

FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1878.

BALANCE in the State Treasury at the close of business on Saturday, Nov. 23, \$243,005.23; an increase for the week of \$5,973.44.

CONGRESS will meet on Monday next, December 2. The annual message of President Hayes will appear in the Annals of December 6.

MARSHALL JEWELL, ex-Postmaster-General, bankers after that sent in the U. S. Senate which the Connecticut Legislature has to dispose of.

The Republicans are grumbling that only a single colored member is likely to have a seat in the next House, and profess to see in that fact the evidence of intimidation.

THE Halifax award was paid on Saturday last, accompanied by a "protest." As long as Salisbury gets the money he will put the "protest" in his pipe and smoke it.

WARMOUTH, of Louisiana fame, is credited with saying that "1880 will be the biggest bloody-shirt campaign we ever had." Grant is to head the column, with Zach Chandler as ring master.

THAT Grand Rapids post-office don't go a begging, Representative Stone has named Hon. E. C. Watkins, an ex-Michigan legislator, but ex-Judge of Probate Harlan is contesting the appointment at Washington in his own behalf.

BOB INGERSOLL says that he is aching to make another speech in favor of Blaine for President in another Republican National Convention. Hadn't Bob better wait and see how he comes out in the contest with Moses and the ministers?

THE Ypsilanti Commercial announces Hon. E. P. Allen as a candidate for Speaker of the House, and says that by his election "the gavel would fall into worthy hands." The same paper also says that Mr. W. K. Childs, of Pittsfield, Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House, is a candidate for re-election.

GEN. HAWLEY inclines to the opinion that he made a mistake in running for Congress at the recent election in Connecticut. Being elected seems to have closed the doors of the Senate against him. And he has hankered after a seat in that body these many years.

GIVING Bissbee, Republican, a seat from Florida, which he will get under the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, and the Democrats figure up a majority of only three over the Republicans and National-Grreenbackers combined. A close shave.

ZACH CHANDLER's special friends are indulging in a gloomy fit just now. Cause: Senator Christiany refuses to get sick and die and his family physician certifies that he has had no paralysis and "is apparently as well as ever, mentally and physically." The obstinacy of some folk's remarkable.

AND now comes old Simon Cameron with a prophecy that "the campaign of 1880 will be the hottest since the days of Jackson, that everybody will be in earnest, and that Grant will go in with a sweep." Cameron don't believe in postponing national punishment until the next world. "Give it to 'em on earth" is his motto.

THE Battle Creek Journal has renewed its demand that "the debtor should have the right to discharge his debt on the valuation of the metal contained in the cheapest of the two legal standards." As the debtor must be subjected to the same rule of law as his creditor he will be obliged to receive pay for his goods, wares or merchandise, or for the products of his labor, in "the cheaper of two legal standards" before he can make payment in the same. We confess, therefore, that we are at a loss to see just how he can make anything by his choice. If he could sell for gold and pay in silver the choice the Journal claims for him would be a valuable one.

A FRIEND at Washington who writes us to endorse heartily and fully the policy of the ARGUS in discussing the financial issues of the late campaign, and its present position upon the currency question, says of the future: "We can win the next fight with Bayard, for with him we can carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Neither Thurman nor Hendricks can do that, and if we should surrender to the 'Ohio idea,' which is not to be thought of for a moment, neither Thurman nor Hendricks could carry our western State 'save Indiana. I hope you will keep 'em up to the fight, for we cannot win on 'any other ground.' These are the words of an intelligent observer, of one in position to know which way the current sets and in which direction safety lies. We believe that he reads the political signs correctly.

THE Detroit papers are quite jubilant over the semi-official announcement that under the new arrangement the Wabash Railroad, now having its eastern terminus at Toledo, is to be extended to the Grand Trunk junction, there to form a permanent connection with the Grand Trunk. As there are now two tracks running side by side between Toledo and the junction aforesaid, the outsider can scarcely see any wisdom in laying another. From the depot of the Wabash road in Toledo to the Grand Trunk junction is 66 miles. Now a road may be built from this city to Pontiac on a line only 34 miles long—or 22 miles less than it is necessary to build to connect at the junction. The Grand Trunk and Wabash roads can afford to run the extra distance of seven to eight miles, to save building 22 miles, especially as the interior line will give them local traffic which they cannot get by the shore line, and also give the Wabash road a valuable connection with the Flint and Pere Marquette.

A MASS convention has been held in the office of a paper published not a hundred miles from this city and the following "regular Democratic nominations" made for 1880: "For President, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; for Vice-President, George B. McClellan, of New Jersey." What a deal of fret and labor and worry and caucusing and log-rolling and time and money and wear and tear have been saved to the Democratic party of this great nation by this strategic movement. Hereafter "regular Democratic nominations" have not been such still born affairs. Verily, the National Committee, the thirty-seven State Committees, and the politicians at their backs, have been flanked and captured without the firing of a gun. And yet the solemn wag of the Post and Tribune rises to lugubriously remark, "If you could find out who dug these fellows up you would stand a pretty good chance of finding out who has Stewart's body." Too bad that daring and genius and strategy are not better appreciated.

A Thurman Democratic platform, cordially supported by the Democratic party, would have given a Democratic victory in Michigan in 1878. We thought so, said so at the proper time and place, say so now, and point to the figures that prove it.—Lansing Journal.

Yes, if the sky had only fallen in blackbird time, every man and his wife could have dined on black bird pot-pie caught in such a providential trap. A "Thurman Democratic platform" would not have caused the withdrawal of the Grand Rapids ticket, would have lost the Democracy a large number of Democratic votes—the votes of Democrats who would not have the greenback heresy crammed down their throats, or in case of a fusion thousands of Republican greenbackers would have gone back to their first love and insured a Republican victory. The old fashioned Democrats and the new fashioned Greenbackers are too far apart for a fusion into one party, and the "softs" or "44,000 Thurman Democrats who voted for Smith" (according to the Journal) are so many witnesses of that fact.

A PRIVATE letter from Washington says: "Everything points to a busy session, and I apprehend a great deal of bitterness will be manifested. Butler will undoubtedly fire off his hat load of bricks, and then we shall have a hunt for the 'true inwardness' of the cipher dispatches." Let us have all the political telegrams—Republican as well as Democratic—and then "lay on McDuff."

THE Marquis de Lorne and the Princess Louise arrived at Halifax, by the Sarnation, on Saturday night last, and Monday was gala day in that city. The loyal people of the Dominion are in high feather: a royal presence to reside among them and her husband to act as Governor-General or Viceroy.

WE INVITE attention to ex-Gov. Seymour's article on "Our Punishments for Crime," on our first page.

A resident of this city contributes the following strange coincidence to "Random Notes." When Wat Tyler came against London with his insurgents in 1381, he seized the High Sheriff of London, Richard Lyons, cut off his head, and paraded it through the streets stuck on a pike. A short time afterwards, while holding a conference with the King (Richard II), for an insolent remark, he was himself killed by Sir William Walworth, the Lord Mayor of London. A gentleman of Ann Arbor, who claims his descent on his mother's side from Richard Lyons, and whose wife on her mother's side is descended from Sir William Walworth, in writing to his brother in Virginia, with whom his wife's sister is now visiting, spoke of the singular fact that Lyons and Walworth should have been so related in 1381, and a descendant of each be husband and wife in 1878. The evening the letter was received, his brother at the tea table, having on his right hand the youngest lady visitor, and on his left the Hon. Judge Bouldin, repeated the story, when young Bouldin exclaimed, "And I am a son of Wat Tyler! my father's middle name (Thomas Tyler Bouldin) is for him." There, sitting side by side, were descendants of the three men so tragically connected in England 500 years before.

Widow Van Cott, a Methodist revivalist without having received Methodist ordination, has been "striking from the shoulder" of some ministers who are alcoholic while administering the sacrament. She pronounced the rumsellers as "venomous vipers" but ranks them still above the ministers aforesaid, because "the rumseller has a pecuniary incentive while the minister hasn't." She would have the rumseller gibbeted and the offending minister deposed and succeeded by a woman. Widow Van Cott either grades crimes queerly or has a queer way of meting out punishment. One would naturally think that she is superseded by a woman, was scarcely so severe a punishment as the gibbet.

Breitenbach, the boy charged with the murder of his grandfather near Detroit, has been convicted, on the second trial, of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the prison at Jackson for life. This is another illustration of the well established rule that nobody can predict or account for the verdict of a petty jury. The murder was evidently well planned, and was committed with out any extenuating circumstances, and it young Breitenbach was the guilty party his crime was murder in the first degree. Perhaps Judge Reilly so thought as he gave the sentence of that grade.

The following books have been added to the Ladies' Library: Ariadne Florentina, Ruskin; Ethics of the Dust, Ruskin; Recollections of Writers, Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke; Chatterbox's Club, by the young, and member, Roxey, Edward Eggleston; Suppression and Force, Henry C. Lea; Vision of Edward, Whittier; Medieval Church History, French; Life and Adventures in Japan, E. Warren Clark; Text Work in Palestine, Amy's and Marion's Voyage around the World, Isiah B. Adams.

For the Democratic party to succeed in 1880 the leaders must concentrate on the old Jacksonian principle of Democracy; adopt a plain, outspoken platform, and work to that line henceforth. In the palmy days of Democracy, when the banks in a continental panic, the Democratic party encountered no overwhelming defeats and tidal waves. But so soon as the leaders took to fanatics, and seemingly cared more for votes than principles, they courted defeat, and with one exception (although subsequently defrauded of that victory) have met with continual reverses. If it ever hopes to gain and maintain the supremacy, it must retrace its actions of the past eighteen years. The question of finance as presented at the late election, will, we opine, be out of the fight two years hence, as the resumption act, upon which some Greenback speakers endeavored to make capital, will be in force in a few weeks, and, therefore, practically dead. The Democratic party may again enter the field with the "bloody shirt" nailed to the masthead, but it will prove a poor card. The people are tired of sectional strife, and the party that favors it are apt to receive a severe chastisement. The Democratic platform of 1880, "the birth of all subterfuge and cant, will meet with the requirements of the masses, and unquestionably carry the country. The outlook is certainly bright enough for a grand Democratic victory if fought on the true principles of Democracy.—Pittsburgh Bill Poster.

The policy towards the South which the final war Republicanism recommended and would have failed to, did not succeed when it was practicable and carried out. That is to say, outrages on the blacks were never so numerous, and were never attended with so much impunity, as when the Democrats took the way as to the manner of suppressing them. Life and property and speech, on the other hand, have not for fifty years, or perhaps ever before, been as secure as the South as under Mr. Hayes' administration, which has made no use of the army or navy of 1860, "the bloody shirt." The cotton crop this year is the largest ever made, and has been produced by free labor, and a large cotton crop so produced is a sign of order and security which cannot be discredited by any newspaper articles or stump speeches. In fact, we now hear nothing of outrages on negroes as negroes. What is now complained of is outrages on them as voters, and, unhappily, most of the news we get on this point reaches us by election time, from gentlemen actually engaged in the conflict and greatly interested in making the picture as black as possible.—New York Nation.

It is announced on apparently good authority that Blaine has concluded a bargain with Smith, the Greenback candidate in Maine, by which the latter is to be elected Governor by the Legislature, and nominated by the Republicans next year on condition of carrying out Blaine's projects in that State. The fact that he is an out and out Greenbacker makes no difference whatever to the ultra-Republicans who scorn themselves hoarse for hard money before election. All their loud and fine talk about "honest money" during the campaign was mere chaff to catch votes. All their denunciations about Democratic "unhonesty" which they endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years, from 1853 to 1861, when the civil war began. Soon afterwards the fractional currency took the place of the underweighted silver, although the fractional paper was not issued until April 22, 1864, did Congress venture to give any legal tender power whatever to copper or nickel coins, so strong was the conviction that nothing but silver and gold could have that faculty. The underweighted project of Mr. Hayes was a legal tender power which he endured eight years

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Common Council meeting next Monday evening.

The fall term of the public schools closed on Wednesday. They re-open next Monday, Dec. 2.

Ypsilanti Commercial, Nov. 23: "A case of small pox is reported, and scarlet fever is very prevalent."

The Ladies' Library Association had a load of wood stolen last week from the hall leading to their room.

The Saline Standard says that Mr. Clark, County Clerk elect, "will not make Ann Arbor his home until next spring."

The Pioneer Society of this county will hold a regular meeting at Manchester on Wednesday next, December 3.

Dr. Breakey has moved into his new house. The old house is to be removed to North Main street—near the jail.

On Tuesday evening Dr. Frothingham entertained the Medical and Surgical Society with a paper on the Ophthalmoscope.

The contractors for the new school house at Ypsilanti have had to take down and reconstruct a portion of one of the walls.

Ypsilanti Sentinel: "Justice Skinner sent William Farr to the county jail last Thursday for larceny. 30 days will be his term."

About three inches of moist snow: that was what the boys were thankful for yesterday morning. Sligh-dripping in slush was in order.

The vote for Watson Snyder, Prohibition candidate for Governor, was larger at Ypsilanti than in any other city of the State. Snyder lives at Yps.

Dr. Davis, of Ypsilanti, has received a patent for a door and gate spring. Will it protect gates against the raids of students or moonlight-night lovers?

N. Y. Tribune: "Prof. Alexander Winchell has gone to Ann Arbor, Mich., to remain nearly a year, studying and completing several works for reference."

In the Supreme Court on the 21st inst., in the case of Crittenden vs. Schermerhorn, the decision in the Circuit Court for this county was reversed and a new trial ordered.

While Mrs. Bennett, of Lyndon, was trading in a store at Chelsea on the 14th inst., she complained of illness, was taken to a hotel, and died in a few hours. Internal hemorrhage.

The Red Hussar Elite Orchestra will give one of their grand concerts in Hill's Opera House next Thursday evening, Dec. 5.

The Pomological Society will hold a meeting at Firemen's Hall, at 11-2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The subject for discussion is "The Pear," and Evert Scott, of Ann Arbor town, will either read a paper or open the discussion.

The Holman English Opera Troupe, now playing in Detroit, will arrive here on Saturday at Hill's Opera House next Monday and Tuesday evenings, giving our music loving citizens opportunity for two evenings of rare enjoyment.

City Treasurer Schomacher has filed his bond with the County Treasurer in the sum of \$40,000, which entitles him to collect the State and county taxes. His bondsmen are R. A. Beal, Ambrose Kearney, Benjamin Brown, and George W. C. T. T.

Today Superintendent Duffy and Rexford will take four insane paupers to the insane asylum at Pontiac: Anna Shay, George Elliott, Frederick Fresno, and John B. Gallagher. This county now maintains 60 insane persons in the two State asylums.

Dexter Leader: "The ladies of the Chelsea Baptist Church have arranged for a course of lectures. The Chelsea Herald gives among other names, that of Rev. E. Francis, Esq., of Ann Arbor." Which reminds the Argus and will remind Bob of an old "joke."

Toledo Commercial: "M. M. Greene, President of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad, passed over the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad on Saturday, in company with Gov. Ashley. It is understood that Mr. Greene's object is a Michigan connection."

The remains of Stuart Bliss, whose drowning in a Minnesota lake was noticed in the Argus of November 15, arrived here on Saturday afternoon, and funeral services were held at the house of the father of the deceased, Calvin Bliss, on Sunday afternoon.

During Monday night the women mills of the Cornwall Bros., at Foster's station, three miles above this city, was burglarized and robbed. About \$200 worth of Cardigan jackets, cloths, and yarns were taken. Entrance was effected by cutting out a window.

The following practical fruit-growers will represent the Washtenaw County Pomological Society at the annual meeting of the State Pomological Society to be held at Paw Paw, December 3, 4, and 5. J. Austin Scott, S. W. Dorr, J. C. Rose, Jacob Ganshoren, J. D. Baldwin, Emil Baur, C. H. Woodruff, and J. J. Parrish.

Justice Skinner, of Ypsilanti, has held Rev. David L. Murray, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Saline, for trial in the Circuit Court, on a charge of lascivious cohabitation with Miss Mamie Johnson, formerly a member of his family. Public opinion at Saline is not at all unanimous.

Manchester Enterprise: "A special train from Ypsilanti went to Hilldale on Tuesday, carrying people from various places along the line of the D. H. & S. W. R. R., to attend a meeting in aid of the proposed Pontiac extension. The meeting was largely attended, but many of the citizens of Hilldale oppose the road, saying that the D. H. & S. W. has hurt their business."

On Saturday last a colored man named George Johnson, alias Williams, was arrested at Chelsea, charged with breaking into and robbing railroad cars. He was brought before Justice Granger, of this city, waived examination, and held for trial in the Circuit Court. Hiram McDonald and Titus T. Butts were arrested with Johnson, and given 60 days in jail for vagrancy.

Three or four years ago the house of B. F. Watts, of this city, was burglarized, and among other things a silver watch stolen which had his name on the dial. One day last week the watch was left for repair at the jewelry store of J. C. Watts, in East Saginaw, who had originally presented it to his brother. The gentleman who left it for repair resided in Gladwin County, and it belonged to a man in his employ who alleged that he purchased it in Canada.

The Directors of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company have just made an assessment of \$1.20 on the thousand dollars of capital stock, or insurance risks, for the payment of the entire losses of a year and the expenses of operating the company for the ensuing year. The entire losses of the company since the last assessment aggregate but \$4,169.44—the largest loss being \$1,110, and the smallest \$5.50. Is the organization of a local insurance company which will give residents of our city such cheap insurance practicable?

The Argus is requested to hold up to censure the "mob" of young men—students, who congregate in front of Smith's building, on State street, block up the sidewalk to the inconvenience and annoyance of the passers by, and greet the ladies who are compelled to run the gauntlet of their stares with an unbecoming and impudent "good-by!" Several ladies were so insulted while returning from church last Sunday. A policeman at that point, or the accidental presence of a "big brother" or other gentleman protector would be a good thing.

The Superintendent of the Poor made his semi-annual examination of the county jail on Tuesday, and found everything in good condition. They report 161 persons confined in the jail for the six months ending Nov. 20, and classify the offenses as follows: Assault, 1; assault and battery, 10; attempt at murder, 1; burglary, 2; confidence game, 3; disorderly, 19; drunk, 42; drunk and disorderly, 9; forgery, 1; false pretenses, 1; fraudulent debt, 1; grand larceny, 3; hotel jumper, 1; inebriety, 5; larceny, 13; murder, 1; perjury, 2; resisting officer, 3; vagrancy, 42; violating city ordinance, 1.

The Clerical Society of the High School held its term "Public" on Tuesday evening. The programme included: Oration, "Labor" by E. B. Coe, of Ottaville; Recitation, "Dream of Eugene Aram," Miss Hattie Swadlow, of this city; discussion of "Resolved, That the tramp should be punished more severely than he usually is,"—with G. W. Belser on the affirmative and H. Haskell on the negative, both of this city; Essay, "Regarding the pursuit of knowledge," Myra Evans, Middleville; Declaration, "The Rapid Progress of Our Country," E. N. Darrow, Homer; The Crucible (society paper), A. L. Grene, Pataksala; O. Miss Bessie Taylor played a piano solo, and appropriate vocal music was furnished by Mrs. Allen, Miss Hutchins, and Messrs. Jewell and Roberts.

A long-standing "complaint" between Joseph Henderson and Wilson Rogers, of this city, both colored men and both blacksmiths, culminated on Thursday evening of last week. Rogers found Henderson at his house when he went home in the afternoon, and ordered him to leave. A bit of a row ensued when Rogers broke a chair over Henderson's head and the latter was induced by that forcible argument to go away. Rogers shortly after started up town, but on his way met near the corner of Fourth and Catherine streets by Henderson, who fired three shots at him, the second taking effect on the left breast. Rogers ran calling "police," and after going into Tremaine's drug store went immediately in search of Dr. Maclean. The ball has not been extracted. Henderson was arrested on a complaint for assault with intent to murder, but his examination was postponed from last Monday to next Monday, because Rogers was unable to be present. There is a woman or two under the meal.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Burt Campbell, of 76, formerly of Monroe, died on the 13th inst., of typhoid fever, at Eldorado, Kan.

A joint discussion is being arranged by the Alpha Nu and Literary Adelpi Societies to be held in University Hall.

The Barnabee Concert Company drew a large audience on Friday evening, but we don't hear as much enthusiasm expressed as on former occasions. Barnabee is getting stale.

All who heard Mrs. Dainty recite "The Tenth of January" or "Little Joe" on Monday evening last, or her other selections, will be glad to commend that lady to their friends in other places.

Exercises closed in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts on Tuesday, and will be resumed next Monday. In the professional schools professors and students took but a single day for turkey.

The members of Omicron Chapter, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, participated with their brethren resident in Detroit, in a Thanksgiving reunion on Tuesday evening at Abstract Hall. Harry Russell presided, and the "good-by" company numbered about sixty.

Prof. Adams, D'Ooge, and Morris, and some twenty student P. U.'s attended a fraternity banquet at the Brunswick, Detroit, on Tuesday evening. A brief address of welcome was made by Elisha Taylor, Esq., who presided on the occasion, and after the supper toast, responses, and songs were in order.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, will address the Students' Lecture Association next Friday evening, Dec. 6. Subject: "Revolution." Gov. Hendricks is not sent here by the "Lecture Bureau," but comes in response to the earnest solicitation of the lecture board and to gratify personal friends. The reputation of Gov. H. as a scholarly statesman will secure him a large audience.

Mrs. Laura E. Dainty, of Chicago, gave recitations before a fair-sized audience on Monday evening. Mrs. Dainty has a flexible and clear voice, under perfect control, and her selections were admirably fitted to both voice and manner. There is less affectation and strain and more of naturalness in tone and action than is common to the stage reader. She came a stranger but won a warm welcome for any time she may choose to come again. After the exercises a very pleasant reception was given Mrs. Dainty at the residence of Judge Beakes.

The organization of the University Temperance Society was perfected on Saturday by the selection of the members of the Executive Committee representing all the departments and classes. The same evening Miss Willard, of Chicago, met the young ladies of the University and discussed their special work in the temperance field. On Sunday evening the first public meeting of the University Temperance Society was held, and the large audience that gathered was addressed by Miss Willard. Prof. Olney stated the plans of the society, the constitution and pledge were read, and about 100 students, men and women, came forward and enrolled themselves as members. We shall be exceedingly gratified when we can announce that every student in the University has signed the pledge.

THE CHURCHES.

Rev. C. A. Clark has resigned the pastorate of the First Methodist Church, and will take, last evening, will confer a favor. Miss Isadora M. Rindson, by leaving it at the store of E. J. Johnson, Nov. 23, 1878.

On Saturday evening the young ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give an octave supper at the residence of Mrs. Barry, 28 South Fourth street. The proceeds for a needy church in the northern portion of the State. Price of supper 25 cents.

The First Methodist Church announces a vocal and instrumental concert to be given next Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, in the lecture room of the M. E. Church, for the benefit of their organ fund. The University Senior Glee Club and other musicians will assist. Admission fee 10 cents.

Next Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Sunderland, of the Unitarian Church, will give the last of his series of lectures on the Bible. Subject: "The Bible Infallible? Something better than Infallibility." The subject for discussion in the Students' Inquiry Class, immediately following morning service, is "Nature as furnishing Evidence for the Existence of God."

American Enterprise in Japan.

The gentleman spoken of in the following clipping from the San Francisco Chronicle of the 25th inst. is a son-in-law of Mrs. E. M. Henriques, of this city, and is favorably known to many of our citizens. He has been for the last few years in the employ of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company and has won an enviable reputation as an engineer. We understand that he goes out under an engagement for three years, with a prospect that it may extend to ten: there being of course mutual satisfaction with the arrangement. His wife and children are now in our country.

Joseph U. Crawford, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Mikado of Japan as consulting engineer of railways in the empire, and ordered to report to the Emperor at Yokohama. He leaves by the steamer Galea to-day. The Japanese Government proposes to open the large delta of the Yodo river, in the island of Nippon, and has selected Mr. Crawford to manage the recent date of this office, of which Mr. Nippon has been developed entirely by English capital and enterprise, but the Japanese Government intend to test the economic merits of the American as well as the English system of engineering. The success of Mr. Crawford in this enterprise is regarded as of much importance to this country, as on it hangs the future introduction of American manufactures and American skill in the Japanese empire.

J. A. Evans, another son-in-law of Mrs. Henriques, is now in the employ of the Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico Railroad. Mrs. Evans is also with her mother in this city.

RED RIBBONS.

R. E. Foster, Esq., had a large audience at the Opera House on Sunday afternoon.

Hon. J. Webster Childs will address the Reform Club next Sunday afternoon, at the Opera House.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance is to hold its annual meeting at Ypsilanti, on December 5.

The Reform Club rooms are now in charge of Benjamin F. Barnett, H. E. H. Bower having resigned.

The Reform Club is arranging to hold a fair at their rooms in the Opera House, to be open about the middle of next month.

The December number of the Electric has several papers particularly appropriate to the time. The steel engraving is a striking portrait of a man of the past, and is accompanied by a concise but complete and interesting sketch of his career. Apropos of this is a pungent paper by Mr. Archibald Forbes, on the Fiasco of Cyprus; and this in turn is complemented by an article on the Austrians in Bosnia. Still another timely paper is that on Slavery and Polygamy in Turkey, by J. C. McCosk; and another on England and America as Manufacturing Countries, in two issues of the same category, though it would be valuable at any time. Other noteworthy papers are: Animal Intelligence, an address delivered before the British Association, by G. J. Romanes; The First Edinburgh Reviewers, by Leslie Stephen; Covin's Revenge, a complete short story; Part IV of The Earth's Place in Nature, by J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S.; Hallucinations of the Senses, by Dr. Henry Mauley; three chapters of Wm. Black's Method of Dowsing, a most curious choice volume, and the Editorial Departments are even fuller and more variously interesting than usual. \$3 per year. E. R. Pelton, New York.

The Thanksgiving number of the New York Christian Union will contain a letter from Secretary Sherman on the South Carolina troubles; a breezy article by Gail Hamilton; a Star Paper from Henry Ward Beecher; a "Solid" letter to Thanksgiving, by the Prairie Meeting at Danvers, by Eliot McCormick; and the opening chapters of the new and romantic serial, "The Little Belle of Bloomingdale," whose anonymous author, we are told, has a world-wide reputation.

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Dr. C. P. Barber, of Saginaw City, died suddenly Sunday morning, waking up at about 4 o'clock, she thought, a blood-vessel was ruptured in the brain.

Monday night, Mr. Harry Reeves, of East Saginaw, while crossing the bridge, was suddenly seized by two men and thrown bodily over the railing, falling upon some logs below, breaking one arm and breaking him badly. His assailants are unknown.

John Hagerty, who stabbed Chas. Fields, near New Haven, Macomb County, in August last, during a drunken row, was recently convicted in the Circuit Court of assault with intent to kill, but got a new trial, when he pleaded guilty of assault, and was sent to the penitentiary for three months.

The will of Wm. Dabney, of Kalamazoo, is contested by his children because he gave his property all to his wife. The property is estimated at \$18,000.

A six-year-old child of B. W. Ellis, of Milan, Monroe County, became helpless while on the way to a neighbor's house, and expired in a few minutes.

The Flint woolen mills have just received a consignment of 11 tons of logwood to be used in their business.

The Flint and Pere Marquette Railway has carried 400 barrels of apples this fall, mostly destined for the West.

Marcus Berger, of Lansing, has been held for trial charged with setting fire to his cigar store, which was burned on the 7th.

Hon. Lewis Welch died in Exeter, Monroe County, on the 15th, of softening of the brain, aged 65. He had been a member of the Michigan House of Representatives for two successive terms, and a man of excellent abilities and high character.

C. B. Burr, for some time deputy postmaster of Lansing, and a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, has been appointed assistant surgeon of the Pontiac asylum.

The sixth annual meeting of the Michigan State Grange will be held in the State Capitol, December 10. A cordial invitation is extended to all patrons of the Grange. The Grange has made special rates for members of the order with all the leading hotels in Lansing.

The young man who exchanged umbrellas at Mr. Pearson's on Wednesday last, by mistake, last evening, will confer a favor. Miss Isadora M. Rindson, by leaving it at the store of E. J. Johnson, Nov. 23, 1878.

EDWARD DUFFY has a large stock of Boots, Shoes, Rubber Goods, etc., and yesterday's snow storm has caused a large number of people to be in the line to stock out for winter. Duffy's is the place.

The California Herb Remedy Yuba Buena Bitters.

The best blood purifier, cathartic, and liver regulator in the world, is now for sale at Eberbach & Son's, E. Mann's, & L. Tremaine & Co.'s, and L. B. Leach's Drug Stores. A single bottle of these Bitters will convince the most skeptical. Premium awarded at State Fair. Try them.

1796a3c ISAAC SHELTON, State Agent, Ann Arbor.

Cheer Jackson's Best Sweet Yuba Tobacco.

Overcoats for children at Joe T. Jacobs'.

QUEST: "Why will men smoke common tobacco when they can buy Maryland Bore, 'Real of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 1068

Hats for men, boys, and children. Children's hats a specialty. Joe T. Jacobs.

Overcoats for men at Joe T. Jacobs'.

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

MARRIED.

HARTZ-WEBS—By Rev. Willis Hall, at his residence, on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1878, MARY HARTZ, of this city, and JOHN WEBS, of Saginaw, Mich.

DIED.

SCHLOTTERBECK—In this city, Nov. 27, HENRY SCHLOTTERBECK, aged 45 years and 2 months. His funeral will be held at the German M. E. Church, Friday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 2:30 o'clock. He has been a resident of this office for the past 23 years, coming from Germany.

What is the News?

We meet one another with sarcastic smiles, Studying each other's countenance with care, Confronting about inventions, failures, styles, About reductions of some railroad fare. Comment upon the items of the press, Persuade another to accept our views, Conclude at parting with the pitiless Stale exclamation, "Well, what is the news?"

King Solomon expressed a serious thought, While meditating how this world began, All luxuries vain and progress nugatory, For there is nothing new under the sun. We doubt that they had base ball, then, or race, Or bowling alleys, billiard balls or cues, Or in cards the two spot beat the ace, No wonder if we ask, "What is the news?"

Excitements feed the brains of staving men, Developments are usually nothing new, Inquisitive we search the lowest den, To know the inmate and his bill of fare, We bring him nourishment and other things, And we are glad to "eat" the things, While in the streets, familiarly it rings, The customary sound, "What is the news?"

Time's steady gate seemeth fearful slow, An hour appears a day, a day a year, We are not satisfied with what we know, And we are glad to "eat" the things, While in the streets, familiarly it rings, The customary sound, "What is the news?"

Our animals, even for chance they meet, Our dogs are barking, and our tom-cats mew, Conversing topics of some other street, Whence pets keep asking, "Tom, what is the news?"

Ann Arbor's last sensation, if it must be known, Was the judgment of "Tom" by Mack. He hired the finest stall in all the town, The place is a familiar one with all, His ready-made will now have ample room, His temple grows and he requires more pews, Let us hope, since it is his house, He'll make it daily tell "What is the news?"

Don't fail to see our Second Arrival of NEW & DESIRABLE WINTER GOODS. We have made large additions to our stock and are enabled to offer decided bargains and novelties in FANCY DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, MATELASSE, &c., in plain desirable colors, which will be sold from 20 to 50 per cent under former prices. We invite the Ladies to examine our goods and take advantage of the extraordinary low prices. We also offer great drives in MENS' AND BOYS' CASSIMERES. Good all wool Cassimeres for 75c, sold elsewhere for \$1.00; fine all wool at \$1.00, cheap at \$1.25; choice at \$1.50, worth \$2.00. MATELASSE CLOAKING, ELYSIAN CLOTH, a choice variety of REPELLANTS AND FINE WOOLEN CLOTH FOR CIRCULARS. NOVELTIES IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SHAWLS. A magnificent stock of CLOAKS, manufactured by Rothschild, pronounced the most perfect fitting and handsome goods in the country, an early call will insure the choicest selections. We make a specialty of BLACK SILKS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, & MOURNING GOODS, and offer them at prices that will astonish everybody. Read bargains in Ladies' Gents', and Children's UNDERWEAR. An elegant assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Fringes, Buttons, and other Fancy Goods of the latest styles. OUR CAMELS HAIR CLOTH AND CASHMERES are 10c to 15c per yard cheaper than a month ago. We purchased largely, secured immense bargains, and are offering them during the entire season. MACK & SCHMID.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE C. H. MILLEN & SON'S Stock of Dry Goods COMMENCING SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, And will be closed out as rapidly as possible at NEW YORK COST, FOR CASH. Large Additions of Fall and Winter Goods Have been added, making it complete and desirable in every respect. Among which I am now opening 200 Fashionable Fall and Winter Cloaks. Cash Buyers seeking Bargains will find them here. JOHN N. GOTT.

THE SUN FOR 1879. THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To tell the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth about the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, and will continue to be, independent of everybody and everything save Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wide constituency that was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

THE SUN is a newspaper for the people, it is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect, or party, but it is the organ of the people. It is for the honest man against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican against the dishonest Democrat. It is for the honest man against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican against the dishonest Democrat. It is for the honest man against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican against the dishonest Democrat.

NATIONAL CITIZEN SOLDIER. A paper published by the National Citizen, giving all the latest information about pension and land, and to all soldiers and their heirs. Correspondence solicited from all. Address with reference to 17141.

U. S. CLAIM ATTORNEY, Box 585, Washington, D. C.

EX-SOLDIERS ATTENTION! Pensions procured for soldiers of the late war disabled in any way by wounds, rupture, disease of any kind, or by accidental injuries. PENSIONS INCREASED. A large number of those now receiving pensions are entitled to an increase under late laws. All soldiers discharged for WOUNDS, RUPTURE, OR MISMEMBERS, ENTITLED TO PENSIONS. All business done by correspondence, same as if you were personally present. Where the soldier is dead the widow or heirs are entitled. All soldiers and their widows of the war of 1812 are now entitled to a pension.

Also procure Patents for Inventors. Every soldier who sees this notice should send his address to the NATIONAL CITIZEN SOLDIER, a paper published by the National Citizen, giving all the latest information about pension and land, and to all soldiers and their heirs. Correspondence solicited from all. Address with reference to 17141.

U. S. CLAIM ATTORNEY, Box 585, Washington, D. C.

JOHNSTON'S Mandrake Liver Pills. PREPARED ONLY BY JOHNSTON & CO., 161 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. PHOSPHORUS AND ALL DRUGGISTS. THESE PILLS MUST NOT BE CONFUSED WITH THE MANY PATENT SO-CALLED MANDRAKE PILLS, WHICH DO NOT CURE, BUT ONLY INFLAME THE LIVER, AND CAUSE THE MOST PAINFUL AND DANGEROUS DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND BILIOUS SYSTEM. JOHNSTON'S MANDRAKE LIVER PILLS ARE THE ONLY PILLS THAT CURE THE LIVER AND BILIOUS SYSTEM. THEY ARE THE ONLY PILLS THAT CURE THE LIVER AND BILIOUS SYSTEM. THEY ARE THE ONLY PILLS THAT CURE THE LIVER AND BILIOUS SYSTEM.

Second Arriving OF "JOHN" & CHILDREN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS! AT THE STABLE CLOTHING HOUSE. The sales have been remarkable in these goods.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S BAKERY, GROCERY AND— FLOUR & FEED STORE. We keep constantly on hand, BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, ETC., FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE. We should also keep a supply of DELHI FLOUR. J. M. SWIFT & CO'S BEST WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, RICK WHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c., &c.

At wholesale and retail. A general stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS constantly on hand, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house in this city. Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce generally. Goods delivered to any part of the city with extra charge. RINSEY & SEABOLT, 1514 Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1878.

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 short abstracts of the county of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing such abstracts, and that the Register's office be closed, and all other persons interested in said county, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said

