	6 30	9 30	12 30
Grass Lake	10 15	1 00	6 30	9 30	12 30
Michigan City	10 30	1 15	6 30	9 30	12 30
Lawton	10 45	1 30	6 30	9 30	12 30
Battle Creek	11 00	1 45	6 30	9 30	12 30
Galesburg	11 15	2 00	6 30	9 30	12 30
Kalamazoo	11 30	2 15	6 30	9 30	12 30
Lansing	11 45	2 30	6 30	9 30	12 30
East Lansing	12 00	2 45	6 30	9 30	12 30
East Saginaw	12 15	3 00	6 30	9 30	12 30
Saginaw	12 30	3 15	6 30	9 30	12 30
East Grand Rapids	12 45	3 30	6 30	9 30	12 30
Grand Rapids	1 00	3 45	6 30	9 30	12 30
Spring Lake	1 15	4 00	6 30	9 30	12 30
Hamlet	1 30	4 15	6 30	9 30	12 30
Oshtemo	1 45	4 30	6 30	9 30	12 30
East Grand Rapids	2 00	4 45	6 30	9 30	12 30
Grand Rapids	2 15	5 00	6 30	9 30	12 30
Spring Lake	2 30	5 15	6 30	9 30	12 30
Hamlet	2 45	5 30	6 30	9 30	12 30
Oshtemo	3 00	5 45	6 30	9 30	12 30
East Grand Rapids	3 15	6 00	6 30	9 30	12 30
Grand Rapids	3 30	6 15	6 30		

LOCAL AFFAIRS. The new freight depot at Ypsilanti is completed.

Regular meeting of the Council next Monday evening.

Company A's "team" went to the Jackson "shoot" yesterday.

The Ann Arbor Band gave a dance at Relief Park this evening.

Cheese dealers claim to have purchased 375,000 lbs. of wool this season.

Dr. Ely Cook, of Saline, died of consumption on Monday last, aged 67 years.

Dr. Cramer, Esq., will speak at Springfield, Jackson County, Aug. 5.

Too much rain the farmers say for finishing up the wheat harvest and getting in the oats.

E. B. Abel, of Bach & Abel, is off for a vacation, and will spend some time at Saratoga.

The Ypsilanti Commercial has been designated as the tax-sale advertising paper for the current year.

Hammatt & Hora are making good progress with the addition to the First ward school building.

A plate glass front is being put in the old Southwestern store, east side of Main street, now occupied by "Little Mack."

Real estate agents report an unusual demand for houses "to rent." More sales than usual are also being made.

Burglars attempted to enter the house of Jacob Shaw, South University avenue, on Sunday last, but were frightened away.

The Chelsea Herald says: "There is scarcely a bushel of whortlesberries to be gathered in this section of the country."

The meeting of officers of L. C. Risdon, appointed to choose an assignee in bankruptcy, has been adjourned until September 10.

Dr. Cramer, Esq., and family, spent Wednesday in Toledo, enjoying the beauties of that complimentary on railroad subscription.

Harry B. Parsons, late an assistant in the Laboratory, is to take a position in the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The Ypsilanti Commercial is publishing letters from E. Sampson, of the Ledeman party. No. 2 left the party still on ship-board.

To-morrow, at 9 a. m., Justice Frensch proposes to try Fredk. Stoltzmeister, charged with an assault on Adolph Klein.

John H. Wade, of Chelsea, has compromised with his creditors, paid them 75 cents on the dollar, and obtained their receipts in full.

E. C. Freer has gone East, on business and pleasure combined: to visit friends and gamble a "little fortune" left him by a rich uncle.

The New York creditors of C. H. Millen & Son, not satisfied with the conditions of the assignment, have filed a petition in bankruptcy against them.

Spietley Bros., of Detroit, are the successful bidders for the Ypsilanti school house. Price, \$29,700, which leaves \$8,300 for heating apparatus and furniture.

John Clair was tried on Wednesday, before Justice Beahan and a jury, on that charge of keeping his saloon open on Sunday, found guilty, and sentenced to 30 days in jail.

Prof. A. Winchell, of this city, was one of the lecturers at the Lakeland State Normal Ecumpanment (near Sandusky, O.), which closed its session on Wednesday evening.

No inconsiderable damage has been done to the wheat crop, the harvest having lagged for want of help. And yet able bodied tramps go marching on: begging from house to house.

The emancipation celebration yesterday drew large delegations of colored people to this city. The procession was large, and a good time was had at the park and in visiting the University.

The residence of Mrs. E. M. Farrand, South Ingalls street, was searched by burglars while the occupants were visiting Barnum's "greatest show on earth." Nothing of value reported missing.

Monday the Building Committee voted to order three more statues for the Court House,—one to be paid for by subscription, and the Board of Supervisors to be asked to pay for the other two.

Charles M. Jones has been appointed Teller of the First National Bank, vice W. A. Tolchard, resigned. Mr. Jones has been the efficient and popular book-keeper of the bank for a number of years.

S. B. McCracken, formerly of this city, but for many years residing in Detroit, has launched out as a greenback speaker. Mac' has authored more crochets than he could count on his fingers and toes.

William Doolittle is now manufacturing the "New Process" flour. A sample package has been tested by the good wife of this itemizer, and won commendation.

Vigilant Fire Company have advertised an excursion to Toledo for Sunday, August 10. The bill says that Sunday has been selected so that "everybody can go without losing a day's work." Fare for round trip, \$1.25.

The jury reserves adjoining the Court House are to be connected with the new County reservoir, so as to get the overflow, \$200 is what Mr. McPherson has contracted to make the connections for.

John Dolan, of Dexter, caught his right heel on his front door step, July 20, and fell to the sidewalk, "doubling his right leg under him, breaking the main bone between the calf and ankle joint." So says the Leader.

Patron Commissioner David C. Wheeler, of New York, well known to many of the business men of this city, has been adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt. Liabilities, \$150,000, nearly all on account of indentments.

In Justice Frensch's court on Monday the case of the People vs. W. B. Vaughn was tried by a jury: charge, assault and battery upon a Polish woman; verdict, guilty; fine \$1 and costs, the latter being \$19.55. Appeal granted.

Judge Lawrence discovered a colored man named Joseph Artoe holding a prayer meeting in his barn on Tuesday afternoon. He was captured by the police and returned to jail from which he was released during the day. Inmate.

Gen. Clark has a postal from C. A. Chapin, Corvallis, stating that Judge Kingsley, reported disgraced, is, in better. He expects to be able to bring the Judge home. His legion of old friends will be glad to have him among them once more.

That excursion of the Montgomery Rides to this city comes next Thursday. The Knights of Pius V., and probably another Detroit military company will accompany the Montgomery boys. In the evening "Colleen Bawn" will be played at the Opera House.

In Justice Granger's court on Tuesday a bill was tried in which Wm. A. Clark, City Recorder, was plaintiff, and John Loney, bankrupt, was defendant. Clark claimed 60 cents, the ordinance fee for issuing a license. The jury disagreed,—standing five for defendant and one for plaintiff.

As Mrs. Chapman and daughter, of Unadilla, were driving into Dexter on Tuesday, their horse took fright at the 11:30 a. m. express going west, ran away, upset the buggy, and threw out both inmates. Miss Chapman had her forehead broken near the wrist, and both mother and daughter were considerably bruised.

Judge Huntington held a short term of the Circuit Court yesterday and adjourned to September 6. We understand that no new order was made in the case of the Reports of the University vs. S. H. Douglas.

E. K. Gibson, of Jackson, having declined, we as commissioner there will of course be "let" until some further order of court is made.

This item came from a Sharon correspondent—just a day too late for last week's ARGUS: Fish are dying in Sharon mill-pond (River Basin). Mr. Kirkwood, the miller at this place, buried thirty large pickered at one time. It is estimated that at least a wagon load of large fish have died within the past ten days. Excessive heat is supposed to be the cause.

The Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad Company give an excursion to Put-in-Bay on Tuesday next, Aug. 6. Train will leave from the depot, foot of Washington street, at 6 a. m., and on arrival at Toledo the steamer Chief Justice Waite will take the excursionists down the Maumee and to the fashionable resort of the season. Fare for the round trip, \$1.50.

The Saline Standard says that Gov. Ashley, President of the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad, proposes to put in an "Y" and build a depot at the crossing of the Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railroad, and give Ypsilanti and Saline the same trains and rates that Ann Arbor will have, provided the citizens of Ypsilanti and Saline will contribute \$4,500.

Horace Carpenter, Esq., living on Wash-ton avenue, having been absent for some days returned on Friday last to find that burglars had entered and thoroughly overhauled his house. The burglars had missed nothing except a few napkin rings. The neighbors of Mrs. E. J. Bliss, also living on Washington avenue, discovered an open door on Sunday, and an investigation disclosed the fact that burglars had been there. Mrs. Bliss being away from home at the time the amount of plunder taken could not be determined.

In 1877 Wash-ton county raised 1,814,000 bushels of wheat on 55,410 acres, or 32 1/2 bushels to the acre. Five counties report a larger number of acres, but only two counties, Clinton and Oakland, report up more bushels. Clinton reports 50,423 acres and 1,200,433 bushels,—23 bushels to the acre. Oakland's figures are, 62,340 acres and 1,330,044 bushels,—21 bushels to the acre. In May, 1878, Wash-ton had 65,227 acres of wheat on the ground, Calhoun, Jackson, Kalamazoo, and Oakland reporting a larger breadth.

showing in corn and oats was equally favorable for our county. Wash-ton reported 12,679 producers, more than three and a half times the number reported by any other county. These figures are from the table compiled at the office of the Secretary of State from the Supervisors' returns made in May last.

RESUMPTION NO SHOCK. From the N. Y. Times. The talk about the shock of resumption is more vaporizing. Trade and industry stood the shock when the dollar was fluctuating from 1 to 20 cents a month, and no change could be more gradual, public and thoroughly discredited in its successive steps than the passage of the resumption act.

Those inflationists whose maddest has been to hold up the dollar as a rock, and yet, from their point of view, they are right and consistent in dreading the formal completion of resumption. Under the combined influence of the densest ignorance of financial laws, the recollection of the delights of flush times and the confusion of mind which the use of inconvertible paper always produces, the mass of inflationists confound money with wealth and prosperity, cherish the delusion that the government stamp gives money its value and maintains its circulation, and hence believe the issue of sufficient government paper of full legal-tender quality—"absolute money" they call it,—would be the universal remedy for all our troubles.

An Historical Parallel. Towards the close of the reign of Charles XII. of Sweden, it became impossible to raise the means to carry on his wars, either by loans, or by taxing his impoverished subjects. In this dilemma Baron Goertz, his minister of finance, struck on the idea of coinage money of copper, and stamping it with the value of the same weight of silver.

The fifty-five offices filled by visiting statesmen and men concerned in nullifying the votes of States constitute, on the theory of the administration, and the civil service reform, so many "rewards for perseverance in truth and honesty," while the critics of the administration claim that it should be placed under the head of bribery and corruption.

EDWARD DUFFY has still in store a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, which in workmanship, and price are not to be beaten in this market. Now is the time to buy.

SPURGEON says that he once prevented a severe case of hydrophobia by simply getting on a fence and waiting patiently till the mad dog had passed. Many of our householders could not be so patient, but they could imitate his conduct.

University Letter and Note Heads with and without Cut, in Hooker's Patent Blotting Pad Covers—100 and 150 sheets in a book—for sale at the ARGUS OFFICE.

Green Leaf Linner and Packet Note Heads and Lined Fibre Note Heads (Packet and Congress) just received. Give us your orders.

Every person indebted to the ARGUS OFFICE, either for subscription advertising, or job printing, is invited to make immediate payment. Every dollar due us is greatly needed.

AN ARBOR MARKET. The following prices were paid yesterday by dealers in this city: Apples, dried, per lb. 60c. Beans, per bu., \$1.50. Butter, per lb. 10c. Cheese, per lb. 10c. Eggs, per doz. 10c. Flour, per bushel, \$1.50. Lard, per lb. 75c. Pork, per lb. 45c. Corn, per bu., \$1.00. Oats, per bu., \$1.00. Wheat, per bu., \$1.50. Flour, per bushel, \$1.50. Flour retails at \$3.00 per cent.

Our thanks are tendered to Senator Christianity for a volume of "Message and Documents, 1877-78," and for the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1876.

The Fifth ward Sunday School indulges in a lawn social this afternoon and evening, on the grounds of Supt. J. O. Banks, on State street.

Rev. W. H. Ryder, pastor of the Congregational Church, has returned from his vacation visiting, and will resume his labors next Sunday morning.

Rev. F. P. Paulus, D. D., Professor of Theology in the German Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, will preach in the German Church, on Sunday evening.

That Farm Gape. Joseph Bickford & Co., of Ypsilanti, and their agents, have stirred up a very large hornet's nest in farming circles. They claim to be owners of the patent of a combined field and garden gape, patented Oct. 24, 1875, by John C. Lee, of Medina County, Ohio, and are inviting nearly all the farmers in the county to C. O. D., that is to "come immediately down" with that "little royalty" of from \$5 to \$10, under penalty of prosecution for infringement of patent.

The undersigned agrees that he will help to defray, share and share alike, the expenses of anyone who signs this agreement, who may be sued because of his using or having used and sold the gape claimed to have been patented, and which patent is now owned by Joseph Bickford & Co., of the city of Ypsilanti.

A number of farmers have positively asserted that the gape, substantially as patented was in general use in this county long before the date of the patent, and Edward Treadwell, of this city, says that he placed several of them on a farm formerly owned by him, and which he sold more than twenty years ago. If these facts can be shown Messrs Bickford & Co. will still claim pickings among the farmers, and besides will be called upon to do a little retreating.

A temperance picnic will be held at Whitmore Lake on the 17th inst. Speeches by Jerome Murray, R. E. Frazer, and others.

The Temperance Bazaar at Silver Lake on Saturday last proved a great success. The gathering was estimated to number 1,500, and the speeches of Messrs. Goumard, Murray, and Frazer moved a large number to sign the pledge.

REDEMPTION NO SHOCK. From the N. Y. Times. The talk about the shock of resumption is more vaporizing. Trade and industry stood the shock when the dollar was fluctuating from 1 to 20 cents a month, and no change could be more gradual, public and thoroughly discredited in its successive steps than the passage of the resumption act.

Those inflationists whose maddest has been to hold up the dollar as a rock, and yet, from their point of view, they are right and consistent in dreading the formal completion of resumption. Under the combined influence of the densest ignorance of financial laws, the recollection of the delights of flush times and the confusion of mind which the use of inconvertible paper always produces, the mass of inflationists confound money with wealth and prosperity, cherish the delusion that the government stamp gives money its value and maintains its circulation, and hence believe the issue of sufficient government paper of full legal-tender quality—"absolute money" they call it,—would be the universal remedy for all our troubles.

An Historical Parallel. Towards the close of the reign of Charles XII. of Sweden, it became impossible to raise the means to carry on his wars, either by loans, or by taxing his impoverished subjects. In this dilemma Baron Goertz, his minister of finance, struck on the idea of coinage money of copper, and stamping it with the value of the same weight of silver.

The fifty-five offices filled by visiting statesmen and men concerned in nullifying the votes of States constitute, on the theory of the administration, and the civil service reform, so many "rewards for perseverance in truth and honesty," while the critics of the administration claim that it should be placed under the head of bribery and corruption.

EDWARD DUFFY has still in store a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, which in workmanship, and price are not to be beaten in this market. Now is the time to buy.

SPURGEON says that he once prevented a severe case of hydrophobia by simply getting on a fence and waiting patiently till the mad dog had passed. Many of our householders could not be so patient, but they could imitate his conduct.

University Letter and Note Heads with and without Cut, in Hooker's Patent Blotting Pad Covers—100 and 150 sheets in a book—for sale at the ARGUS OFFICE.

Green Leaf Linner and Packet Note Heads and Lined Fibre Note Heads (Packet and Congress) just received. Give us your orders.

Every person indebted to the ARGUS OFFICE, either for subscription advertising, or job printing, is invited to make immediate payment. Every dollar due us is greatly needed.

AN ARBOR MARKET. The following prices were paid yesterday by dealers in this city: Apples, dried, per lb. 60c. Beans, per bu., \$1.50. Butter, per lb. 10c. Cheese, per lb. 10c. Eggs, per doz. 10c. Flour, per bushel, \$1.50. Lard, per lb. 75c. Pork, per lb. 45c. Corn, per bu., \$1.00. Oats, per bu., \$1.00. Wheat, per bu., \$1.50. Flour, per bushel, \$1.50. Flour retails at \$3.00 per cent.

Our thanks are tendered to Senator Christianity for a volume of "Message and Documents, 1877-78," and for the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1876.

The Fifth ward Sunday School indulges in a lawn social this afternoon and evening, on the grounds of Supt. J. O. Banks, on State street.

Rev. W. H. Ryder, pastor of the Congregational Church, has returned from his vacation visiting, and will resume his labors next Sunday morning.

Rev. F. P. Paulus, D. D., Professor of Theology in the German Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, will preach in the German Church, on Sunday evening.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS HILL'S OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday, August 8th.

The success of our Special Sale of Suits, Silks, and Dress Goods

Induces us to make

"FURTHER REDUCTIONS" IN ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS

We feel safe in asserting that our stock is the LARGEST and our prices the LOWEST in Washtenaw County.

We have a few Suits and Cloaks left, on which we have also decided to make another great reduction, and have

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Row 1: Suits, \$3.00 to \$2.00. Row 2: Cloaks, 4.50 to 2.75. Row 3: Suits, 5.00 to 3.00. Row 4: Cloaks, 7.50 to 5.00. Row 5: Suits, 10.00 to 6.75. Row 6: Cloaks, 12.00 to 8.00. Row 7: Suits, 18.00 to 11.00.

REDUCED THEM FROM \$3.00 TO \$2.00

4.50 TO 2.75

5.00 TO 3.00

7.50 TO 5.00

10.00 TO 6.75

12.00 TO 8.00

18.00 TO 11.00

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

CLEARING - AT SALE!

Suits, Silks, and Dress Goods

Induces us to make

"FURTHER REDUCTIONS" IN ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS

We feel safe in asserting that our stock is the LARGEST and our prices the LOWEST in Washtenaw County.

We have a few Suits and Cloaks left, on which we have also decided to make another great reduction, and have

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Row 1: Suits, \$3.00 to \$2.00. Row 2: Cloaks, 4.50 to 2.75. Row 3: Suits, 5.00 to 3.00. Row 4: Cloaks, 7.50 to 5.00. Row 5: Suits, 10.00 to 6.75. Row 6: Cloaks, 12.00 to 8.00. Row 7: Suits, 18.00 to 11.00.

REDUCED THEM FROM \$3.00 TO \$2.00

4.50 TO 2.75

5.00 TO 3.00

7.50 TO 5.00

10.00 TO 6.75

12.00 TO 8.00

18.00 TO 11.00

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Judge of Probate, 1698

ATTEND THE

Great Clearing Sale

AT THE

CLOTHING HOUSE

THE EAST. A BILL for the punishment of tramps has passed the New Hampshire House of Representatives...

THE WEST. EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., was the scene of two violent disturbances on the 23rd of July. In the forenoon a sanguinary riot came near being precipitated on the streets of St. Louis...

REPORTS from Indian sources say that Sitting Bull lately visited the Sioux at Standing Rock agency, and remained there in disguise several days. It is added that eight or ten bands of Sioux are pledged to join in general revolt...

CHICAGO was visited by a terrific rain-storm a few nights ago, which flooded the basements and cellars of many buildings, damaging property to the amount of \$50,000.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch says: "They are dismissing the volunteers in Oregon, except Sperry's company, at Piedmont. The consideration over, though there may be one or two left here to take the reservation..."

WILSON HOWCHINS, living near Evansville Court House, Va., murdered his wife, mother-in-law and one child, and then himself. A son 7 years old, who saw his father attack the mother, took the baby out of the cradle and fled to a place of safety.

At a picnic in Lewis county, Ky., the late William Blair and wife were established to death by Daniel and Joseph Moore, the negro ten or fifteen persons were wounded.

A DISPATCH from Fort Clark says: "Mexicans from Las Vegas, Mexico, fired fifty shots into the town of San Felipe, Texas, yesterday for having pursued the day before by Capt. Kelly, United States army, who took from them some stolen stock."

THE PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION. The Potter sub-committee, consisting of Representatives Potter, Butler, Hiseock, and Springer, met at Atlantic City, N. Y., on the 23rd of July. Representative Danford, of Ohio, was the first witness examined.

HOX. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, testified before the committee on July 28th. He said he visited New Orleans to witness the Returning Board on the 26th of August.

It is stated from Washington that the Postoffice Department has virtually accepted the proposition of the Sherman bill to amend the transportation of gold coin for the Government.

Some workings engaged in excavating for the foundation of the Bureau of Engraving, at 75 cents a day, were driven off by a party of laborers, a few days ago.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The Mexican question has been the chief topic discussed by the President and Cabinet during the past few weeks, and it is gravely stated by persons who pretend to know what is going on in the White House..."

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES of Alabama, Arkansas, and North Carolina have met and formally resolved that it is inexpedient to nominate State tickets at the present time.

A number of dispatches were here read, in the great German geographer, and other Arctic experts abroad, and now propose to fit out a well-equipped expedition...

reference to the guarantees of the protection of law to white and black in Louisiana, and the long term until the extra session. The following telegrams were read: THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money."

Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

THE ASSIGNAT. A Chapter of French Experience with "Absolute Money." Extracts from President A. D. White's History of the Matter. Near the end of the year 1789, the French nation found itself in deep financial embarrassment...

DRUGS. U. S. Tremaine & Co. (Successors to B. W. ELLIS & CO.) ANN ARBOR, MICH. A FIRST CLASS Drug Store.

Patent Medicines, TOILET & PERFUMERY ARTICLES. Prescriptions Compounded at All Hours.

Cor. Main and Huron S. A Lot of Chromos for Sale for What They Will Bring!

WINSLOW & McMILLAN, Pictures, Frames, Brackets, etc., etc., VIOLINS, GUITARS & STRINGS.

DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH. HOW DA SHINE. By the use of which every family may give their Linen that polish peculiar to the industry work and more durable more glossy more white.

A GREAT DISCOVERY. By the use of which every family may give their Linen that polish peculiar to the industry work and more durable more glossy more white.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO. SPECIAL AGENTS. Philadelphia.

CHILD'S LOGIC. "Dad," said a hopeful sprig, "how many fowls are there on the table?" "Why," said the old gentleman, "as he has never been killed, I can't tell you the number of the fowls that are on the table."

THE TRAINING OF CARRIER-PIGEONS is still energetically pursued in Belgium, and during the latter part of May some 3,080 baskets of pigeons, containing 123,440 birds, were crossed the Franco-American frontier, so giving 123,440 pigeons their way home from French territory.

THE MARKETS. BEANS - Choice Graded Steers... CORN - No. 2... WHEAT - No. 1... BEEF - Choice Cuts...

EARLY BIRD WORM POWDER. Permanently cured in every instance by the use of this medicine.

BECKER & CO., Proprietors. 12th and Eleventh Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.