Lucy W S Morgan

The Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

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

ANN ARBOR, - - MICHIGAN.

Entrance on Huron street, opposite the Gregory House.

JOHN N. BAILEY,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	6 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
1 square	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50	$2 50	$3 50	$5 00	$8 00
2 squares	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 50	6 00	8 00	12 00
3 squares	2 00	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 50	10 50	15 00
1-5 col'n	3 50	4 00	4 50	6 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
¼ col'mn	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
⅓ col'mn	5 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	38 00
½ col'mn	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	55 00
1 col'mn	10 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

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JOB PRINTING.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

D. B. TAYLOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chelsea, Mich.

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

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

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

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

CRAMER, FRUEAUFF & CORBIN,

Attorneys at Law,

E. K. FRUEAUFF, Justice of the Peace.

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

HENRY R. HILL,

Attorney at Law,

Dealer in Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

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

E. C. FREER,

DEALER IN

Fresh, Salt & Smoked Meats, Fresh Fish, Oysters, Poultry, etc.

No. 36 East Huron Street, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

J. H. NICKELS,

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

Hams, Sausages, Lard, etc.,

STATE STREET, OPPOSITE NORTHWEST CORNER OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

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

EVERYBODY SAYS THAT

S. B. REVENAUGH

IS THE

Boss Photographer of Ann Arbor.

Fourth Street, East of Court House, 1st floor.

THE ANN ARBOR

SAVINGS BANK

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Capital paid in - - - $ 50,000.00
Capital security - - - 100,000.00

Transacts a general Banking Business; buys and sells Exchanges on New York, Detroit and Chicago; sells Sight Drafts on all the principal cities of Europe; also, sells Passage Tickets to Liverpool, London and Glasgow, via the Anchor Line of Steamships, whose rates are lower than most other first-class lines.

This Bank, already having a large business, invite merchants and others to open accounts with them, with the assurance of most liberal dealing consistent with safe banking.

In the Savings Department interest is paid semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, on all sums that were deposited three months previous to those days, thus affording the people of this city and county a perfectly safe depository for their funds, together with a fair return in interst for the same.

Money to Loan on Approved Securities.

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

OFFICERS:

CHRISTIAN MACK, President. W. W. WINES, Vice President.
CHAS. E. HISCOCK, Cashier.

A CARD.

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

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Formerly owned by the late George Grenville, and that he will continue the drug business, in all its branches, at the old stand,

NO. 5 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

By giving strict attention to business, and selling goods at reasonable prices, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

☞Particular attention will be paid to the compounding and filling of Physicians' Prescriptions by competent assistants. EMANUEL MANN.

Ann Arbor, March 25, 1878.

EBERBACH & SON,

Druggists and Pharmacists,

12 South Main St.,

Have on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,

Artists and Wax Flower Materials,

Toilet Articles, Trusses, Etc.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

Special attention paid to the furnishing of Physicians, Chemists, Schools, etc., with Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Bohemian Chemical Glass-ware, Porcelain Ware, Pure Reagents, etc.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

Thine.

BY GEORGE MELNOTTE GRUMMOND.

What! kissed by the lips
Another has pressed!
Repose on the heaving
Waves of a breast
That has ebbed and flowed
In the fondest alarms
With the soft embrace
Of other arms!
Better be kissed
By the trembling wave
In the wandering walls
Of a watery grave;
Caressed in death
By the Mermaid's hands
On the drifting couch
Of the deep sea sands.
The dew of the lips
Must be sipped by me,
And the heaving wave
Of the bosom be
An ocean whose tides,
As they ebb and flow
No bark of the stranger
Shall ever know.

A Shawl Story.

What I am about to tell you happened while Charlie, that's my husband, was so feeble. He had, for two years, been unable to attend to business, and we were getting well-nigh discouraged.

The little money we had laid by was fast disappearing, and yet our only hope was to go abroad in the the spring; nothing else could save Charlie, Doctor said.

How I did work that winter! I had dismissed my only girl and with the childrens' help, managed to get along.

No easy task with a sick husband, and three children, Eva only ten, Vinnie eight and Ned not out of dresses.

If it had not been for sister Sue who came to spend her vacation with us, I don't know how I should have got through with it.

Before that, I had remodelled some of my old dresses for the girls, so that they were quite presentable; my cloak had descended to Eva and poor Vin was groaning over her little plaid shawl with its ragged fringe, which with Eva's ought to have been thrown aside. Little Ned still wore his white summer dresses, thus greatly adding to my work. Then, too, I did long for an afghan to throw over Charlie as he lay on the lounge, but an unsightly quilt was the best I had for him.

After Sue's arrival, things began to look brighter.

She had not been long with us, before she said to me. "Come Nell lets go up-stairs and see what we can find." I threw an old brown shawl over my head and started to go when she exclaimed, "Why, Nell! is that old shawl still in existence? you had that before you were married." "Oh, yes!" I replied, "and I shall take it for an ironing blanket soon, I guess." "No, indeed, you won't! it will make Ned some lovely warm dresses, see, it is double and neither faded nor worn very badly."

I agreed to the plan, though I should never have thought of such a thing, but for her.

Up-stairs we found some scraps of blue and white plaid which we cut crosswise and used to trim one dress with, while the other was brightened with scarlet braid. They were little gems of dresses. Kilt backs, with fancy cuffs, collars and pockets. Ned looked so weet in them too.

There was a large piece of the shawl left and Sue said, looking up from her cutting, "Now, Nell, I've been thinking what we can do with this, and I'll tell you: I saw such a pretty breton jacket, the other day, of red flannel trimmed with black velvet. Now, why can't we take this, trim it with blue, and make you a pretty afternoon rig with your old skirts." I joyfully assented to the proposal and inquired when wonders were to cease. "Not yet, I hope," answered she. Run girls and bring both your old shawls, I am in business now, with old shawls for capital and I expect to make a good thing of it too.

The plaid shawls washed and pressed, she cut them into a neat little circular for Vin, which, with its pretty pointed hood ornamented with a bright ribbon, made the little woman dance with delight.

That plaid, too, proved more than sufficient, and out of the remnants we fashioned another little dress for Ned, which we trimmed with gilt-braid and buttons, and when he trudged up to the lounge to show it, "Little soldier," papa called him.

Sue had brought down from my woollen chest two old-fashioned cashmere shawls, and I wondered what marvelous thing she would manufacture from them. "You wait and see," was all I could learn, however, until at last she said: "You see, Nell, my boarding mistress in town has the nicest lounge-wrap, which she calls her 'nap-robe.' It is made of two old shawls, like these, which must have belonged to our great grandmother."

"No indeed! mother herself wore these," I said; "they are not so very old, only the style has changed so much."

"Well, never mind! we want some wool-wadding and red worsted." These obtained, we tacked the shawls with red, making little rosettes in each place and then feather-stitched the edges above the fringe.

Charlie was delighted with his nap-robe—so light and soft and warm; and its dull colors set off with scarlet made it quite pretty as well.

We somehow struggled through the winter and when spring came went to Europe where Charlie gained health and strength and also a lucrative position as foreign correspondent to a home paper.

I was greatly pleased to be able to send home to Susie a fine India shawl as a bit of return for her help that dreary winter. Here is the rest of my story in her own words:

Dear Sister Nell:

I cannot wait any longer though it is now past midnight but must tell you the sequel to our shawl works. Do you remember John Somers, whom you used to call my boy lover when we lived at home? Well, he has been to California, got rich and—But I will tell the story as it happened. I went down town shopping the other day, and as it was warm, carried my shawl, (my dear Indian, I call it) over my arm. After doing a few errands I missed it and a more wretched girl you never saw than I was that evening. Guess my surprise when a gentleman called for me and handing me a bundle said, "That, Miss Susie, is yours I believe." I could scarcely believe my eyes when I saw my dear Indian in that bundle, and John, (for it was John Somers) said, "I wish you were as glad to see me, as you are to get your shawl back, Susie, you used to like me years ago, I thought; if I hand't, I shouldn't have come East to find you. "But do tell me about the shawl John," said I, embarrassed enough.

"Well," returned he, I was on my way to take the train for your old home, when I saw an old applewoman snatch a shawl from a lady's arm, and make off with it. I followed her and took charge of it, finding for my reward your name and address on a bit of tape in the corner. ('Wasn't I glad I marked it?') So here I am, shawl and all, and how will you thank me, little Sue?" said he.

Well, I need not say any more only to tell you to come home to an early wedding, at which John declares I shall wear that blessed Indian.

I am almost blind, having corrected my school exercises and entertained John, and scribbled this all to-night, so I'll finish with love to Charlie, yourself and the chicks.

Your happy Nell.

Young ladies, behold how economy and ingenuity meets its reward.

Mrs. F. J. Ball.

Furnishing a Spare Chamber.

Alice Thornton tells in the *Country Gentleman* how she managed to furnish a spare chamber very comfortably with a very small outlay of money, and as many of our lady readers may be curious to know how it is done, we quote from her letter:

When I first went to housekeeping I had just so much money to spend for furniture; and when the living rooms had been furnished, I had only about $30 for my spare chamber. The cheapest kind of painted sets were $30, and where were my carpet, crokery, curtains and other things coming from? I had plenty of bedding—part of my "setting out," but that was all. I thought over the problem until I received a letter from Charlie's sister, saying that she was coming in three weeks to make us a visit. That hurried my ideas, and in a desperate frame of mind I took the cars to a furniture factory, two miles distant. Here I purchased a bedstead, bureau and washstand, of unpainted pine. These cost me $12, and 50 cents for sending home. I stopped at the paint-store and bought some zinc-paint of a French grey color, and some dammar varnish.

My first step was to sandpaper the furniture smooth, then gave a heavy, even coat of the gray paint. Charlie mixed a little lampblack in the paint, in a can by itself, and drew a heavy line (half an inch wide) of this darker shade—a very deep grey—around the panels and on each of the drawers. Half an inch from this band, and on each side of it, was drawn a narrow line of crimson paint. Inside of these bands I transferred sprays of red roses and green leaves, in decalcomania. The whole was then given a coat of varnish, and my $12 set was handsomer than any I saw at the furniture stores.

I then made a cheap calcimine wash for the walls by taking, in the proportion of four pounds of whiting to two ounces of white glue. Soak the glue in cold water over night; mix the whiting with cold water, and heat the glue until dissolved, and pour into the other hot. Make of a proper consistency to apply like whitewash. For coloring I used Venetian red, dissolved in spirits,—English vermillion is better, but costs more. After the coloring matter is added, try the whitewash in an out-of-the-way corner until you get the right shade. It is of a muddy color when wet and first put on the walls, but is very pretty when dry. I whitewashed the walls evenly with this and pasted a deep border of scarlet and grey paper on the top of the wall.

My carpet was matting, 20 yards and at 25 cents per yard—just $5. I made a couple of mats for the floor; one was an oblong of gray flannel, with my initials in red, in applique in the centre; a deep border of red flannel was around the mat, the edges pinked, and the centre had a couple of rows of feather stitching in grey. The other was made of wide stripes of red between narrow stripes of gray flannel; applique figures of bright colors on the grey stripe. A scalloped border of red finished the edge. Both of these mats were lined with some heavy material to prevent them from kicking up.

For curtains I used dotted Swiss muslin, with fluted ruffles on the edge, with a lambrequin of red and gray chinsz. The bands of the curtains were made of crotched grey and red worsted, and scarlet tassels.

A dry-goods box, at 25 cents, furnished me with the foundation for a toilet table. This was covered over with chintz of a grey ground, with a vine of red roses running over it. A flounce was gathered on the bottom of the cover for the table; a narrow flounce was on the edge, the edge pinked and gathered up at intervals with bows of red ribbon. I bought a mirror in an auction room, at 40 cents; had the frame painted grey; then placed on the table. Just above the top of the glass, a half moon-shaped piece of board was fastened to the wall. Full curtains of dotted Swiss, edged with coarse lace, were tacked to this board. and draped back over the table. A valance of lace-edged muslin looped with bows at intervals, concealed the edge of the board and the curtains. On top of this board I placed a plaster figure or bust. A lounge was bought at the auction room for $1.50; the proprietor saying, "that's all its worth," the article being "tattered and torn." I covered this over, woodwork and all, with the chintz, and trimmed the edges with red cord. A couple of hour-stands were made by fastening two circular pieces of board on a piece of broom-handle; these were covered with chintz and gathered in the middle tightly with a band of red ribbon; a plaited ruffle covered the edge. Two barrels made the frames for a couple of easy chairs. These were sawed into shape; the heads securely fastened in for seats; unbleached muslin tacked on loosely, and well padded with excelsior; over this I placed my chintz. My chintz having "run out," as the Yankees say, I covered the second chair with grey drilling, spattered in a design of ferns, vines, and leaves in red dye. A puff of red was put around the top of the back of the chair and around the cushion. It was really handsome and odd-looking.

I had several steel engravings, photographs and one chromo, without frames. One frame was made of strips of oak; round pieces split, the rounding side turned out; the corners lapped rustic style; a spray of pressed swamp-maple leaves and sumac berries were fastened in each corner. One frame was covered with rice glued on to pasteboard. Raisin stems, dipped into red paint, were fastened on the centre of the frame, the contrast of white and red being very pretty. For two pictures, the frames were smooth pine, painted scarlet and varnished. Still other frames had pasteboard covered with grey paper, with little fern and maple leaves glued in the centre. Still others were covered with grey moss.

Under the pictures I placed little baskets, holding pressed ferns and leaves. Some were made of pasteboard covered with moss; some with rice and raisin stems; and others of splint work. Brackets were sawed by Charlie, out of pine, having only the shelf and bottom part. A scolloped lambrequin, of grey canvass, worked with red, was tacked to the shelf, and covered the woodwork. On these I placed plaster figures, varnished, and dusted with bronze powder, when sticky.

The splash mat was white oil cloth, pinked, and spattered with red; the toilet covers were grey canvass, fringed and worked with red. A pretty jewell receiver stands on the bureau, the frame is in the form of a tripod, made of stout wire. This frame holds a common white saucer, painted with red sealing wax, dissolved in alchohol, and a little gilt decalcomania transferred all over it. Common wooden boxes of different shape, painted in the same way, make collar, cuff, glove, handkerchief and hairpin boxes.

You'll laugh when I tell you what my vases are, Simply lamp chimneys, of a pretty shape, painted with sealing wax, with a gilt figure transferred on the front. They really look quite like china. In the centre of the mantel stands a cross, made of wood, covered with grey moss; the foot of the moss is covered with dry green moss. An ivy wreath of wax, is trimmed over it. The lambrequin to the mantel is white swiss, lace edged, lined with scarlet, and caught up in puffs, with red bows.

My toilet set was grey cardboard, with transferred pictures, trimmed with ribbon; my tidies white swiss, spattered with red, and edged with lace. Leaman's dyes do nicely for work in all colors, and old ribbons, wosted, and bits of silk, when cleaned and dyed with these colors, will work in nicely for many kinds of fancy work.

My room was very bright and handsome, and cost me, including every item of ribbon, canvass, &c., just $30. Charlie's sister went into ecstasies over it when I told her how little it cost me.

A Woman's Wonderful Nerve.

Mrs. Isadore Middleton, a leader in Mobile, (Ala.) society, has given a remarkable exhibition of courage. Her husband was absent from the city, and Mrs. Middleton was in her chamber, putting away her jewelry, when suddenly she noticed that a lamp in the back part of the room had thrown the shadow of a man, who was crouching under the centre table, on the floor at her feet. Instead of fainting with fear or shrieking for help, the brave woman seated herself at the very table underneath which the miscreant was concealed, and rang for the servant. "Hand me writing materials, Bridget," said she, with perfect calmness. "I want you to take a note this instant to Mr. Forfar, the jeweler, and have him send you back with my diamond necklace and ear-drops, which I left there for repairs several days ago. Bring them with you, no matter if fully repaired or not. They are by twenty-fold the most valuable articles of jewelry that I possess, and I do not wish to pass another night without having them in my bureau drawer." The note was at once written and dispatched, but instead of being in the tenor that she had signified, it was a hasty note to the jeweler, an intimate friend, in which she stated her terrible position, and urged him to hasten to her relief, with the requisite police assistance, immediately on receipt of the missive. The agonies which that woman underwent when left alone in the house with that desperate robber crouched under the very table upon which she leaned can only be left to the readers imagination; but her iron nerve sustained her through the ordeal. She yawned, hummed an operatic air, turned over the leaves of a novel, and in other ways lulled the lurker into a sense of perfect security and expectancy, and waited, her eyes fastened upon the hands of the little ormolu clock with a feverish gaze. At last came the ring at the door-bell, and she strolled carelessly into the hall and down stairs and opened it. The ruse had been a success. She not only admitted Bridget, but also Mr. Forfar and three stalwart policemen. The latter passed stealthily up stairs and into the chamber, where they suddenly pounced upon the concealed burglar so unexpectedly as to secure him with hardly a struggle. The prisoner proved to be a negro criminal named Clapman, but mostly known as "Two-Fingered Jeff." He was in great request about that time for several robberies, and is now serving a twenty-years' sentence in the Alabama State Prison.

A Fish Story.

In parts of South America, especially in the rivers of Guiana and Brazil, one of the most savage of fishes is found. It seldom exceeds a foot in length, but is said to attack any animal that ventures near it, men, alligators or horses not excepted, as well as fishes of ten times their own weight. The natives call the fish "piraya," or "pirai," and scientists have named it *Serrasalmo piraya*. It has nothing in common with the salmon family, except the second dorsal fin, which resembles that worn by the fishes named; yet this was considered enough to entitle it to its generic name, which may be translated "saw-salmon," the prefix referring to the strongly serrated abdomen of the fish, beside which the serratures of a shad or alewife are insignificant. Its teeth are sharp on the edge like those of some sharks, and are flat and triangular. The Macohshi Indians are reported to carry a piece of the jaw of the piraya, with which they sharpen their arrows by drawing them between the teeth, after the manner of certain "knife sharpeners."

According to Spix, numbers of them will attack an ox, if it happens to encounter one or their schools in crossing a stream, and often so severely injure it that it succumbs before it can swim forty feet. In attacking a fish they begin at the caudal find, and, thus deprived of its propelling power, the victim is at their mercy. The feet of water-fowl are often amputated, and bathing is unsafe in such streams as are infested with this small fish. Some authors state that one tribe of natives place their dead in these streams to be devoured by pirayas, which is quickly done, leaving a clean skeleton, which is then removed and made ready for their peculiar form of sepulture. We read in Schomburgck's "Travels in South America" that they are so greedy as to bite at the bare hook, and that on account of the sharpness of the teeth it was necessary to protect the line with metal. These accounts seem almost fabulous and yet appear to be well-vouched for.

Topics.

Gas tar mixed with lime is said to be impervious to wet.

Timber in a perfectly dry state does not appear to be injured by dry lime.

Wooden posts have been brought to premature decay by painting them before their moisture had evaporated.

The leaves of the coffee plant will make nearly as good coffee as will the berries. The flavor is more delicate.

Arsenic may generally be detected by its smell. If placed near the fire, it emits a sickening flavor, very much like garlic.

Every one should know that a prompt shock of electricity will restore a person to consciousness, who is dying from the effects of chloroform.

The United States has 179,204 miles of telegraphic wire working within its limits; Great Britain has 103,000 miles; Russia, 31,000; France, 28,000.

No certain theory is formed on the cause of earthquakes; but the most general and rational ascribe them to steam and the force of gases formed by water and metallic oxides.

It has been long believed that the water of the ocean had little, if any motion, below 50 fathoms; but it is now well established that there is rapid motion often at 500 fathoms' depth.

The striking laborers of various classes now in Liverpool are said to number over 30,000 men. They have been guilty of mob violence, and presently there may be bloodshed on a fearful scale.

The total exports of provisions from all United States ports from November 1, 1878, to February 8, 1879, are 396,760,827 pounds, against 311,085,539 pounds for the corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 85,675,288 pounds, which is equivalent to the net product of 460,000 head of hogs.

A lad of 18, confined in prison at Paris for theft, has recently constructed a watch which runs three hours, his only materials being two needles, a pin, a little straw and some thread. Efforts are being made to procure his release, in hopes that he will, as a mechanic, be a useful member of society.

Nature announces the invention of a telegraphic writing machine. When the writer at one end of the line moves his pen, a pen at the other end transcribes the words in precisely similar curves and motions, as though guided by a phantom hand. Experiments have been entirely satisfactory, and at last accounts the apparatus was soon to be made public before the British Society of Telegraphic Engineers. Mr. E. A. Cowper, a member of the society, is the inventor.

The Oneida Community have made a defense of their peculiar social system from the attacks made upon it by the late meeting of ministers at Syracuse. They deny the existence of the immoral practices charged upon them, and make at least a plausible plea for their peculiar mode of life. They seem to be a rather harmless set of fanatics and so long as they maintain their present good order and pay their taxes promptly, it is not likely that they will be disturbed.

The court-martial which has been for several weeks trying Major Reno on several charges of misconduct during the Little Big Horn battle, where the gallant Custer and his men were slaughtered by the Indians, has acquitted him, and the findings of the court have been formally approved by Gen. Sherman and the President. There was much ill will, apparently, between Reno and Custer, and the conduct of the former, in not hastening to the relief of the latter, is severely censured by many civilians.

The financial difficulties of Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, which have been causing a sensation in church circles for several weeks, are in a fair way to be settled. The deficit in his accounts are stated to be about, $4,000,000, mostly made up of the small deposits of devout Roman Catholics. Yesterday's dispatches state that a concerted movement on the part of the Roman Catholic churches is to be made for the Archbishop's relief. It seems his financial affairs were conducted by his brother Father Edward Purcell in a very unbusiness-like way. His accounts were kept in the most primitive manner on slips of paper or in little pass-books kept by depositors. It would be the easiest thing in the world to falsify these accounts, and Father Edward has absolutely no means of detecting such falsification. It appears that during the last eight years Father Edward has paid interest amounting to $500,000.

As noted in the daily dispatches Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," philanthropist, and reformer, died March 7, at New Britain, Ct., his birthplace, aged 68 years. His early life was poverty-stricken, and he learned the trade of a blacksmith, giving six hours daily to manual labor, six to sleep, and 12 to study. At Worcester, Mass., he gained access to the antiquarian library, and mastered 10 or 12 languages. He was brought into prominence by Governor Edward Everett as a self-educated wonder. He failed in business, failed as a preacher, and failed in a scheme to buy the southern slaves and set them free. But he performed good work as editor of the Christian Citizen, and a lecturer for anti-slavery, peace, temperance, and self-culture. For about 20 years he resided in Great Britain, and was consul at Birmingham from 1865 to '70. He returned home eight years ago, and passed away of consumption.

There are to be no less than three International Expositions in 1880—in Mexico, Spain and Australia. The buildings for their accommodation have all been commenced. Doubtless the United States will be represented at them all; but will take the most interest in that of Mexico.

Does riding in an airy Pullman induce pulmonary disease?

Take things easy—take them just as they come, and take a good many of them.

ADDRESS

Of the Democratic State Central Committee.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The Democratic State Convention, held in Lansing on the 28th of February, placed in nomination the Hon. John B. Shipman for Justice of the Supreme Court, and George P. Sanford and Henry Whiting for Regents of the University. Subsequently, and on the same day, the State Convention of the National party also nominated the same gentleman for the positions mentioned. This ticket is therefore the ticket of the Democratic party and also of the National party.

At the election in November last the Democratic vote was	78,716
The National vote	73,413
Making a total of	152,129
The Republican vote was	126,397
Opposition majority	25,732

The Republicans are in a minority of 25,732 votes besides the 3,133 votes for the Prohibition ticket.

It is thus manifest that the ticket presented by the Democrats and Nationals will be elected if the members of these parties give it their support. The importance of doing so is very great. Indeed, to omit this duty at the present time, when victory is certain to follow a cordial support, will be, it is submitted, both a great mistake and a great folly. If, through the apathy or disinclination of Democrats, the Republicans should again succeed, the injury to future prospects of the party will likewise be great. In the nation the Republican party succeeded, by fraud and craft, in procuring the inauguration of their Presidential candidate, though he fell 250,000 votes short of a majority. In this State the same party, in consequence of the divided action of the opposition, likewise succeeded in electing all our State officers and members of Congress, though the vote of that party fell about 30,000 votes short of a majority. No longer able to succeed by fair argument, either in the nation or in this State, that party employs every device to create divisions and awaken jealousies in the opposition, and hopes to succeed by management where it has failed in deeds. The leaders of that party have often tauntingly said that they could out-manage their opponents. They hope to maintain ascendancy not by the wisdom and economy of their administration, but by the dexterity with which they deceive the voters and manage the party caucusses. We do not underestimate the importance of the interest immediately involved in this election. The University of Michigan is of the greatest value to us. One of the very first of educational institutions in the world, it has not only added to our own State a large number of thoroughly educated citizens in all the walks of life, augmented greatly the real power and prosperity of our people, and inspired a taste for the highest culture and civilization at home, but it has increased our fame abroad. It has added lustre to Michigan wherever learning is prized. It has been one of the causes of the respect shown our nation by foreign peoples. This institution, founded by a Democratic administration and reared by its care, has always been ardently cherished. It is only recently that it has been involved in the turmoil of party politics. The all-exacting demands of the Republican party spirit have for some time insisted that the University also should be subject to party control and its offices be used to reward party services. It would sacrifice our dearest interests to party prejudice. To increase the danger and add to the difficulties, personal quarrels have been fostered in the management when there was no difficulty in the way of expelling them. The interests of employes have been the object of greater solicitude than those of the institution itself.

The University can undertake nobody's quarrels and nobody's vindication but its own. And it is just ground of objection to any man that he brings with him into the institution to personal or private quarrel, no matter upon which side he may be. This magnificent institution must have no contest on its hands save the contest for learning and the battle with ignorance.

The management of that institution must be non-partisan, non-sectarian and free from all taint of personal or private interest. All the Regents of the University at the present time are Republicans. A due regard for its interests and the interests of education requires that they should not all be of one political party. It is confidently believed that the interests of education itself will be greatly promoted by the election of the Democratic and National ticket.

Your attention is therefore invited to the importance of electing this ticket on account of this great interest.

There is no foundation for hoping that the management will be hereafter free from party and personal turmoil if the Republican nominees be elected. The relations of certain influential Republican leaders to the University troubles are such that they will always be able, and they will always be disposed, to renew and carry on their contests, so long as the Regents are all under such powerful party obligation.

It is clearly evident that the clamorous demands of a powerful and persistent Republican leader, made upon Republican Regents, would necessarily secure complete, or at least partial, compliance, in order to maintain party harmony and avoid party rupture. Party exigency would mould the action of Regents who were charged with the severe duty of maintaining party unity, as well as that of governing the University. The interests of party would override the interests of the University. All this danger can be avoided, and can only be avoided, by the election of the opposition ticket.

To your committee the present seems a time when no one who is a friend of the cause of good government or of the Democratic party should hesitate or waver. If only the present election was involved the active support of the ticket nominated by the Democratic convention would seem the part of wisdom and the course of duty.

But great as this interest is, much more is involved in the present election. The class of Republicans recently voted down and repudiated by the Republican masses, such as Logan, Carpenter and others, are regaining power and assuming control again in that party. The election of 1880 is destined to be a conflict between absolutism in the Republican party on the one side and all the opponents of this corrupt oligarchy on the other. On the one side will be a contest *with* the people, *against* the people, for a favored few. Large numbers of liberal-minded Republicans, it is confidently believed, as well as all Democrats and Nationals, will array themselves against the party of absolute power.

The importance of carrying the present election is therefore great—far beyond its immediate result. The best interests of the country are involved. Our adversaries have, by their laws and administration, by their management of public affairs, brought upon the country immeasurable evils. They have driven our flag from the oceans, squandered vast sums, burdened the people, paralyzed our industries and oppressed the industrial classes.

On the other hand, their laws have been partial to certain classes and injurious to others. They have promoted and fostered the accumulation of large fortunes in the hands of capitalists, to the detriment of all other kinds of property and of labor. The country is to-day suffering severely from the manifold evils inflicted upon the people by partial legislation and corrupt administration.

The Republican party is solely responsible for all these burdensome evils. They have fostered corrupt rings, which have plundered the people; they have prostituted official patronage to purchase and reward partisan services; they have corrupted the people by the lavish use of large sums of money in elections; they have kept alive sectional animosity and party hate to blind the people to the grevious wrongs they have inflicted; they have surrounded the polls with armed soldiers and organized and controlled Legislatures at the point of the bayonet. And their long career of political corruption and wrong-doing has ended in the climax of infamy which seated a defeated candidate in the Presidency through fraud, and perjury, and forgery which can no longer be denied.

The fact that the Democratic party has, in the present canvass, an ally of great strength and energy, equally with itself to overthrow the Republican oligarchy, is well calculated to inspire all with courage. Even if the union ticket were not originally sought, all will agree that, now it is made, every effort should be put forth by the Democrats to render the vote of the party as large as possible.

Without going over with arguments on this subject, as reasons will appear to all who reflect, the discussion of the issues is relegated to the people themselves. Patriotic work will not only give our cause a victory at this time; it will bring to us thousands of thinking Republicans who are disgusted with the ascendency of stalwartism, and insure the victory in 1880.

Let every man do his duty in this emergency.

The contest in Michigan is watched by the people of the whole nation with anxiety.

Every Republican victory this spring will be an encouragement to Grantism. It will echo the tramping of the "silent man on horseback," with his compact and audacious band of stalwarts, steadily marching to the subversion of our free institutions and the establishment of imperial power; while a victory for our cause will be hailed with delight by patriots everywhere.

O. M. BARNES,
Chairman State Democratic Committee.
WM. BRODIE,
Secretary.

The Grant Cards.

The Grant movement is gaining strength in all parts of the country. Republicans everywhere see that he is not only the strongest individual candidate they can put forward, but that he is the only candidate who can unite the various antagonistic factions. Blaine and Conkling destroy each other, and both of them would unite to crush John Sherman, who would join with them in defeating Washburne. But all of them can unite on Grant, whose nomination would give each of the others four years longer to develop political popularity in. Grant is the favorite candidate of all his old cronies and associates and hangers-on; all the contractors and jobbers and adventurers who made money out of the country when he was President before; the subsidy people all go for him; he is the idol of the District Ring, the Indian Ring, the Army Ring, and the Whisky Ring; and he is the first choice of every Republican who believes that the chief function of the President is to reward his personal supporters with public plunder. But the chief managers of the movement rely on three cards for his election:

1. The condition of the South requires a military President. The Republican managers are doing all in their power to provoke and irritate and outrage the white people of the South to the point of committing acts which can be used to fire the Northern heart and revive all the baleful passions of the war. The Republicans have never buried the bloody shirt, and never will bury it so long as it can be used to keep alive the spirit of revenge and retaliation, and enable them to get votes. Southern outrages, the peril of the negroes, the solid white party, and every other possible bugaboo, is to be pressed into service to make Northern people feel that the rebellion must be fought over again, and that Grant is the only man who can meet the emergency.

2. The unsettled and uncertain condition of the country, in view of the discontent among the laboring classes, the strikes of workingmen, and the possible outbreaks like that of 1877, makes it necessary to have a strong government with a powerful head. Grant is the representative of centralization. He embodies the ideas of personal rule. His methods are military. He has an iron will and a despotic grip on men and things. And if the people will not make disturbances, if the workingmen refuse to get up riots, something must be done to provoke disturbances, so that the country shall feel that the public order requires a President who will both govern and rule, and clamor for Grant.

3. The financial safety of the country is the third card the Republicans propose to play for Grant. Capital is proverbially conservative and sensitive. The capitalists and the whole business class of the country have suffered so much during the last half-dozen years that they are peculiarly apprehensive of possible dangers. The leaders of the Grant movement are already doing their utmost to fasten on the Democratic party all the wild financial schemes, all the theoretic crazes, all the idiotic projects of men who do not represent the party, even if they ever belonged to it. They utterly ignore and repudiate the fact that Republicans were the original inflationists, and inflated the currency needlessly under Grant's administration; that they demonetized silver, and that Grant signed the bill degrading the money of the country for eighty years into merchandise; that they were responsible for the financial panic of 1873 which they did nothing whatever to relieve; that the terrible depression which has paralyzed commerce and business and industry for five years was caused by there mismanagement and extravagance and corruption. They now set up the pretense that they are the special guardians of the national credit, and that Grant in particular is the candidate of capitalists and financiers, who regard him as eminently and entirely safe, and are willing to spend millions, if need be, to secure his election.

They are the three trump cards in the hand of the Grant party. It is obviously important that the people should know beforehand just what cards these unscrupulous and astute Republican managers have in their hands and propose to play. Everybody can see now exactly the pretense on which Grant's nomination is to be urged and how his campaign is to be carried on.

Good Words.

The Jackson *Daily Patriot* of the 4th inst. contains a well considered and sensible editorial upon the Coalition State ticket. It has the true ring of Democracy and will command the respect of the party throughout the State. The *Patriot* says that it will support the action of the convention:

"First, because as Democrats we believe as a rule in abiding by the decision of the majority; second, the candidates placed in nomination are unexceptionable so far as ability and personal worth are concerned and much better qualified than the average nominees for the respective positions for which they are candidates; third, because we believe it to be very necessary, in the interests of the University and the people who are taxed to support it that there be a radical change in Regents, for the reason that the handiwork of Boss Beal, the great disturbing element in the University embroglio crops out everywhere in the Republican party—in its primaries, its conventions and its Legislature.

Judge Shipman of Coldwater, the nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court, is one of the first lawyers of Southern Michigan, and is probably about as non-partizan as it is possible for an able, active professional man to be. Although he was elected last year by the Greenbackers and Democrats to the Judgship of the Circuit in which he resides, we are told that he never made a political speech and that it is the first office to which he was ever elected by a political party. These facts, it seems to us, should have weight with those who realize the importance of selecting men for judicial positions who have never been identified with political parties as wire pullers or office seekers. Judge Shipman is in the prime of life, being about forty-four years of age, and has always been zealously devoted to his profession. We learn that he stands equally high as a citizen as he does as a lawyer, and is a proper person to elevate to the responsible and honored position of Justice of the Supreme Court.

As to the candidates for Regents it is generally conceded that both are excellent men. Henry Whiting, of St. Clair, has before been a member of the Board of Regents, and it is said was very efficient in that position. We have for a number of years been personally acquainted with Col. Sanford, the other nominee, and for the present emergency a better candidate could hardly have been selected from either of the parties. He is a graduate of the University, and has always taken a lively interest in that institution. In his views upon questions of public interest he is independent, expresses himself fearlessly, and as a member of the Board of Regents would promptly assume the aggressive in a systematic effort to obliterate the pernicious influences which have been engendered by the personal controversy brought on under Republican management, and by which the usefulness of the University is greatly endangered. We regard Col. Sanford as just the man to combat Beal and those who have lent themselves to his selfish schemes, and we believe that all voters who have the interests of that institution at heart will do the State good service by assisting in his election."

REARING SPONGES BY ARTIFICIAL MEANS.—During the past few years, Dr. Oscar Schmidt, Professor of Zoology at the University of Gratz, and a well known authority on sponges, has employed several weeks of the early summer in artificially producing and rearing the bath sponge. His labors have met with such success that his system has been adopted by the Austrian Government, and is now carried out on the coast of Dalmatia. It has for some time been a well known fact that several families of zoophytes have such great powers of reproduction, that a portion of one will grow an entire new body. Dr. Schmidt has taken advantage of this property, his process being to cut the sponge into pieces, fasten each portion to a pile, and immerse it in the sea. The pieces then grow, and eventually from each one a spherical sponge is obtained. According to the estimate of Dr. Schmidt, a small piece of sponge at the end of three years will represent a value of about 10 cents. The total cost of raising 4,000 sponges, including the interest on the expended capital for three years, is estimated at $45, and the income is about $80, leaving therefore, a net profit of $35. There is no doubt that the practice of this new branch of industry will prove a source of considerable benefit to the inhabitants of the Idrian and Dalmatian coasts.

When ivory-handled knives turn yellow, rub them with nice sand-paper or emery, which will take off all the spots and restore their whiteness. Silk pocket-handkerchiefs, and deep blue factory cotton will not fade if dipped in salt and water while new. Tortoise shell and horn combs last much longer for having oil rubbed into them.

"My German friend, how long have you been married?" Vell, dis is a ting dat I seldom don't like to talk apout, but ven I does, it seems so long as it never vas."

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—
JOHN B. SHIPMAN.
For Regents of the State University—
GEORGE P. SANFORD,
HENRY WHITING.

Bidding for the Presidency.

Dissatisfied by losing the goal of his ambition in 1876, Blaine is paving the way for a nomination in 1880. The signs of the times indicate a determination on his part not to let the nomination go to Grant uncontested. His acts in the Senate, notably the earnest advocacy of the anti-chinese bill, he hopes will make him solid with the states of the Pacific slope, and commend him generally to the workingmen of the country. Last week this dramatic politician, who fired the heart of the south by describing the horrors of Andersonville in a running debate with Ben Hill, which transferred both to the senate, visited Virginia ostensibly to consult in reference to a projected line of railway down the James River valley, but really to woo southern influence. At a reception he said: "No man could go further or stay longer in desire to promote the national prosperity of Virginia. If I know myself I would vote for Virginia as quickly as for Maine—for the south as quickly as for New England."

How oddly this sounds from a man that has done more to keep the bloody shirt waving the past ten years than even Zach Chandler. Who has improved every opportunity to fire the northern heart against the southern people. Indeed, we can hardly believe such a change in Blaine's heart has been seriously wrought. When it is remembered he launched forth the idea at the beginning of the late session of Congress, that the section of country he would now do so much for, ought to be deprived of a certain number representatives in congress on the theory of the colored voters being buldozed, we are at a loss to account for his sudden conversion, unless it is to ingratiate himself in favor with the southern people with the view of their support in the next national convention. "Whenever my voice can have influence to promote your prosperity, you can rely upon me" said the Senator. Does not such language compared with his speeches heretofore conduce to the belief that Blaine is getting on his knees to a section, which he has heretofore reviled, both on the stump and in congress?

The New Circuit.

Henceforth Monroe and Washtenaw counties will form a new circuit, in place of these counties heretofore, with Ingham added. It has long been held that the duties encumbent upon a judge, called to preside over the courts of three counties were too onerous, especially in view of the small salary of $1,500. For this reason the circuit has been lessened in area.

Who shall be selected as candidates by the various parties is a topic of some excitement among members of the bar. A lawyer with a remunerative practice, unless he has retirement from the profession in view, can illaff ord to accept the position. To a young lawyer, ambitious and studious, a place on the bench for a few years is often a stepping stone to higher preferment, or, at least, an excellent practice thereafter.

We learn the Democrats of Monroe will present no candidate unless he be Governeur Morris. In Washtenaw Messrs. D. Cramer of this city and C. R. Whitman of Ypsilanti, present themselves. On the part of the Nationals, Mr. R. E. Frazer is a candidate in anticipation of a coalescing of the two parties. What will be done in this direction remains to be seen. Mr. John F. Lawrence of this city is a candidate for the Republican nomination. The date set down for the assembling of Democratic and Greenback delegates will be observed in the calls elsewhere in these columns. Whoever is elected will fill the unexpired term of two years.

The re-election of Speaker Randall is a victory over subsidies, the soft money element in the party, and the extremists of the south who rallied in support of Blackburn. There is much in the selection to cheer the heart of every Democrat who looks forward to 1880, as the time when all the departments of the government will be under our control. Mr. Randall is just 50 years old, and enters this his ninth term in Congress. His services as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, wherein he effected a retrenchment in expenditures to the amount of $30,000,000, laid the country and his party under such obligations to Mr. Randall that the speakership came as a natural recognition thereof.

Every candidate on the Republican ticket is a native of New York. Judge Campbell was born in Buffalo in 1824; Ebenezer O. Grosvenor in Saratoga county in 1820; and James Shearer in Albany in 1824. How much the excelsior has done to populate the wolverine state.

Blaine is in great doubt which he loves most, Virginia, the home of his grandmother; Pennsylvania, his native, or Maine, his adopted state.

NOTHING LOST BY COURTESY.—A courteous man often succeeds in life, when persons of ability fail. The experience of every man furnishes frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants, and, indeed, individuals of all pursuits. In being introduced to a stranger, his affability or the reverse creates instantaneously a prepossession in his favor, or awakens unconsciously a prejudice against him. To men civility is, in fact, what a pleasing appearance is to woman it is a general passport to favor—a letter of recommendation, written in a language that every person understands. The best of men often injure themselves by irritability and consequent rudeness; whereas men of inferior abilities have frequently succeeded by their pleasing and agreeable manners. Of two men equal in all other respects, the courteous one has twice the advantage, and by far the better chance of making his way in the world.

March Session of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Case from the committee on criminal claims reported upon certain bills which had been audited at the October session and recommended that additional amounts be allowed as follows:

186, George Clough, Constable	-	$7,20
187, James Gauntlett, Jr.	-	6,22
188, E. S. Manly	-	17,52

The report was adopted.

Mr. Case also reported the following bills and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
189, William Whaley, Wit.	2,35	2,35
190, J. D. Corey "	3,25	3,25

Adopted by the following Yeas and Nays vote: Yeas, Blakeslee, Breining, Burch, Gregory, Krapf, LeBaron, Olcott, Schuyler, Shutts, Snyder, Whitaker, Yeckley, Young—13.

Nays, Case, Foster, Galpin, McGuinness, Purtell, Wheeler—7.

Mr. Case also reported the bills of A. W. Porter and James Hudder and recommended their allowance at the sums stated, and also their bill of James Doyle without recommendation Accepted.

Mr. Foster moved to allow the bill of A. W. Porter and James Hudder as reported—Carried.

191, A. W. Porter	-	2,50	2,50
192, James Hudder	-	19,06	11,26

On motion of Mr. LeBaron Mr. Doyle was allowed to withdraw his bill.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Purtell, was, on motion of Mr. Krapf adopted:

Resolved, That the county Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to procure the binding of the blanks for the rolls for 1879; that the binding of the same be let to the lowest responsible bidder in the city of Ann Arbor.

Mr. Case from the committee on criminal claims reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

193	Benjamin Force, wit.		$4.50	$4 50
194	A. J. Brayman	const.	21.49	15.49

Accepted and adopted.

Mr. Yeckley from the committee to settle with the Court house contractors made the following report:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County:

Your committee to settle with the contractors of the Court house building would respectfully report that they have had a meeting with the contractors and have agreed on the extras, as per statement, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

Extra brick in foundation 391,375 at $9 per. M.	$3,522 40
Cistern,	389 00
Sewerage,	846 00
Iron beams,	2,325 00
Extra beams below,	97 50
4 Statues, $175,00 each,	700 00
Inscription on corner stone,	16 00
Drilling holes for gas pipes through piers of porticos,	50 00
2 extra brick chimneys,	150 00
Extras in tower,	161 40
Purline plates,	166 00
Trap door in tower,	10 00
Fastening pully to flag staff,	5 00
Pressed brick for boiler room,	24 00
Water closet in basement,	80 00
Total for extras,	$8,041 30
Contract price for building Court house,	56,9 0 00
Total cost of extras and building	$64 941 30

The contractors have been paid as follows:

1st. Estimate,	$3,035 50
2d. Estimate,	9,435 00
3d. Estimate,	4,722 26
4th. Estimate,	7,628 92
5th. Estimate,	4,815 25
6th. Estimate,	7,225 00
7th. Estimate,	7,060 19
8th. Estimate,	5,418 75
9th. Estimate,	4.064 70
On account,	2,600 00
Old Court house,	325 00
Deduction for iron shutters,	150 00
Total amount paid contractors,	55,930 54
Balance due contractors,	9,010 76

We find the account of Mr. Bunting the architect to be as follows:

Plans commission &c.,	$3,247 06
Has been paid,	3,020 58
Amount due Bunting,	226 486

Your committee would respectfully recommend a settlement on this basis.

CHARLES WHITAKER,
MORTON F. CASE,
W. IRVING YECKLEY,
GEO. S. WHEELER,
D. LeBARON,
Committee.

Mr. Yeckley moved that the board resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the report. Carried.

After sometime spent in considering the report in committee of the whole, the committee rose and reported through their chairman, that they had had the matter under consideration and had made some progress and asked leave to sit again this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. LeBaron the report was accepted and leave granted to sit again.

On motion adjourned until 1-2 past one o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called—quorum present.

On motion of Mr LeBaron the board resolved itself into committee of the whole upon the report of the committee to settle with the contractors, and after some time spent in considering the report the committee rose and through their chairman reported as follows:

Your committee to whom was referred the report of the committee to settle with the contractors, beg leave to report that they have had the subject under consideration and respectfully recommend that the report of the committee to settle with the contractors be adopted except as to the item of $150,00 charged for two extra brick chimneys and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

EGBERT P. HARPER.

Mr. Yeckley moved to adopt the report of the report of the committee of the whole. Carried.

Mr. Yeckley presented the bill of McCormick & Sweeney.

195, Washtenaw Co. to McCormick & Sweeney to one half of premium on $40,000 insurance on Court house for two months ending March 19th, 1879, $30,00

Allowed as claimed.

Mr. Olcott presented the bill of Joseph Donnelly for goods purchased during the present session and recommended its allowance. Carried.

196.	Joseph Donnelly	$36 00	36 00

On motion of Mr. LeBaron the contractors were invited to come before the board.

Mr. Olcutt moved that the report of the committee to settle with the contractors be accepted and adopted, as reported by them. Carried by the following yea and nay vote. Yeas, Ball, Blakeslee, Breining, Case, Foster, Gregory, LeBaron, McGuinness, McKune, Olcott, Schuyler, Shutts, Snyder, Wheeler, Whitaker, Young.—16. Nays, Burch, Galpin, Harper, Krapf, Purtell, Yost.—6.

Mr. Foster offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board do hereby accept the Court house constructed for Washtenaw county under contract by Messrs. McCormick & Sweeney and that the Clerk of this board be instructed to draw an order for the balance due said contracters countersigned by the Chairman of the board. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Young offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That having accepted the new Court house for the county of Washtenaw we commend with pride and pleasure to the most favorable consideration of all concerned, Mr. G. W. Bunting the architect, and Messrs. McCormick & Sweeney the builders, as unusual proficients in their respective professions, and as gentlemen of ability, integrity and honor.

On motion of Mr. Krapf Mr. Wheeler's resolution of March 4th, relative to setting apart a room in the Court house for the use of the Common Council of the city of Ann Arbor was taken from the table.

Mr. Krapf moved to adopt the resolution. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Krapf a committee of three consisting of Supervisors Krapf, Gregory and Schuyler, was appointed by the chairman to confer with the authorities of the city of Ann Arbor in relation to ornamenting the Court house square as per resolution of Mr. Young of March 5th.

Mr. Krapf from the committee on public buildings reported in favor of granting to the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw county the use of the southwest corner room in the third story of the Court house.

On motion of Mr. Purtell the report of the committee was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Foster the use of the northwest corner room in the third story of the Court house was granted to the Ladies' Library association of the city of Ann Arbor.

Mr. Krapf moved that the east part of basement of the Court house be finished. The yeas and nays being ordered resulted as follows: Yeas, Burch, Case, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, Harper, Krapf, LeBaron, McGuinness McKune, Olcott, Schuyler, Shutts, Whitaker, Yeckley, Young, Yost,—17.

Nays, Ball, Blakeslee, Breining, Purtell, Snyder, Wheeler,—6. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Yeckley the committee on public buildings was instructed to supervise the work.

Mr. Krapf moved that the committee on public buildings be authorized to insure the Court house for $10,000, and the furniture in the house for $10,000. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Krapf the grand jury witness room on the north side of the hall in the second story of the Court house, was set apart for the use of the Circuit Court commissioner residing in Ann Arbor except when needed for other purposes.

Mr. Foster moved that the bill of G. J. Pease be taken from the table. Carried.

Mr. Young moved that the bill be allowed as claimed. Carried.

184, G. J. Pease	$30 51	30 51

Mr Yeckley presented the bill of McCormick and Sweeney for telegrams relative to iron shutters ordered by the committee and moved that the same be allowed at $4,33 and that an order be drawn upon the contingent fund for that amount. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Case the board adjourned until to-morrow morning at half past 9 o'clock.

GEO. S. WHEELER, Chairman.
March 7, 1879.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called,—quorum present.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Gregory from the committee to confer with the city authorities of Ann Arbor presented the following resolution, passed by the common council March 6th, 1879:

At a special session of the common council on Thursday, March 6th, 1879 the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The board of Supervisors of the county of Washtenaw having offered a resolution proposing to place the grounds of the Court house square under the charge of the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the city of Ann Arbor for protection and beautification after the same shall have been completed according to contract and the walks and flagging laid.—Provided that said authorities shall not cut any shade trees unless by consent of the board of Supervisors,

Resolved, That the proposition of the board of Supervisors be accepted and that the common council of the city of Ann Arbor will assume the protection and beautification of said grounds.

Very Respectfully,
WILLIAM A. CLARK, [illegible]

On motion of Mr. LeBaron the report was accepted.

Mr. Krapf moved to take from the table the resolution of Mr. Young in relation to ornamenting the Court house square. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Purtell that part of the resolution relating to the shade trees was stricken out. Mr. LeBaron moved that the clerk have authority to dispose of the dead and damaged trees on the Court house square as he may think proper. Carried.

Mr. Purtell moved that the resolution of Mr. Young be laid on the table. Lost.

Mr. Purtell offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Young's resolution; which was adopted.

Resolved, That this board grant to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Ann Arbor the privilege of beautifying, taking care of, and protecting the grounds of the Court house square at the expense of the city of Ann Arbor provided that the trees on said grounds shall not be cut down or disposed of without permission of this board or the clerk thereof.

On motion of Mr. Robison the clerk was instructed to furnish a copy of the above resolution to the common council of the city of Ann Arbor.

On motion of Mr. Yeckley the clerk was instructed to draw orders in favor of David Edwards and Charles Gardner for services in examining the Court house for the following amounts:

198	David Edwards,	$10 56
199	Charles Gardner,	6 24

On motion of Mr. Robison the court house committee was instructed to remove the glass in the door of the office of the Register of deeds marked "Recorders office" and substitute another like it marked "Register of Deeds office."

Mr. Krapf moved that the business of each room be designated on the door thereof. Carried.

Mr. Schuyler offered the following resolution which was on motion of Mr. Yeckley, adopted.

WHEREAS, It is the custom and practice to send paupers and tramps to the county jail for lodgings and entertainment, a practice in our opinion greatly increasing the cost of supporting the poor, therefore

Resolved, That the sheriff of Washtenaw county be, and is hereby instructed to receive at the county jail at the expense of the county only such persons as may be sent to the jail as prisoners.

Mr. Ball from the committee on civil claims reported the bill of C. E. Mitchell and recommended its allowance.

200	C. E. Mitchell,	110	110

Adopted.

Mr. Yeckley moved that an order be drawn in favor of E. Lawrence for $119.-55, the amount paid by him to Mr. Bunting which on motion prevailed by the following vote, the yeas and nays being ordered.

Yeas, Blakeslee, Breining, Case, Gregory, LeBaron, McGuinness. Olcott, Robison, Shutts, Snyder, Wheeler, Whitaker, Yeckley, Young, Yost—15.

Nays, Ball, Burch, Foster, Krapf, McKune, Purtell—6.

201	E. Lawrence,	$119 55

On motion of Mr. Robison the board proceeded to elect a janitor for the Court house for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Gregory a ballot was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes,	22.
John H. Davis received	15.
Dallas Gamer,	3.
William Schleede,	4.

Mr. Davis having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared elected.

Mr. Robison moved to refer the bill of Thomas Clarken, reported at the October session to the committee on criminal claims. Carried.

Mr. Wheeler offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the janitor of the Court house be, and is hereby held amenable for the faithful performance of his duties to the county Clerk, county Treasurer and judge of Probate and that said officers are hereby empowered to discharge the janitor for neglect and unfaithfulness in the performance of his duties, and to employ some other person in his place, and that the salary of the janitor shall be three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum, payable at the end of each month in full for all services rendered, and at no time shall more than one person be employed as janitor.

On motion of Mr. LeBaron the board adjourned to half past 1 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment Roll called—quorum present.

Mr. Olcott from the committee on furniture for Court house reported as follows:

To the Hon. board of Supervisors of Washtenaw county:

Your committee to procure furniture for the Court house respectfully report, that they have bought of John Keck

24 writing desks,	$6 00	$144 00
6 swivel arm chairs,	7 00	42 00
48 spring back chairs,	4 40	211 20
84 arm chairs,	2 00	168 00
Total		$565 20
Bought of J. Donnelly 3 doz. cuspadores		$36 00

We have also contracted for two tables for Court room all of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. OLCOTT,
A. A. GREGORY.
Committee.

Accepted and adopted.

Mr. Case from the committee on criminal claims reported the bill of Thomas Clarken audited at the October session and recommended that $113.50 additional be allowed. Carried.

202	Thos. Clarkens,	$113 50

On motion of Mr. Case the bill of Chas. Gardner for services was allowed.

203	Charles Gardner,	$24 00

The bills of J. H. Davis for night services and for cleaning Court house were allowed as follows:

204	J. H. Davis,	$15 00
205	J. H. Davis,	59 20

The chairman called Mr. Yeckley to the chair.

Mr. Krapf from the the committee to consider the proposition of Mr. Day relative to furnishing water for the occupants of the Court house reported as follows:

To the board of Supervisors of Washtenaw county:

The undersigned committee appointed by this board to take into consideration the proposition of Mr. Samuel Day to furnish good and healthy drinking water for the occupants of the Court house by way of a new process of filtering the water in a cistern, have had the matter under consideration and have come to the conclusion that the plan is a very good one, and therefore recommend that Mr. Day be allowed to build a cistern to hold about 100 barrels with the filtering apparatus, the price not to exceed $100 00 including pump.

On motion of Mr. Young the report was accepted.

Mr. Shutts moved the adoption of the report which motion was lost.

Mr. Case offered the following resolution which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The steam heating apparatus in the Court house after a fair test gives eminent satisfaction, and whereas the persons under whose immediate supervision this work was done, are entitled to special mention by this board.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this board are hereby tendered to Mr. Clark Cornwell for his competent superintendency and to Mr. George Malony for the perfect and workmanlike manner in which the work has been done. Mr. LeBaron moved that the account of the Steam heating committee be allowed at $683.-96. Carried.

206	Steam heating account,	$683 96

Mr. Robison introduced the following resolution which was, on motion adopted:

Resolved, That the court room be entrusted to the care of the county Clerk when the court is not in session and that said Clerk be instructed to allow the use of said court room only for the use of the county Agricultural and Pomological societies, the Washtenaw county Mutual fire insurance company for its meetings, meetings of political conventions and for political discussions, and for the meetings of the state and county Pioneer societies.

Mr. Wheeler presented the bill of C. H. Richmond accountant of the committee to examine ex-Co. Treasurer's books, which was allowed.

207 C. H. Richmond, for four days services $5 per. day, $20 00

Mr. Wheeler introduced the following resolution which he moved to adopt:

Resolved, That the county Treasurer be and is hereby instructed to procure suitable books for keeping the accounts of his office, and that hereafter all accounts of said office be kept by some approved form of book keeping. Adopted.

Mr. Foster introduced the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be tendered to Hon. George S. Wheeler for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over his deliberations. Adopted.

Mr. Wheeler moved that the grading of the Court house square be left to the county Clerk. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler the report of the steam heating committee was taken from the table, and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Young the report of the Court house committee was taken from the table, and adopted.

The bill of Luick & Bros. on motion of Mr. Breining was allowed in full.

208	Luick & Bros.,	$59 26	59 26

The Clerk was on motion of Mr. Case authorized to pay for the blinds when put up as per contract by Luick & Bros.

Mr. Wheeler moved that the building committee at the time of finishing the basement, put in iron doors under the porticos as recommended by the Court house committee, and that the Clerk draw an order to pay for the same out of the contingent fund. Carried.

Mr. Olcott from the committee on *per diem* allowance, reported as follows.—The report was accepted and adopted.

The committee on *per diem* allowance report the following claims recommend their allowance at sums stated.

	Days.	Miles.	Mile-age.	Per Diem.	Total.
L. D. Ball,	4			12	12
J.W. Blakeslee,	4			12	12
J. Breining,	4	36	4.32	12	16.32
H. Burch,	2 1-2			7.50	7.50
M. F. Case,	3 2-3			11	11
J. N. S. Foster,	4			12	12
F. P. Galpin,	4			12	12
A. A. Gregory,	6			18	18
E. P. Harper,	4			12	12
C. Krapf,	4			12	12
D. LeBaron,	4			12	12
P. McGuinness,	4			12	12
T. McKune,	4			12	12
J. D. Olcott,	6			18	18
P. S. Purtell,	4			12	12
J. J. Robison,	4			12	12
R. Schuyler,	4			12	12
M. L. Shutts,	4			12	12
F. R. Snyder,	4			12	12
Geo. S. Wheeler,	4	8	96	12	12.96
C. Whitaker,	4			12	12
W. I. Yeckley,	4			12	12
T. Young,	4			12	12
Lee Yost,	3 2-3			11	.11
Jacob Sturm	4	10	1.20	12	13.20

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. OLCOTT,
F. P. GALPIN,
P. McGUINNESS,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler Mr. Davis was allowed $2.00 per day for services as reporter.

On motion of Mr. LeBaron the board adjourned *sine die.*

GEO. S. WHEELER, Chairman.

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STANDARD A COFFEE SUGAR,	8 cents per lb.
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FINEST JAPAN TEA,	55 cents per lb.
FINEST 3 lb CANS TOMATOES,	10 cents per can.
YARMOUTH CORN,	10 cents per can.
PINE APPLE,	12½ cents per can.
FINEST FRENCH MIXED CANDY,	12½ cents per lb.
FRENCH BON BONS,	15 cents per lb.
CHOCOLATE CREAM DROPS,	15 cents per lb.
7 lb OAT MEAL GRITS for	25 cents.
6 lb CRACKED WHEAT for	25 cents.
9 BARS BABBITT'S SOAP for	50 cents.
4 BARS PROCTER & GAMBLE'S SOAP for	25 cents.
FINEST BAKING POWDER,	35 cents per lb.
2 lb CHOICE DRIED PEACHES for	25 cents.
3 lb FRENCH PRUNES for	25 cents
LARD IN CROCKS,	7 cents per lb.
SUGAR CURED HAMS,	8½ cents per lb.
SUGAR CURED SHOULDERS,	6 cents per lb.
TAYLOR'S COCOA,	19 cents per package.
SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF,	11 cents per lb.

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SILVER-PLATED WARE in abundance, in every conceivable style, from the celebrated house of Rogers Bros. I am selling far below any price ever before heard of. THESE GOODS ARE WARRANTED. They need no recommendation from us. Come and buy them and save money by your purchases.

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DETROIT

Throat and Lung Institute

MERRILL BLOCK, corner of Woodward and Jefferson aves., Detroit, Mich.

M. Hilton Williams, M. D., Prop'r.

Who personally receives patients at the Institute for the cure of all the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, and their complications, through the system of inhalation, combined with proper internal treatment.

To those who have what they are pleased to call "lingering colds" we would say unhesitatingly, and if possible with a voice that would awaken all from that pleasant delusion, that without prompt and earnest efforts in a rational and proper manner, many will soon follow those who have found release from their suffering in that "sleep which knows no waking."

You have been conscious, but almost afraid to confess the fact, and unwilling to admit it to yourselves that the slight irritation of the throat, the annoyance of nasal catarrh, the symptoms of a bronchial inflammation of a few weeks or months ago, which you confidently believed would "wear off," has become firmly established, and is most certainly, and by degrees, more or less rapidly, and with fatal precision and unyielding grasp, advancing to hopeless consumption. You may object to and shrink from the frank statement by your medical adviser; you may deny the truthful conviction which forces itself upon your observation and reason, but the plain fact, divested of flattering assurances that can only cheat you of even life itself, is that these throat diseases, the bronchial inflammations and other constitutional causes, are telling against you with unerring certainty, and the assurances—so pleasant to the ear—that all will be well bye and bye, are the more delusive and cruel.

You do not want to stupefy the senses by opiates, nor take into the stomach drugs that will forever destroy it stone and impair its office. You do not want merely palliative treatment to conduct and lull you into fancied security to the very brink of the grave, for it is neither reasonable nor just to yourselves, or those who regard your cases with trembling solicitude and painful anxiety.

The chilly blasts and storms of advanced autumn, the inclement winter with its searching winds and atmosphere charged with moisture, have had their effect upon you—the great and rapid vicissitudes of spring, that, with the re-awakening of vegetable life, is peculiarly fatal to consumptives—these changes of seasons are now upon the invalid as well as upon the robust, and it is wise to just now stop and reflect upon the nature and progress of your disease, and the remedial measures you have employed, and seriously to inquire if there is a way open to you by which you may escape the danger which is impending.

We say, without hesitation, that the greater number of pulmonary diseases can be cured.

We need not dilate upon theories while we are able to present living evidences of the efficacy of judicious medication in a class of cases so long and persistently pronounced hopeless.

Inhalations are applicable in all diseases of the respiratory organs, including catarrh, throat diseases, asthma, bronchitis, consumption; and thousands of cases can be cured by this mode of treatment when nothing else can reach them.

Those who desire to consult me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for an examination, but if impossible to visit the office personally, may write for "List of Questions," and circular, both of which will be sent free of charge. Address

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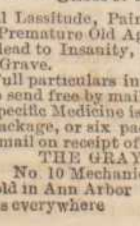
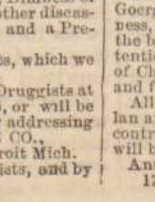
TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, TRADE MARK.





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Abstracts of Titles.

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

Compared Set of Abstract Books.

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

Perfect Statement as to the Title

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

C. H. MANLY, Register.

TRADE MARK.
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March 31.
1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE

"Vibrator" Threshers,

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MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

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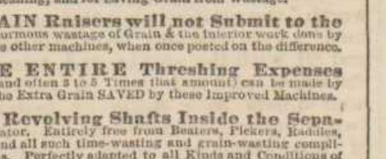

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

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STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

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NOTICE.

The undersigned has purchased the interest of George H. Winslow in the frame and picture business, No. 30 East Huron Street, and will continue the business at the same place, giving prompt attention to all orders for frames, etc. A fine stock of Chromos, Engravings, and Photographs on hand and for sale cheap.

All debts due the late firm of Winslow & McMillan are payable to the undersigned, and any debts contracted during his connection with the firm will be paid by him.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1878.
1710tf D. McMILLAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Estate of John J. Koch.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John J. Koch, deceased.

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

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

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

Estate of Eliphalet Lewis.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Eliphalet Lewis, deceased.

William Murray, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

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

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

Estate of Andrew McHenney.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew McHenney, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Robert McHenney, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate, and that he may be appointed executor thereof.

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

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

Estate of Daniel Vaughn.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Daniel Vaughn, deceased. Eliza Kelly, administratrix of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such administratrix.

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

[A true copy] WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Estate of Catherine Vaughn.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Vaughn, deceased. Eliza Kelly, administratrix of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such administratrix.

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

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
[A true copy.] Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Election Notice.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW:

You are hereby notified that at the election to be held in this State on the first Monday of April next the following officers are to be elected, viz:

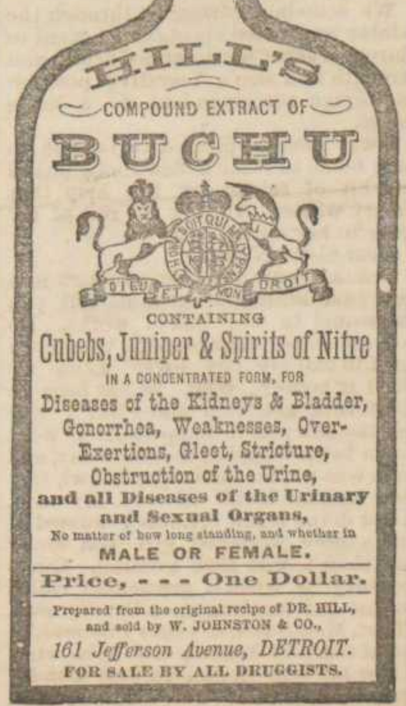
A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of James V. Campbell, whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1879, and two Regents of the University in place of Claudius B. Grant and Charles Rynd, whose terms of office will expire December 31st, 1879.

Dated, Ann Arbor, Feb. 17, 1879.
JOSIAH S. CASE, Sheriff.

Estate of Adam Obermiller.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the third day of February, A. D. 1879, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Adam Obermiller, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the fourth day of August next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Saturday the third day of May, and on Monday the fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, February 3, A. D. 1879.
WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
7-4t Judge of Probate.



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

LEGAL NOTICES.

Estate of McCormicks—minors.

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

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George W. McCormick, Charles McCormick, Isadore McCormick, and Susan McCormick, minors. Jerusha Noyes (formerly McCormick), the guardian of said wards, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such guardian.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the first day of April, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the next of kin of said ward, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said guardian give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the MICHIGAN ARGUS, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

Estate of Donnelly—minor.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Margaretta I. Donnelly, minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Catharine Walsh, guardian, praying that she may be licensed to sell the certain real estate belonging to said minor.

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

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

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss. Charles F. Conrad vs. Wright Spencer and Grove Spencer. By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw in the above entitled cause, and to me directed and delivered, I did on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1879, levy upon all the right, title, and interest of Wright Spencer, one of the defendants therein named, in and to the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the city of Ypsilanti, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on Hamilton street twenty (20) rods south of the northeast corner of lot fifty-nine (59) in H. W. Larzelere's addition to the village of Ypsilanti, thence south on the line of Hamilton street thirty-two rods, thence west twenty rods, thence north thirty-two rods to the southwest corner of land deeded to Adelade C. Dodge, thence east on the line of said Adelade C. Dodge to the place of beginning, containing four (4) acres of land, more or less. Which above described property I shall expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor in said county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, wherein the said premises are situated) on the TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated, February 28, 1879.
JOSIAH S. CASE, Sheriff.

Chancery Sale.

THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY of Washtenaw, in Chancery. Alexander Soulier, complainant, vs. Henry M. Phelps, defendant. In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Court made and entered by said Court in the above entitled cause, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1878. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1879, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, said County Clerk's office being the place designated by the Circuit Judge as the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, the following described real estate, being the same mentioned and described in said decree, and situate in the Township of Webster, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to-wit: The east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two, and the west half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two, township one, south range five east, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less.

February 21st, 1879.

JAMES McMAHON,
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan.
A. D. CRANE, Solicitor for Complainant.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Darius S. Wood and Deborah S. Wood to Emily Benton, and dated July the fifteenth, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1876, in Liber 44 of mortgages, at page 324, which mortgage was duly assigned by said Emily Benton to Comstock F. Hill, February 10th, 1879, as per assignment recorded in said Registers office, in Liber 6 of assignments at page 169, and there being claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same at the date of this notice, the sum of Two Thousand Sixty-Four and 74-100 Dollars ($2,064.74), also an attorney's fee of Twenty-Five Dollars as provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been taken to collect the sum or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, I shall, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, at the south door of the Clerk's office, in the city of Ann Arbor, (that being the place designated for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw,) sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as will be necessary to satisfy said amount of mortgage and note, together with said attorney's fee and all necessary costs and expenses allowed by law, with the accruing interest at nine per cent. Said premises being described in said mortgage as follows: The south west quarter of section twenty-five, in township three, south of range five east, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

COMSTOCK F. HILL,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Dated, Feb. 12, 1879.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of George Whiting, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned executors of the estate of said George Whiting by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twelfth day of February, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Ayre's hotel in the village of Milan, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the eighth day of April, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased or subsequently made by his executors) the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Commencing in the center of the highway which leads from Front street, village of Milan, southwesterly across the Saline River, at the northeast corner of a parcel of land at present owned by Joseph Gauntlett, and conveyed to him by one Alchin, and running from thence north thirty-six degrees along the center of said highway two (2) chains and nine (9) links to the south line of said Front street; thence north sixty-one degrees west along the south side of said Front street two (2) chains and twenty-three (23) links; thence south thirty-six (36) degrees west parallel with first line two (2) chains, nine (9) links; thence south sixty-one degrees east along the north line of the said Joseph Gauntlett's parcel two (2) chains and twenty-three (23) links to the place of beginning, being the same parcel conveyed to the late George Whiting from Thomas Braman. Also, commencing on the north line of Front street, village of Milan, at the southeast corner of the hotel lot conveyed to William C. Ayres by Thomas Braman by deed, recorded December 19, 1877, in Liber 86, on page 344, and running from thence south sixty-one degrees east along the north line of said Front street one hundred and thirty-two feet to the southwest corner of a parcel conveyed by deed from Harrison G. Voorheis and Francis Whiting to David Blackmer, and recorded in Liber 81, on page 570, and thence north twenty-nine degrees east along the west line of said Blackmer's parcel one hundred feet to the south line of said Ayres hotel lot; thence north sixty-one degrees west along the line of said Ayres lot one hundred and thirty-two feet; thence south twenty-nine degrees west along the line of said Ayres parcel to the place of beginning, lying and being on the south side of lot number one, village of Milan, Edwards' plat. Both parcels being on the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, town four south range six east, York, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

Dated, February 12, 1879.

HARRISON G. VOORHEIS,
FRANCIS WHITING,
Executors.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Thomas Cullinane, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned executor of the estate of said deceased by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the first day of February, A. D. 1879, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, in the township of Scio, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased) the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The west half (½) of the north west fractional quarter of section thirty one, (31) in township two, (2) south range five (5) east, in Washtenaw county, Michigan. Also twenty acres of land off the north end of the east half (½) of the south east quarter (¼) of section thirty-six, (36) in town two, (2) south range four (4) east, in Washtenaw county, in Michigan. Also ten (10) acres of land off the east half (½) of the northwest quarter of section thirty one (31) town two, south range five (5) east in Washtenaw county, in Michigan, viz: Running from the south east corner of the north forty (40) rods, thence east forty (40) rods, thence south forty (40) rods, thence to place of beginning.

Dated February 1st, 1879.
PETER TUITE, Executor.

Democratic Judicial District Convention.

A Democratic District Convention to nominate a candidate for Circuit Judge for the counties of Monroe and Washtenaw will be held in the Supervisors' room of the court house, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Washtenaw county will be entitled to 12 delegates. Monroe county to 8 delegates.

By order of the Democratic County Committees of Washtenaw and Monroe.

PETER TUITE,
THOMAS BOYLE,
Chairmen.

Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic County Convention will be held in the Supervisors' room, in the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect 12 delegates to a Judicial District Convention to be held at the same place at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day.

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

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

PETER TUITE, Chairman.
W. D. HARRIMAN, Secretary.
Dated, March 19, 1879.

Democratic Ward Caucuses.

The Democratic electors of the several wards of the city of Ann Arbor will meet at the following places on Saturday the 22nd day of March, 1879, at 7:30 o'clock, P. M., to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held at the Supervisors' room in the court house, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday the 25th inst.:

First ward, - - - Edward Clark's office
Second ward, - - - Watts' Jewelry Store
Third ward, - - - Edward Duffy's Store
Fourth ward, - - - Firemen's Hall
Fifth ward, - - - Huron Engine House
Sixth ward, - - - McDonald's Store

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
Dated March 19, 1879.

City.

—Who will be our next mayor?

—Maple sugar sociables are in order.

—B. F. Watts is a candidate for Recorder.

—High school junior exhibition this evening.

—Mayor Smith will probably be renominated.

—Recorder Clark is a candidate for re-nomination.

—Col. Ingersoll at the Opera House to-morrow evening.

—D. Cramer, Esq., has been appointed executor of the estate of the late James Treadwell.

—Prosecuting Attorney Emerick was elected Captain of Company A on Monday evening.

—Jacob Haller removed his stock of jewelry March 20 to store first south of National Bank.

—Winter's accumulation of dirt is being removed from the streets and carted to the court house yard.

—J. Q. A. Sessions has removed his law and insurance office to the office formerly occupied by D. Cramer, opposite the Gregory House.

—The treasury of St. Thomas temperance benevolent society was augmented in the sum of $51 by the lecture of Rev. Dr. Riley of Detroit, on Sunday evening.

—Aside from the flying of the stars and stripes from the block of Supt. of the Poor Duffy, there was no indication that St. Patrick's day differed from any other one of the week.

—As Justice Frueauff was wending his way homeward on Monday evening and had reached West Liberty street, a citizen of the second ward discharged a revolver at a dog. The cartridge struck a tree and glanced, passing within a few feet of the justice's body.

—On the 12th of March 42 years ago Gottleib Schwabe of Basle, Switzerland, died and was buried in the German burying ground west of this city. He was the first missionary who died in this country. Last year by direction of Rev. Frederick Schmidt, a new tombstone was erected over his grave.

—William Osius assaulted Alfred H. Holmes in Pittsfield on the 25th of November. He was arrested for the offence, and to accommodate him the case was adjourned from time to time, on his recognizance. At the last date for appearing he failed to show himself. On Monday he was taken before Justice Beahan and gave bail in $400 to appear when wanted.

—On Thursday night of last week Mrs. William Breakey, wife of Dr. Breakey, died after an illness of a week of erysipelas, aged 39 years. The deceased was an active and prominent member of the M. E. church, and held in high estimation by an extended circle of acquaintance. Funeral services took place on Sunday afternoon, a large number of friends and neighbors gathering at her late residence to pay their farewell respects.

Temperance.

—Otis D. Thompson, a student, spoke at Ypsilanti Sunday afternoon.

—Dr. Reynolds opened a campaign in this state at Flint on Wednesday last.

—John R. Clark opens a campaign in this state April 1, in behalf of the order of Good Templars.

—The Ypsilanti *Commercial* compliments Luther Benson and hopes he will again visit that city.

—The Milan reform club put $17 in their treasury by an exhibition of the local dramatic troupe on the 7th ultimo.

—Levant Brown of New York city, made a telling speech for temperance and reform at the Opera House meeting Sunday afternoon. He spoke for nearly two hours, and when he closed a number of hard drinkers donned the colors and united with the club.

—Very extensive arrangements are being made for the second anniversary of the Reform Club, which is to commence on Wednesday evening, March 26. The meetings are to be held in the Opera House, and will continue one week, and perhaps longer. The following speakers have been engaged: Col. O. T. Beard, of Detroit; Luther Benson, of Indianapolis; Levant Brown, of New York; Rev. Dan. R. Shier, of Saline; Jerome Murray of Toledo; Judge Pinckney, of Lansing, and Judge Mitchell, of Port Huron. The history of the club will be read by the Rev. R. B. Pope, of this city.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Book case, bed-lounge, commode, two mirrors.
L. E. MCFARLAND, 2 Main St.

The only place in Ann Arbor you can find a full line of Fancy Buttons, is at Bach & Abel's. 12-tf

Bach & Abel have just received 25 dozen more of their magnificent Kid Gloves at 50 cents per pair; same quality as retailed elsewhere at 75 cents and $1. 12-tf

The County.

—Many Chelseans contemplate building in the near future.

—J. J. Clarkson general store in Manchester, has gone out of business.

—March 4, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Pierce of Chelsea, enjoyed a wooden wedding.

—A school exhibition at Tremper school house in town of Scio, on Saturday evening next.

—Hoyt of the Dexter *Leader* had his household enlarged lately by the advent of a ten pound boy.

—Mr. and Mrs. Davis Warner of Sylvan, celebrated their china wedding on the evening of March 6.

—Fell and Walker have leased the woolen factory at Rawsonville, and will set business going April 1.

—Mrs. Patrick Lary, who resided on the same farm in Dexter township forty-four years, died recently aged 74.

—N. Schmid & Co. have purchased the property on Exchange Place in Manchester formerly owned by John Koch.

—Teachers of Lima township will be examined at Lima Center on Tuesday, March 25, beginning at 9 A. M., by supt. M. S. Cook.

—Subscriptions for an opera house are coming in so lively that Ypsilantians are getting by the ears as to where it shall be located.

—Mr. and Mrs. Turner, residing near Dexter, indulged in a golden wedding on Wednesday of last week, minus the usual presents which they declined to accept.

—On Wednesday of last week forty guests assembled at the residence of Edward Litchfield in Dexter to congratulate the old gentleman of eighty upon his good health.

—Several railroad law suits to recover sums due on railroad subscription notes, were on the docket in Milan on the 7th. The company sues the obligations as contracts, instead of notes, on which the company has the advantage, and judgments in their favor are generally rendered.

—Townships of Bridgewater, Manchester and Sharon have a farmers' club, which met at Manchester and chose the annexed officials: Vice Presidents—Junius Short of Bridgewater, J. G. English of Manchester, Samuel Cushman of Sharon. Secretary—W. W. Hess. Treasurer—Frank Spafford.

—Offices of the Ypsilanti Laborer's Aid Society, (German) President—Christian Wagenbach. Vice President—Thos. Frick. Recording Secretary—R. Kopp. Corresponding Secretary—Fred. Wanner. Treasurer—C. Siegmund. Collector—John Terns. Physician—E. Batwell, M. D. Color Bearers — John Bengel, John Maegle. Trustees—L. Z. Foerster, C. Reinhart, Geo. Richel, H. Herdinghans, Chas. Kaller, Robt. Reinhart.

—The dwelling of Mr. William J. Dunning in Milan, came very near being burned up on the 3rd. The family were all absent from the house during the afternoon, until about 4 o'clock when a son of Mrs. Dunning upon returning from school, opened the door and found the house filled with smoke. Upon investigation it was found that the parlor floor was completely burned through—nearly large enough to let the stove through—and had begun to blaze with such force, that the house would have soon been beyond being saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks dropped upon the carpet from the stove, before the family left the house.

"Diplomacy."

"The more one sees this masterpiece of Sardon's the more fascinating it becomes. There is not a situation in it, not an incident, that does not point a moral. The mainspring is love, then disappointment, next revenge, ending in disgrace, all faithfully and naturally portrayed, and are each a sermon that might well be taken to heart by the fair sex. The chief beauty in the play is the lovable disposition of *Dora*, who, despite her surroundings, retains her purity and love of truth, scorns base lives, resents base suspicions, is swayed alternately by love and anger as she discovers herself the victim of circumstances, and who, finally, gives a fine exhibition of charity without a friend. A very rare characteristic in the female sex when once injured.—This character is depicted in a manner by Miss Edmondson that cannot be excelled. Mr. Warde's personation of the well-bred, cool, courageous and determined English diplomat, a man of the world, is perhaps the finest character acting that has been seen at the Academy for a long time."—*Montreal Herald.*

50 pieces new styles Ruchings.
20 dozen White Lawn and Lace Ties.
2 cases Spring Prints at 5c.
Now open at Gott's Cheap Cash Store. 10-2t

Another Silk surprise. 25 pieces more of our great Bargains in Black Silks.—Nothing in the County can compare with it. 11-tf MACK & SCHMID.

Mack and Schmid make a specialty in Black Cashmeres and Velvets, and are making the unlimited advantages they have in those goods emphatically evident to all who will compare their prices with others. 11-tf

Grand opening of Boys' and Childrens' Suits at the Star Clothing House. Ladies when shopping are cordially invited to call and make an examination of styles and material.
11-2t A. L. NOBLE.

Just opened a full line of Cottons in all the desirable makes and width at extremely low prices, and a full assortment of Hamburg Embroideries in unusually choice patterns, at
6tf MACK & SCHMID'S.

Spring Overcoats are going off lively at the Star Clothing House. There is a great variety from which to make a selection. 11-2t

SPECIAL BARGAINS.—2 bales Russia Crash at 10c per yard.
1 case Marceile Quilts at $1.50.
1 case choice Quilts at $1.20.
And a full assortment of 5c goods, at
10-tf MACK & SCHMID'S.

Let every man whose name begins with "S" come immediately to Mack & Schmid and see the bargains they have. 10-tf

The University.

—The junior Laws have about all left for their homes.

—The final examinations of the senior Laws begins to-day.

—Professor Frieze is lecturing on architecture this semester.

—I. J. Witmyer, junior law, has entered a law office in Detroit.

—An art Journal "The Portfolio" has been added to the reading room.

—The *Palladium* editors have a supper at Hangsterfer's this evening.

—Prof. Tyler's "History of American Literature" has reached a third edition.

—Senior laws have a dinner at the Gregory House on Tuesday evening next.

—About one hundred and fifty persons went down to Toledo on the Glee Club excursion last Saturday.

—Prof. Swing closed the students' course of lectures with a lecture on Cicero last Tuesday evening.

—President Angell has been invited to speak before the Legislature on the relations of the university to the state.

—A tournament, for the benefit of the gymnasium, is a new feature on the programme of June Commencement exercises.

—The most popular courses of lectures of this semester are Prof. Tyler's on Chancery and Prof. Adam's on the Rise of Prussia.

—The valedictory to the graduates of the Homeopathic College is to be delivered by Dean Franklin. In this department there are 23 candidates for graduation.

—Sunday evening the Rev. Reed Stewart, of Battle Creek, addressed a large audience in university hall, it being the annual meeting of the Students' Christian association.

—C. H. Kumer, C. W. Goodrich, H. R. Williams, C. T. Thompson, Wm. S. McKay, F. L. Everest and E. N. Pettee are the university trouveres who are acting in the comedy "Froth."

—Judge Cooley closed his course of lectures Monday for this year, professor Kent, Tuesday, Professor Wells, Wednesday and Judge Campbell gave the closing lecture yesterday.

—The university trouveres, an organization of students gave the first rendition of the comic opera "Froth" at Hill's Opera House last evening. The company will visit Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Jackson and Toledo.

—At the last meeting of the university Glee Club a resolution was passed thanking the editor and proprietor of the Ann Arbor ARGUS for his many kind favors extended the class, in the way of printing and local notices.

—At a meeting of the university Glee Club last Monday evening, resolutions of thanks were passed, highly commending the management of the Toledo and Ann Arbor R. R. for the very gentlemanly way the club was treated.

—By a recent provision of the Board of Regents, two medical examiners were appointed in each of the medical schools, by whom, together with the medical faculties, the examination of candidates for degrees was to be conducted. As the medical terms of both colleges was lengthened to nine months, last year was to be the last regular March commencement in these schools. But there were a few students who entered college when the term was only six months, and these will be allowed to graduate at the coming commencement, Wednesday March 26.

—The Webster Society of the Law Department held their last meeting of the present college year Friday evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—G. F. Weeks, Ann Arbor. Vice-President—Miss Cora Benneson, Quincy, Ill. Secretary—G. D. Meiklejohn, Weyauwauga, Wis. Treasurer—A. F. Hanson, Bath, N. Y. Critics—J. N. Sinclair, Guilds, Ont., and William L. McKay, Des Moines, Ia.—Executive Committee—G. F. Weeks, Ann Arbor, and J. P. Logan, Mt. Holly, N. Y. Committee on Membership—W. C. Hudson, Goshen, O., W. H. Loomis, Grand Rapids, and S. Johnson, Stryker, O.

Real Estate Transfers.

FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY.—QUIT-CLAIM.

Nathan Case to Franklin Spafford. 40 acres in Manchester for $1,400.

Hattie E. Foster to Lewis Walz. Land in Ann Arbor for $1.

Robert George to Mary Ann Brangwin. Land in Bridgewater for $500.

Mary Ann Brangwin to Robt. George. Land in Bridgewater for $500.

WARRANTY.

Caroline M. Hennequin to Jacob and John Heinzman. Parcels of land in Ann Arbor for $800.

Daniel Bentler to Aaron L. Feldkamp. Parcels of land in Salem for $4,854.

Fred. A. Graves to James Harris. Land in Augusta for $1,000.

Robert George to Isaac Brangwein. 24 acres in Bridgewater for $1,375.

Hiram Priest to B. F. Bailey. 64 square rods in Manchester for $325.

John Kohler to C. and S. Wiedmayer. Land in Lodi for $1,300.

J. P. Wiedmayer to C. and S. Wiedmayer. 30 acres in Lodi for $1,300.

Henry Wesch to George A. Waidelich. Land in Ann Arbor for $1,050.

Newton A. Prudden to Adelaide C. Leonard. Land in Ann Arbor for $600.

Perry A. Austin to Nathaniel Rider. 40 acres in Salem for $2,400.

James M. Congdon to Geo. Barthel. Land in Chelsea for $80.

John C. Winans to Henry Stoffa. 80 acres in Lyndon for $1,000.

John M. Cutler to Ypsilanti Paper Co. Land in Ypsilanti for $116.

Mary E. Saley to Maransy S. Every. 20 acres in Bridgewater for $330.

James C. Cushman to George Egelie. Land in Lima for $3,500.

Erastus W. Basom to R. and W. F. Clark. 86 acres in York for $6,020.

H. W. and A. L. Reed to Henry E. Fullington. Land in Augusta for $200.

Arthur L. Reed to H. E. Fullington. Land in Augusta for $275.

Francis Woodruff to James McMillan. Land in Ann Arbor for $850.

Sarah A. Fellows to John C. Hubner. 15 acres in Ann Arbor for $791.

The cheapest Hamburg Edgings in the city, at MACK & SCHMID'S.
10-tf

Record of Circuit Court.

March term of Circuit Court, Judge Huntington, presiding, opened on Tuesday in the new court house. The following cases were *nolle prosequied:*

People vs. James Murphy, charged with receiving stolen property in Ann Arbor.

People vs. Robert Wilkinson, charged with assault and battery.

People vs. Daniel Maroney, charged with assault and battery on a little girl in Northfield.

People vs. George Carr, keeping saloon open in Ypsilanti on Sunday.

People vs. George Carr, assault and battery.

The following cases, 20 in number, went over the term:

Myron Webb vs. Josiah S. Case, as Sheriff.

T. A. Flower et al. vs. W. Warner.

Hiram Fisk vs. John R. Gates.

O. Moe vs. Nelson Booth.

M. L. Shutts vs. City of Ypsilanti.

J. W. Hill et al. vs. W. H. Pease.

Judge of Probate for Ella A. Dodsworth vs. E. B. McCard et al.

C. Eckhard vs. M. C. R. R.

J. Davis vs. J. Audett.

P. Gauss vs. J. Audett.

T. Hehr vs. J. Audett.

C. Ryan vs. T. Preston.

B. F. Gooding vs. Josiah S. Case as Sheriff.

L. Wallington vs. M. Rogers.

Phelps and Brace vs. Jones & Co.

W. B. Smith vs. J. A. Polhemus.

D. Downer vs. M. C. R. R.

B. Allen vs. P. Madden.

C. E. Mitchell vs. L. S. Lerch, et al.

Appeal of H. H. Cook from Probate Court.

People vs Chas. Crumb.

People vs Salisbury & Crowell.

People vs. Robert McKinney.

The following entered into appearances for next term:

Thos. J. Crowell, Charles Crumb.

The bail was respited until the next term of court in cases of Ransom D. Salisbury and Robert McKinney.

Final judgment was rendered in favor of Patrick Leonard against estate of Jane Leonard deceased $1,050 and costs against Catherine McCowan, appellant.

Chas. E. Garner and Samuel G. Higgins were admitted to the bar.

People vs. Michael Horrigan, charged with burglary at Ypsilanti in January was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

On Wednesday evening the court house was crowded with spectators expecting to hear the decision in the famous case of Douglas vs the Regents of the University. The plaintiff and counsel, and the state represented by Judge Ramsdell, were present. The decision, which would make several columns of the ARGUS, is in substance thus:

That the University can not go back of settlements that the Regents made with Dr. Douglas in various years, for fraud, mistakes or deception, and no such charge is proven.

That accounts between them have become by acts of Regents and Dr. Douglas, and length of time that has expired, stated accounts and cannot be opened, unless for fraud.

In the question of $100 disputed between Douglas and Rose the court holds in favor of Douglas on account of being long charged and undisturbed, and testimony uncertain after so many years.

In regard to building labratory in which Wm. Noble was concerned, in which time-payments or cash was involved, it is held the contract having been lost Mr. N's. testimony too uncertain in regard to contents of contract.

Douglas is refused interest on advances as he can not find any contract to pay interest, nor a sufficient implication, but is allowed principal advances.

As to charging Douglas with negligence for unpaid students' accounts in labratory, the court decides in favor of Douglas.

The result of the decision may be summed up as follows:

CREDITS TO UNIVERSITY.	
From prior decrees against Douglas,	$1,716.03
Errors in accounts rendered, - - -	525.42
Old accounts, - - - - - -	72.16
Interest charges in accounts rendered,	862.63
Total, - - - - - - -	$3,175.26
CREDITS TO DOUGLAS.	
Balance due from last report, - -	$2,275.65
Errors, - - - - - - - -	675.12
Total, - - - - - -	$2,950.77
Balance against Douglas, - - -	224.49

The Church.

—Rev. J. T. Sunderland will speak next Sunday morning on the subject—"Keeping Lent." No evening service.

—Lady officials in Manchester's Presbyterian church for ensuing year: President—Mrs. S. H. Perkins. Vice President—Mrs. James Field. Secretary—Mrs. L. Bush. Treasurer—Miss Albina Case.

—Quarterly meeting at German M. E. church next Sunday. Rev. A. Loebenstein, D. D., of Detroit, formerly a professor of Theology at German Wallace College, Berea, O., will preach both in the morning and evening. He is known as one of the best German pulpit orators. Love feast at 2 1-2 P. M. All are invited.

—A fair audience, composed of members of different religious denominations, assembled in the Unitarian church Sunday morning, the occasion being a memorial service commemorative of the late Rev. C. H. Brigham, who founded the society in this city, and who for 12 years was the honored pastor. The altar presented a most beautiful appearance, and there were floral offerings in abundance. To the right of the pulpit was a large oil painting of the deceased. The exercises were conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. T. Sunderland, who spoke very feelingly of Mr. Brigham, giving a brief history of his life, from the time he entered Harvard College to the close of his pastorate here. Remarks were also made by Prof. Pettee and President Angell, eulogistic of the deceased, and letters were read from Rev. J. L. Jones of Janesville, Wis.; Rev. Mr. Allen and Rev. Mr. Shippen of Boston, and Revs. C. G. Howland of Kalamazoo, and E. B. Wilson of Salem, Mass., all speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Brigham.

New Prints just received, the choicest selections of all the best makes of Shirting and Dress Prints, at
6tf MACK & SCHMID'S.

York.

MOOREVILLE, March 17.

—There was a man of this place moved his family into the street last week by the kind assistance of the officers.

—The Hon. R. E. Frazer of Ann Arbor addressed a full house on the subject of temperance Wednesday evening of last week, and got forty-eight names. Saturday evening there was one of the most interesting club meetings at Union hall ever held at Mooreville.

—The school closed Saturday. The commune bonum society entertained the house. STUDENT.

Manchester.

MANCHESTER, March 17.

—The Catholics observed St. Patrick's day here in the usual way.

—The common council, newly elected, meets for the first time to-night.

—The Baptist Church is at present without a pastor, the Rev. Wilson having been discharged.

—The members of the union school lyceum held their last meeting of the year at the school hall Thursday evening.

—The red ribbon club will give an entertainment, to consist of speeches and tableaux, Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the club.

—The masons held an important meeting here last week. A speaker from abroad was in attendance and members of that society were present from Clinton, Saline, Tecumseh and other neighboring towns.

Sylvan.

CHELSEA, March 19.

—The new village officers have sworn in and entered upon their duties.

—Mason Long spoke on temperance here last Friday night, and 38 gentlemen and 20 ladies signed the pledge.

—H. G. Hoag has commenced digging the cellar for a large three story hotel which he expects to build here the coming summer.

—Two small boys were playing in a barn near the Lutheran Church in this village last Monday afternoon, and finding it too cold they struck a match to burn some straw to warm them by. The fire spread rapidly and it was all that could be done to get out a team which was in there. The barn was owned by M. J. Noyes and occupied by Frank Vanorden. Mr. Noyes lost the barn and a new cutter, all worth $150, and Mr. Vanorden lost a harness, wagon, platform wagon, and some supplies, all worth $150. No insurance.

Saline.

SALINE, March 18.

—A. P. Wood has been confined to the house several days by sickness.

—Tramps are numerous, no less than four claimed protection Monday night.

—Smith Hull has removed his goods and chattels into town and is now one of us.

—A movement is on foot to give Robert E. Frazer a benefit. Particulars next week.

—The Lutheran society contemplate building a school house on the lot adjoining their church.

—The Rev. O. Fuller of Ypsilanti (Episcopal) officiated in union services at the Presbyterian Church last Sunday evening.

—There will be a maple sugar festival March 24, at Forbes' school house. The proceeds to go towards purchasing an organ for the school.

—The club dance party held in Risdon's hall last Friday evening (March 14) was well attended, a large number being present from Ypsilanti and adjoining towns.

—A. G. Lawrence having sold his interest in the hardware stock to John W. Hull & Co. will engage in the business of making tile and brick, having purchased the property known as the Conklin brick yard.

—The temperance people are discussing the propriety of putting a temperance ticket in the field for the spring elections, and posters calling a convention the 22d of March are out inviting all friends of temperance to attend.

INTERESTING TO TAX PAYERS.—When the Superintendents of the Poor met and appointed Mr. McDowell to take charge of the County House, Mr. Duffy offered a resolution to make his salary $400, an amount Mr. VanRiper, against whose administration not one word has been uttered, offered to conduct the county house for the coming year. The resolution was adopted, not however to stay adopted long. At another meeting held on Tuesday last, the resolution was reconsidered and rescinded, and the salary increased to $500, Messrs. Wilsey and Green voting yea, and Duffy, no. It will be seen therefore the taxpayers of the county will be called upon to pay Mr. McDowell one hundred dollars more than was necessary, merely to gratify political favoritism.

The reason why Bach & Abel sell more Ties, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Ruching, Collars and Cuffs, than any other house in the city, is, because a lady can find just what she wants by going there. 12-tf

All through the year Bach & Abel will be constantly receiving new goods, and large quantities of Jobs, and would be pleased to have you test what would appear to be bold assertions on their part. 12-tf

Have you ever examined Bach & Abel's Black Silks? They are 20 per cent cheaper than any other house in the city—reason why? They buy direct from the importer and save a middleman's profit. Their $1,17 and $1,39 Black Silk astonishes every one. 12-tf

The nicest fitting corsets manufactured, and the largest display will be found at Bach & Abel's. 12 tf

Bach & Abel are selling their new Black Cashmeres very cheap, indeed, 20 per cent. cheaper than ever before known. They can afford to as they buy for cash and sell for cash. 12-tf

Bach & Abel's is the first house in Ann Arbor to pull down that fatal sign "credit" and hoist in its place that other that wins every time, Cash Down. Big Bargains in store for the ladies of Ann Arbor at Bach & Abel's for 1879. 12tf

Vicinity.

—Hillsdale farms are plowing already.

—Smith and Harley of Coldwater ship beef by car loads to Boston.

—Messrs. McLellan and McLeod, grocers of Coldwater fail for $4,400.

—M. F. Hunter of Franklin sold two sheep to Wyman Wells for $110.

—Common Council of Pontiac have voted to buy a Silsby steam fire engine.

—Thaddeus Mills, a well known citizen of Kalamazoo, died Tuesday, aged 80 years.

—Mrs. Reuben McKinney of Marshall put her husband under $200 bonds for threatening to snuff her life out.

—Tramps broke into the ticket office of the Lake Shore railroad at Homer, and carried off $35 worth of property.

—Mr. Zeno Gould purchased a fine three year old Bay Middleton gelding colt of Mr. E. Daily of Leroy, for which he paid $250.

—The people of Monroe are waking up, and propose to do all they can to invite capital to that place, and set it at work in manufacturing.

—The Marshall *Statesman* upbraids President Dickey of Albion college for dabbling in politics, by allowing his name to run on the Prohibition ticket for President of the village.

—Editor Tompkins, of the Marshall *Statesman*, named his baby Zachariah Chandler Tompkins, and the republican sachem has presented the young republican a gold and silver cup.

—The Gale manufacturing company of Albion, have established a rule to the effect that if any employee shall accept a nomination for any political office his place will thereby become vacant.

—Battle Creek "Mercantile Union" has issued its first list of dead-beats.—Among the names are those of very many who resent being called beats, and threaten to do all sorts of desperate things—except to pay up.

—Wm. Steel of Albion, has been arrested on a capias charged with false imprisonment. This case arose out of the arrest of sixteen college students some time ago for expelling his son from one of the college societies.

—Mrs. Hall, of Leslie, and her two daughters, accused (in the way of gossip) their pastor of being a love of unclean things *a la* Beecher *et al.* The church gave the case an investigation, sustained the pastor and bounced the sisters.

—Grovinger, the man who committed incest with his daughters, was examined at Grass Lake and bound over for trial. Before the officer could get him to the trial which was to take him to Jackson, the people tried hard to hang the prisoner.

—A man named Snyder, living in the northeast corner of Woodland township, Barry county, was shot and instantly killed by a man named Mancelroy, during a dispute over a piece of land on which Snyder was living and had possession.

—A 15-years'-old lad has been arrested in Lenawee county and brought before an Adrian justice on a charge of assaulting a woman. It is shown that he has a terrible antipathy for women and cannot keep the peace when he is in sight of one. His case is a curious one, and they have sent him to the reform school in hope of curing him of his idiosyncrasy.

—Plymouth Church, of Adrian, has of late years had a decidedly checkered experience with its shepherds. It is understood now that the present pastor, Rev. Ira C. Billman, will be arraigned for heresy, and that a council for that purpose will be convened shortly at Sylvania, Ohio. The necessary charges are being formulated by Detroit parties. Mr. Billman has yet no official notification of the contemplated action, and is in receipt of calls from leading Unitarian churches in Jackson and Chicago.

Towels, napkins, table linens, special bargains in these goods at Bach & Abel's. (12-tf)

Bach & Abel have all the new styles in fancy Ribbons. 12-tf

5 bales of Russia Crash at 10 cents per yard at Bach & Abel's. Sold in other houses at 15 cents, same goods. (12-tf)

50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Hose at 25c at Bach & Abel's. Sold last season at 50 cents. 12-tf

Bach & Abel offer for the next thirty days, 3 cases of Bleached Muslin, equal in value to Fruit of the Loom, Wamsutta or New York Mills, at 9 cts. per yard. 5 bales of the best Brown Cottons in the market at 8 cents per yard. Never before have such inducements been offered in this line as are offered this month.
12-tf

A DOLLAR SAVED
IS A DOLLAR EARNED!
NEW GOODS!

And prices LOWER THAN EVER.

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

LINE OF TEAS,

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

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

SUGARS, SYRUPS
AND MOLASSES,

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

BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES

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

EDWARD DUFFY.

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

Highest cash price paid for all farm produce.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.
Send for Catalogue. ORCHARD LAKE, MICH.

PERSONAL.—E. B. Abel of the firm of Bach & Abel, dry goods merchants of this city, leaves for New York to-day, for the purpose of purchasing a stock of goods for the spring trade.

COURT HOUSE INSURANCE.—Messrs. Krapp and Foster, committee to insure court house and furniture met on Tuesday at the Clerk's office to open bids.—Fourteen were offered. Insurance was effected for three years with the following agents: Zina P. King, $14,000 at 68 cent per hundred; Frank Joslin $9,000 at 70; M. L. Shutts $9,000 at 70; A. W. Hamilton $9,000 at 70; C. H. Millen $9,000 at 70. Total insurance $50,000.—Amount paid $347.

—Prof. Adams has been delivering a very interesting series of lectures on the early history of the Christian Church to a Bible Class at the Congregational Church at the usual hour of Sunday school. There were supplemented on an occasion of the absence of Prof. Adams by a discourse by Mr. Waples which was received with great favor. Next Sunday the series will be continued probably by Judge Cooley.

National Judicial Convention.

A National Greenback Judicial Convention will be held at Firemen's Hall in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday the 25th day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Circuit Judge for the district composed of Washtenaw and Monroe counties, the new district recently created by act of the Legislature.

Washtenaw county will be entitled to 12 delegates and Monroe 8.

By order of the Committee,
C. F. BATES, Chairman.

National County Convention.

A National Greenback County Convention will be held at Firemen's Hall in the city of Ann Arbor on Tuesday the 25th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing 12 delegates to represent Washtenaw county in the National Greenback Judicial Convention to be held at the same place at 2 o'clock P. M. of the same day.

The number of delegates is the same allowed to the Democratic County Convention.

By order of Committee,
C. F. BATES, Chairman.

HILL'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. J. WHITNEY, - LESSEE AND MANAGER.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday & Tuesday, March 24 & 25

Engagement Extraordinary

—OF THE—

WARDE & BARRYMORE

FAMOUS COMBINATION

IN THEIR

New York, Paris and London Success, as performed by this Superb Combination 200 nights.

SARDOU'S MASTERPIECE,

IN FOUR ACTS,

DIPLOMACY

Produced with entirely new scenery.

Admission 75 cents, Gallery 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Seats, on sale at J. C. Watts' Jewelry Store.

A Change!

The Cigar Store, Bath Rooms and Barber Shop heretofore conducted by O. G. OWEN, No. 5 North Main street, has been purchased by the undersigned who is re-fitting and re furnishing the same.

NEW BATH TUBS

are being put in in place of the old ones. The stock of

TOBACCOS

will be increased by a better variety and brands. The

Tonsorial Department

will be presided over by competent workmen, who will spare no pains to please customers. The place of business will be open to the public about the middle of next week.

GEORGE C. SCHUTT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Estate of James Treadwell.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1879, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of James Treadwell, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the seventeenth day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of June, and on Wednesday the seventeenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 17, A. D. 1879.
WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
12w4 Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Committee on Public Buildings, appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County, are authorized to receive sealed bids for finishing the east four rooms in the basement story of the Court House, and put round corners of wood on all the main plastered corners of said Court House. The bids must be in the hands of the committee on or before the 25th of this month, at 3 o'clock P. M. The specifications can be seen at the County Clerk's office. We reserve the right to reject one and all bids.

Also, to receive sealed bids to furnish some glass, and designate the use of rooms with gilded letters, on glass or door. The specifications can be seen at the County Clerk's office. The bids must be in the hands of the committee on or before the 25th of this month, before 3 o'clock P. M. We reserve the right of rejecting one or all bids.

CONRAD KRAPF,
I. N. S. FOSTER,
JOHN J. ROBISON,
Committee.

Ann Arbor, March 8, 1879.

Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, THE CIRcuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery. Ezra C. Seaman complainant, vs. James M. Cole and Mary E. Cole, defendants. In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said court, made and entered by said court in the above entitled cause on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder on MONDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, the following described real estate, being the same mentioned and described in said decree, to wit: The southwest quarter of lot number one block number three south in range six east, lying east of Fifth street and south of Liberty street, in the city of Ann Arbor, four rods front on Fifth street and eight rods deep, with house and buildings.

JAMES McMAHON,
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan.
EZRA C. SEAMAN, Solicitor pro se.

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S
BAKERY, GROCERY
—AND—
FLOUR & FEED STORE.

We keep constantly on hand,

BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, ETC.,

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

DELHI FLOUR,

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

At wholesale and retail. A general stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

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

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

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

RINSEY & SEABOLT.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1879. 1564

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Located in a desirable part of the city, and in good repair. Also a house to rent on favorable terms. Inquire at the ARGUS office, or
22 THOMSON STREET.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 20, 1879. 4tf

Cream Laid Letter and Packet Note Heads and Linen Fibre Note Heads (Packet and Congress) just received. Give us your orders.

Anna, Ill., is first in the field to raise a Tilden and Hendricks pole for 1880. The Democrats of that town can see pretty clearly into the future.

Married.

VAN NORMAN—ROYAL.—In Milan township, March 5, by justice Marble, Charles Van Norman to Miss Lina Royal.

Died.

EGENOLF.—In Ann Arbor March 12, Peter Egenolf, of disease of the liver, aged 54 years.

BREAKEY.—In this city Jennie Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Wm. F. Breakey, of erysipelas aged 39.

FELCH.—In this city, March 14, Nancy N. Felch of dropsy, aged 63 years, 9 months.

PLATT.—In Ypsilanti, March 14th, Charles E. Platt, son of Rev. William Platt, aged 25 years.

PATZOCK.—In Ypsilanti March 3, of consumption. Mrs. Emma Patzock, aged 22 years.

Ann Arbor City Markets.

Carefully Revised Weekly by the Publisher.

ANN ARBOR, March 20.

Vegetables arrive in quantities sufficient to supply grocers, butter being the only commodity at all scarce. Farmers are disposed to accept $1 for new wheat and Messrs. Swathel, Ailes and Kyer made several contracts this week on this basis. Old wheat is held generally for advanced figures.

Apples—Green, wanted at 35c. Dried, wanted 2½a3c.
Beans—Wanted at 75a$1.
Calfskins—9c. Kip 7c.
Clover Seed—$3.60a$3.80.
Corn—Shelled 36c; ear 18c.
Furs—Skunk 15c to $1.00; fox 20a$1; coon 15a 70c; rat 5a13c.
Hides—5½c green; cured 6½a7.
Hogs—$5.
Oats—25c.
Pelts—25a$1.50.
Potatoes—Not plenty and wanted at 55a60c.
Poultry—Chickens 8, turkies 10, fowls 7c.
Tallow—5c.
Timothy Seed—$1.25a$1.35.
Wheat—98ca$1 new; old$1a$1,03.

RETAIL RATES.

Apples—Green, 45a50c.
Beans—5c per quart.
Bran—60cts per hundred.
Butter—15c.
Cabbage—8a10c.
Cheese—12½c.
Clover Seed—$4a$4.25.
Corn—25c ear; shelled 50c.
Corn Meal—Coarse $1; $1.50 bolted.
Cranberries—10c per quart.
Eggs—14c.
Flour—$5a$5.50. Patent $8 per barrel.
Ground Feed—$1 per hundred or $16 per ton.
Hams—Sugar cured 10c.
Hominy—4c per lb.
Honey—15a20c.
Lard—8c.
Oats—30c.
Oatmeal—4c.
Potatoes—70c.
Pork—fresh 8a10c; salt 8a10c.
Salt—Onondaga $1.35.
Shoulders—7c.
Tallow—6c.
Timothy Seed—$1,50a$1.75.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

MAY 12, 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	*Mail.	*Day Ex.	*Jackson Exp.	G. R. and Kal. Exp.	‡Evening Exp.	†Pacific Exp.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit, leave,	7 00	9 35	4 45	2 50	6 25	9 50
G. T. Junction,	7 15	10 00	5 00	3 05	6 35	10 10
Wayne Junction	7 46	10 26	5 32	3 30	7 10	10 42
Ypsilanti,	8 10	10 45	6 00	3 51	7 36	11 04
Geddes,						
Ann Arbor,	8 30	11 00	6 30	4 05	8 10	11 21
Delhi,	8 44	——	6 43			
Dexter,	8 56	——	6 53	4 22	8 31	——
Chelsea,	9 15	——	7 08	4 40	8 45	——
Grass Lake,	9 47	——	7 33	5 05	9 07	——
		P. M.				A. M.
Jackson,	10 20	12 15	8 00	6 00	9 40	12 45
Albion,	11 04	12 48	*Kal. Accom.	6 47	10 33	1 28
Marshall,	11 50	1 10		7 15	11 03	1 46
	P. M.					
Battle Creek,	12 19	1 55		7 45	11 35	2 10
Galesburg,	12 52			8 20	12 07	
			A. M.		A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	1 13	2 38	4 30	8 40	12 25	2 53
Lawton,	1 54	——	5 05		1 08	——
Decatur,	2 11	——	5 20		1 27	——
Dowagiac,	2 36	——	5 45		1 57	——
Niles,	3 05	4 07	6 30		2 38	4 15
Buchanan,	3 19	——	6 43		2 54	——
Three Oaks	3 49	——	7 13			
New Buffalo,	4 03	4 57	7 28		3 45	
Michigan City,	4 30	5 20	7 55		4 15	5 30
Lake,	5 13	6 02	8 40		5 04	6 19
Kensington,	6 00	6 50	9 40		5 55	7 10
Chicago, arrive,	6 50	7 40	10 50		6 45	8 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	*Mail.	*Day Ex.	*Kal. Acc.	G. Rap. & Det. Ex.*	Atlantic Ex.	‡Nigt Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Chicago, leave,	7 00	9 00	4 00		5 15	9 00
Kensington,	7 50	9 50	4 50		6 05	9 50
Lake,	8 40	10 32	5 45		6 50	10 32
Michigan City,	9 25	11 13	6 35		7 40	11 20
New Buffalo,	9 47	11 29	6 57		——	11 39
Three Oaks,	10 02	——	7 12		——	
						A. M.
Buchanan,	10 32	——	7 43			
Niles,	10 45	12 15	8 12		9 00	12 35
Dowagiac,	11 15	——	8 40		——	1 03
Decatur,	11 39	——	9 05		——	1 27
Lawton,	11 57	——	9 23	A. M.	——	
Kalamazoo,	12 33	1 40	10 00	6 50	10 26	2 17
Galesburg,	12 52	——		7 09	——	2 37
Battle Creek,	1 27	2 13	*Jack. Ex.	7 40	11 08	3 15
Marshall,	2 25	3 00		8 10	11 37	3 49
					A. M.	
Albion,	2 52	3 21	A. M.	8 35	12 05	4 10
Jackson,	3 45	4 05	5 40	9 40	12 50	4 56
Grass Lake,	4 08	——	6 07	10 00	——	——
Chelsea,	4 40	——	6 31	10 18	——	——
Dexter,	5 00	——	6 47	10 30	——	——
Delhi,	5 10	——	6 55		——	——
Ann Arbor,	5 20	5 10	7 10	10 46	2 05	6 30
Geddes,						
Ypsilanti,	5 38	5 24	7 27	11 00	2 20	6 45
Wayne Junc.,	6 02	5 45	7 52	11 22	2 44	7 09
G. T. Junc.,	6 33	6 15	8 25	11 50	3 20	7 45
Detroit, Ar.,	6 48	6 30	8 40	12 05	3 35	8 00

Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Express arrives at Grand Rapids 2:20 p. m., and leaves Grand Rapids 6:15 a. m.

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

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen'l Manager, Detroit.
H. C. WENTWORTH, G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago.

GET YOUR PROPERTY INSURED BY

C. H. MILLEN,

Insurance Agent

No. 4 South Main Street,

ANN ARBOR, - MICH.

The oldest agency in the city. Established a quarter of a century ago. Representing the following first class companies:

Home Insurance Co. of N. Y.,	Assets over $6,000,000
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Losses Paid in 55 Years,

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Surplus over all Liabilities, including Re-Insurance Reserve,

$4,735,092.86.

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

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C. MACK, Agent, Ann Arbor.

THE MONARCH

Brunswick
BILLIARD HALL!

UNDER COOK'S HOTEL,

ANN ARBOR.

5 New Billiard Tables.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

5 WM. FRANK, Proprietor.

F. S. FOOTE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Milan, Mich. Notary Public, collections.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Walter Rall, a saloon-keeper of Grand Ledge, has been arrested for passing counterfeit money and lodged in the Eaton county jail. There is considerable excitement at Grand Ledge over the matter, as considerable spurious coin is circulating in that vicinity.

Roger Walker, who lives three miles north of Dexter, was seriously injured, while chopping down a tree on his place, Wednesday. He failed to get clear of the tree as it fell, and was struck by it and his skull crushed in. He is not expected to live.

Mr. H. R. Williams, superintendent of the poor for Branch county, has just taken three more insane persons to the Kalamazoo Asylum, Mrs. C. Hayden, of Ovic, insanity caused by loss of property; she is about 60 years old, and has a family of adult children; Mrs. Elizabeth Kline, aged about 50, diseased mind, caused by domestic trouble and sickness; Andrew Booth, family trouble the cause of derangement. There are now twenty persons in the Kalamazoo Asylum from Branch County.

John Bates, a farmer living about two miles east of Niles, on Yankee street, got up Wednesday morning and kindled the kitchen fire before dressing. Turning to leave the room he felt a flame on his back from his night dress, which had caught fire. His wife and son flew to his assistance, and were badly burned on the hands and arms. Mr. Bates was so badly burned that Dr. Bonine, who was called, does not expect him to recover.

Henry Vandling, residing four miles south of Vicksburg, committed suicide by taking laudanum Wednesday night. Domestic troubles are alleged as the cause.

W. R. Burt, of East Saginaw, has sold his interest in his mill property, pine lands, etc., to Jethro Mitchell. The consideration is unknown, but is over $250,000.

Peter Caltren, 80 years old, of Novesta township, Tuscola county, never saw a train of cars or telegraph wire until a few days ago, in Caro village. Supposed messages were transmitted by attaching to wire and sliding along. He lives in an old hovel all alone, and has lived in the county upwards of 35 years.

J. Tucker, a farmer, 60 years of age, who lives about 18 miles from Grand Rapids, wanted a housekeeper, and secured the services of a woman at Grand Rapids named Field. Tucker recently suggested marriage; Mrs Field accepted, provided he gave her $300, which was promptly paid. The pair went to the Rapids to fix up. The woman stepped out shopping, and has not been seen since.

The body of a middle-aged woman, well dressed, bound, gagged and inclosed in a sack was found in the river a short distance below Detroit, Wednesday evening. It had apparently been in the water two or three months, but there was no clue to her identity.

Wm. M. Rumsey and Charles Darrell, of Tomkins, Jackson county, had a dispute over the possession of a house which the latter occupied. Rumsey, revolver in hand, demanded admittance, and on being refused, forced his way into the house, when he was shot and instantly killed by Darrell. The latter was arrested and is in jail

The Hon. Franklin Muzzy, of Niles was struck with paralysis Thursday night, and died at noon Friday. He was a man of marked ability, a law student of Wliliam Pitt Fessenden's, had represented Berrien county in the state Senate, and was Mayor of Niles four terms.

The fine brick residence of Mrs. Spicer in Eaton Rapids received $3,000 worth of damages by fire on Monday night.

A mob of over 100 men burned the house, barn and other propert of McElroy, the man who shot Henry Snyder in Sebewa, Ionia county, some days ago. The house was occupied by Mrs. McElroy, a daughter, a son-in law Alvin Cook, his wife and two children, who were given one hour in which to leave and take their goods with them.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana depot and the house and store buildings of Martin Olson, at Tustin, were burned Tuesday morning. The railroad company's loss was small. Olson's loss was about $6,500; insured for $5,000.

Myron Heller was killed by a freight train at Rives Junction Tuesday night. He was a brakeman on the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Road, but had been on the train only a few days, and was unused to the work of switching.

A Jackson girl named Almora Lyon took five grains of morphine Tuesday night, and died in consequence next morning. She did not meditate suicide, but took the drug for the purpose of inducing sleep.

Mrs. Naomi Smith, of Somerset, Hillsdale county, was thrown from a carriage Tuesday evening and instantly killed. Mrs. Hinkley and her little daughter were thrown out at the same time and both severely if not fatally injured.

The saw and grist mill and oar factory of Braddock & Sexton, at Breckenridge, a station five miles east of St. Louis, on the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis road, was burned on the 16th. Loss, $3,000.

Edward Casey, a young man of Greenville, died on the 7th from an overdose of morphine taken to relieve quinsy.

Eugene E. Douville, Judge of Probate for Manistee county, is not satisfied with the salary which the Board of Supervisors have allowed him, and he has filed a notice of application for mandamus before the Supreme Court to compel the board to raise his salary.

Mrs. Hampton Warner, of Ogden, Lenawee county, left her husband some time since and now writes him to pay her wages for the time spent in his service.

The Rev. H. M. Gallup, Baptist minister at Leslie, has begun suit against some of his flock for slander.

Wm. Steel, of Albion, has been arrested on a capias, charged with false imprisonment. The case arose out of the arrest of 16 college students last winter for expelling his son from one of the college societies.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special from Texas states that several of the Mexican murderers of Judge Howard and Messrs, Atkinson and McBryde and son at Elizario, several months ago, have been arrested and jailed. The Mexicans threaten to rescue them

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $10,000,000 of 5.20 bonds.

Mrs. Jno. Taylor and two sons—Willie, aged 10, and John, aged 5—were drowned in the Niantic Ice Company's pond at Niantic, Conn., Wednesday. The children went for a pail of water and fell in. Mrs. Taylor, hearing the cries, ran to their assistance and was also drowned.

A violent wind storm, amounting almost to a tornado, passed over the southern part of Macoupin county, Illinois, Tuesday, destroying houses, barns and other property. Edward McDonald, living near the southern line of the county, and his little grandchild were killed and several other members of his family severely injured. One or two other deaths are reported. The hurricane is said to have been about a quarter of a mile wide, and came from the northwest.

A. G. Woodward, secretary and treasurer of the Stanstead and Sherbrooke Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Derby, Vt., is reported behind in his accounts some $125,000. He has been suspended from office.

Bids for the sale of silver were opened Wednesday at the Treasury Department and the Secretary purchased 200,000 ounces for delivery at San Francisco.

Archbishop Purcell made an assignment, Wednesday, for the benefit of his creditors. His sister Catherine Purcell, aged 84 years, died the same day.

A convention of fine cut and smoking tobacco manufacturers, to fix the price of tobacco under the new tax, met at Cincinnati Thursday. The price was fixed at 22 cents for smoking and 40 cents for fine-cut, in packages of 10 pounds.

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says that Gen. Howard and Gov. Terry have gone to Yakemo City to see Chief Moses, also to investigate the situation of Indian affairs. Should the civil authorities attempt to arrest Moses, serious trouble will undoubtedly ensue.

A terrible explosion occurred Thursday at the Mahoning powder works of P. M. Gallagher & Co., near Pottsville, Pa., completely destroying the building and instantly killing Willis Lloyd, one of the proprietors, Jno. J. Evans, and John C. Mower, their mangled remains being scattered in every direction.

A Topeka, Kansas, dispatch says that a prairie fire near Abeline, on the night of the 13th, came near destroying the town. The high wind which prevailed drove the flames directly into the town, destroying a large amount of fencing and a couple of houses in the suburbs. A man named Lebot, a prominent banker, lost seven thousand bushels of corn and ten thousand bushels of wheat, which was stored just outside the city. The total loss of property will be more than $100,000

The great walking match at New York ended Saturday evening. Rowell, the English champion, won the belt and the first prize, walking 500 miles in six days; Ennis walked 475 miles; and Harriman 450 miles. The total receipts for gate money were $51,000 which, after paying expenses, and $1,000 to O'Leary who entered but withdrew, will be divided between the contestants.

The Canadian government has adopted a new and more stringent tariff on imports from the United States.

Subscriptions to the four per cent. loan last Saturday amounted to $3,236,630.

The United States Circuit at St. Louis has decided the case of the American Middlings Puryfying Company against the millers of that city in favor of the defendents, on the ground that the reissued patent does not conform to the original, and therefore is invalid. The Minesota cases follow the St. Louis cases. The plaintiffs will probably appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

There was found at Allentown, Penn., Monday morning beneath the snow which fell during the night a substance, in some places half an inch deep, strongly resembling sulphur. It has the color and smell, and a quantity of it scraped together and set on fire burned as readily and emitted the same fumes as sulphur.

St. Patrick's Day—Monday—was quite generally celebrated by Catholic societies throughout the country by processions, public addresses and the usual festivities.

The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen convened at Nashville Tuesday, M. W. Sackett, M. W., presiding. Representatives were present from California, Ohio, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Kansas, Georgia, Ontario and Massachusetts. The morning session was principally devoted to the work of preliminary organization. An application was received from the Grand Lodge of Ontario to be set apart as a separate beneficial jurisdiction. The total number of deaths in the order during the past year was 406; amount paid, $640,000; yellow fever losses, $52,000. During the year the growth of the order is reported to have been unprecedented in its history.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from Szegedin Wednesday morning says: After the fearful night of anxiety all efforts proved useless. The water broke through with immense force at 3, carrying away a part of the railway station, the embankment and rolling stock. Within three hours the town was many feet deep in water Terrible suffering is commencing. Shrieks and cries from thousands are heard. Houses are crashing by the score, and in many cases carrying their inmates with them. There is no gas, the works being 15 feet in water. One boat was just going to save a large house full of people when a fearful crash carried with it the whole living freight. The scene is simply heartrending. Over 80,000 people are out of house and home. Hundreds are drowning and the water is still rising rapidly.

A correspondent at Pesth, summarizing the official and private accounts from Szegedin says that the dead must amount to many hundreds. It is impossible to make a close estimate, as the number buried under the ruins cannot yet be ascertained. The houses built of sun-dried bricks, continue to collapse long after the first inrush of the flood. The work of feeding and removing sufferers is now proceeding with the greatest order. The first sensational stories of hundreds buried in the synagogue and military hospital are without foundation.

A dispatch from Szegedin, on Friday, says that the river Naros is rising rapidly, and threatens New Szegedin. Numerous villages in the vicinity are crowded with refugees. Anarchy and confusion reign here and in the surrounding country because of an insufficient number of troops. Several incendiaries have been summarily executed. A dispatch from Pesth, dated Friday night, says that a northeasterly storm drove the waves across the dykes protecting Czangard, which contains 16,000 inhabitants, and the town was partially inundated. The people are actively repairing the damage and may, perhaps, escape, as the storm has ceased. Szentes, a town of 26,000 inhabitants, is engaged in a similar struggle with the water.

THE LEGISLATURE.

March 12.—The Senate passed the following, none of which have yet passed the House, except the last: Amending section 496, Compiled Laws, relating to boards of supervisors; amending charter of Bay City; changing the time for election of directors of the Michigan Central Railroad; affixing a penalty for the abuse of legal process; amending charter of Vandalia; incorporating Richmond; amending charter of East Saginaw.

In the House the bill to divide Grosse Point into two election districts was reported favorably. House bill 134, to reorganize the judicial circuits; Senate bill 83, to incorporate the village of Clayton; both immediate effect. House bill 314, to repeal the charter of New Buffalo, was reported favorably, the rules suspended and the bill passed. Most of the afternoon session was spent in committee of the whole on the bill to reduce maximum rate of interest to 7 per cent

March 13.—The Senate passed the following, none of which have yet passed the House: To amend the act for the incorporation of yachting and boating associations; to organise the township of Curtis, Alcona county; to amend the act relative to damage done by beasts on uninclosed lands; to amend the act for ascertaining the cereal products of the State; to amend section 5985, Compiled Laws, relative to drawing jurors.

In the House, the entire forenoon was taken up in the discussion of the bill to reduce the test upon kerosene oil. Most of the afternoon the session was occupied by a consideration of the bills to establish a reform school for girls. The bills were referred to the committee on education by a vote of 41 to 29. The House then resumed consideration of the kerosene oil bill in committee of the whole, and continued this consideration during the remainder of the afternoon session.

March 14.—The Senate passed the following all but the first three having previously passed the House; Relative to the Michigan Agricultural Society; amending the school law of Battle Creek; for a patent for State lands to Wm. Butters; amending the charter of Constantine; dividing Gross Point into two election districts; organizing the township of Metz; detaching territory from the township of Newton, Mackinaw county, and attaching the same to the township of Hendricks; reincorporating Cadillac.

The House passed the following, the first five having already passed the Senate: To incorporate the village of Richmond; to amend the charter of Vendalia; to amend the charter of Adrian; to amend the act to provide for erection of a bridge across the Kalamazoo river in the township of Manlius; to reincorporate the city of Mt. Clemens; to detach certain territory from Belknap, Presque Isle county, and organize the township of Metz; to amend section 1, article 14, of the constitution; to amend section 3696, of the Compiled Laws, relating to primary schools; to amend the charter of Cadillac; to repeal the act restricting the payment of contract in swamp lands of the Upper Peninsula to the county in which the work is done; to protect logs, timber and lumber while floating upon the waters in this State, or lying upon the shores or banks thereof; to amend the act for taking the school census; to provide for the publication and distribution of Supreme Court reports; to amend the act for the incorporation of villages; to authorize an annual inspection of the Michigan Military Academy; to detach certain territory from the township of Newton, Mackinaw county, and to attach it to the township of Hendricks.

House bill 168, to amend the act relating to salaries of judges of probate; House bills 110 and 31, relating to tramps; House bill 49, granting aid to the Alpena and Southwestern Railroad; bills reincorporating and replatting Almont were tabled.

March 15.—In the Senate, the following bills were passed:

Senate bill 114, to make appropriations for the State Agricultural College.

Senate bill 123, to provide a sewer for the capitol grounds. Appropriates, $10,000.

Senate bill 117, to amend the act relative to the commissioner of mineral statistics.

Senate bill 118, to amend the law relative to reporting specific taxes due from railroad companies.

Senate bill 119, to amend section 205, C. L., allowing the Governor to employ additional clerk hire.

Senate bill 120, making appropriation for the State Pioneer Society. Appropriates $5,000 for 1879 and $5,000 for 1880.

Senate joint resolution No. 10, for the protection of homestead settlers in Oceana, Mason, Charlevoix and Emmet counties.

A number of bills were agreed to in committee of the whole.

In the House, the following bills were passed upon third reading:

House bill 675, amending section 87, Compiled Laws, relating to the addresses of county officers.

Senate bill 17, amending section 2750, Compiled Laws, concerning mining corporations.

House bill 517, amending act 116, laws of 1873, concerning the militia.

House bill 302, amending act 116 laws of 1873, relating to the military forces.

House bill 698, amending act 116 laws of 1873, relating to the payment of those in the militia service of the State.

House bill 249, incorporating New Boston; immediate effect.

House bill 494, amending section 3782, Compiled Laws, relating to school in the Upper Peninsula.

House bill 568, amending act 58 laws of 1875, concerning the adoption of children from the State Public School.

House bill 374, amending act of 1871 concerning a state road in Houghton and Ontonagon; immediate effect.

House bill 300, amending act 91 laws of 1873, concerning transfer of insane soldiers from the Soldier's Home to Kalamazoo.

House bill 253, appropriating $25,000 to reimburse the military fund for expenses incurred by the railroad strikes.

House bill 592, providing for the publication of the Legislative Manual.

March 17.—The Senate passed the following, the second of which has passed the House: For the publication and distribution of the agricultural reports; appropriating swamp lands to reconstruct the Cass River and Bay City state road; authorizing Pentwater to remove and rebury the bodies in the village cemetery on "block 36."

The House passed the following which has already passed the Senate: Joint resolution, asking Congress to make an appropriation for the improvement of Saugatuck harbor.

The Governor has announced by message his approval of joint resolution relative to the abolition of polygamy; bill making appropriations for state library; joint resolution relative to deepening St. Mary's River.

March 18.—The Senate passed the following bills, of which the first three have passed the House: To reorganize judicial circuits, 17 to 9; to provide for a swamp land road in Baraga and Ontonagon counties; to repeal the act restricting the payment of swamp land contracts in the Upper Peninsula to the counties in which the work was done; to legalize the election of officers of certain school districts; to amend section 5487, Compiled Laws relative to the duties of injunction masters; to amend the game law; to vacate the township of Nunda, Cheboygan; to amend section 7420, Compiled Laws, relative to costs in courts; to amend the act for the incorporation of mutual fire insurance companies, to incorporate the village of Grosse Point; to authorize the Attorney General to employ one additional clerk; lost, 4 to 22; to repeal section 3699 and 3700, relative to school districts.

The House passed the following, of which the first four have passed the Senate: Incorporating Mt. Clemens; incorporating Centerville; to prevent the infection of the foot-rot; changing the time for the meeting of the superannuated ministers society of the Methodist Church; reincorporating Ann Arbor; appropriating money to the State Public School; restricting the powers of the commissioner of highways of Michigamme; amending section 590 Compiled Laws, relating to county surveyors; amending section 2, law of 1875, relating to part paid Agricultural College and salt spring lands; to fix per diem of members from the Upper Peninsula; authorizing counties to pay a reward for the detection of grave-robbing; repealing section 2, act of 1875 in relation to the protection of hotel-keepers.

The bill to prevent the infection of foot rot in sheep, was subsequently reconsidered and recommitted to the committee of the whole.

CONGRESS

March 18.—Soon after the Senate was called to order, a recess was taken, and upon reassembling, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

Objection was made to the admission of Senator Bell, of New Hampshire, appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator Wadleigh's term, and his case goes over till to-morrow.

In the House a great crowd was present to witness the opening of the extra session and the organization. Only one representative, Mr. Jones (Rep., New York), was absent.

The clerk gave Hull (Dem., Fla.) a seat and allowed the Iowa delegation to come in, His ground, in both cases, was that a governor's certificate and the seal of the State gave the holders the prima facie rights to seats. As to the State of Kansas, the clerk said he had not put on the roll the name of the person claiming to have been elected from the State at large, the State being only entitled to three members.

Randall (Dem., Pa.) was chosen Speaker on the first ballot, receiving 144 votes, Garfield (Rep., O.) 125, Wright (Dem., Pa.) 13, Kelley (Rep., Pa.) 1.

Mr, Frye (Rep., Me.) objected to administering the oath to Hull, of Florida, and the matter went over until to-morrow.

The following officers were re-elected:

Clerk—Geo. M. Adams, Kentucky.

Sergeont-at-Arms—John G. Thompson, Ohio.

Doorkeeper—Chas. W. Field.

Postmaster—James M. Stewart, Virginia.

Chaplain—Rev. W. P. Harrison, D. C.

The drawing for seats was then proceed with, and at its conclusion the House adjourned.

Who Supports the High Schools?

From the Indianapolis News.

Some weeks ago State Senator Harris and W. A. Bell, President of the Board of School Commissioners, were conversing together upon the subject of high school education. The Senator made the assertion that the children of poor people do not go to high schools, that their time is of too much value to their parents, and cannot be thus occupied. Mr. Bell did not believe this statement was correct, and he immediately set about to prove the fact that the children of poor parents enjoy the privileges of the high schools equally with those of the rich. He has received official statements from twenty-one cities and towns in which high schools are maintained. From these reports the following averages are obtained:

Per cent. of patrons who pay no property tax	13
Of tax paying patrons.	
Per cent. paying on less than $500	36
Per cent. paying on less than $1,000	50
Per cent. paying on less than $5,000	83
Per cent. paying on more than $5,000 and less than $10,000	8
Per cent. of children of widows, or parentless	16
Per cent. of children of manual laborers	40
Per cent. of children of professional men	11
Per cent. of children of agents, clerks and others on salaries	20

The Indianapolis High School shows the following:

er cent. of patrons who pay no property tax	17
Per cent. paying on less than $500	51
Per cent. paying on less than $1,000	57
Per cent. paying on less than $5,000	77
Per cent. paying on from $5,000 to $10,000	11
Per cent. of the children of widows or parentless	16
Per cent. of children of manuel laborers	25
Per cent. of agents, clerks and othere on salaries	21
Per cent, of children of professional men	8
Local school tax	7cts.
Cost of high school	$14,415
Cost on each $100 of taxables	3cts.

These figures lead to the establishment of two facts, which are held to be of great importance by the advocates of the high school system.

1. That the local tax for tuition alone amounts to more, in almost every instance, than the entire cost of the high school, thus demonstrating that the high school is a local institution, not supported from the common State fund, but by local taxation.

2. That a very large proportion of the pupils of the high school come from the homes of the poor or those in moderate circumstance—those that pay little or no tax, who do manual labor or work as agents or clerks on salaries.

Trout and Grayling.

Seth Green, in a letter to the Chicago *Field*, in referring to the mixing of trout and grayling in the same waters, makes the following statement, which would seem to settle the question: "The fact is we have but few grayling streams, and if trout are put in they will soon clean the grayling out. I think there are not many streams in this country in which grayling will thrive, and in nearly all of our spring streams brook-trout will do well. In the year 1872 I went to the Au Sable with Mr. D. H. Fitzhugh, Jr. I took quite a good many grayling and brought home eighty-four large ones and put them in our pound at Caledonia. They lived and seem to do well, but they never have spawned since we have had them. I took some spawn while I was at the Au Sable, brought them home and hatched them; they have grown to be large fish, but have never spawned. I prepared them spawning-grounds as good to all appearance as they had in their native stream, and watched them during their spawning season, but never saw any signs of their making beds to cast their spawn. I think they would not be a profitable fish to raise, and would advise not putting any other fish in the streams they inhabit, for if you do they will soon be numbered among the things of the past."

Potato water, or water in which potatoes have been boiled, is now recommended in various quarters as not only an effective but an immediate remedy for lice on cows and other cattle, also for ticks. The affected parts are to be bathed with the potato water; one application is generally sufficient. This remedy (if remedy it proves) has the merit of being exceedingly simple, easily employed and without danger of injury to the cattle.

LANSING.

Eleventh Week of the Legislative Session — Prohibition — Kerosene—New Judicial Circuits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LANSING, March 14, 1879.

The State Republican Convention interrupted the work of legislation on Friday, and the legislators adjourned over till Monday evening, and, of course, did nothing till Tuesday so that my week's record includes only the labor of four days. Of this labor, it may be said, as of the old lady's soup, "it is good enough, what there is of it, and plenty of it such as it is." There has been a good deal of miscellaneous discussion, a night session, some fun and a dozen or more laws ground out for the approval of the Governor some of them brand new, and others, old laws repaired and made over so as to look as good as new.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A large part of the time has been occupied in discussions of the different plans for a State reform school for girls, the leading features of which were given in my last letter. On Tuesday, the joint Committee on State Affairs to which had been referred the five bills on the subject, heard a delegation of ladies prominently connected with similar charitable institutions and enterprises and able to give the committee some valuable advice. It was substantially settled in the committee that the proposed institution should be penal in its character and that commitments to it should be made by sentence of the courts; that the age at which girls should be liable to apprehension upon charges of viciousness and immorality should be placed at 21 years; that the instruction in the institution should be confined to household duties; that the Board of Trustees should consist of six persons, four women and two men chosen for six years, and so arranged in classes that two of the members should go out of office each year. The prospects of some bill which embodies these general features becoming a law are apparently improving.

CHANGE IN JUDICIAL CIRCUITS,

The House, after discussing and amending and rearranging the judicial circuits for several weeks, finally agreed upon a new deal Wednesday, and should their programme meet the approval of the Senate and Governor, circuits will be formed as follows: Hillsdale and Lenawee, population, 78,650; Jackson and Ingham, population, 67,181; Shiawassee, Livingston and Genesee, population, 76,670; Kalkaska, Grand Traverse, Leelanaw, Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet and Cheboygan, population, 21,581; Macomb and St. Clair, population, 68,994; Bay and Ogemaw, population, 24,832; Osceola, Lake, Mason, Manistee and Benzie, population, 24,524; Isabella, Midland, Gladwin, Clare and Gratiot, population, 26,605. The population is given according to the State census of 1874, which does not include either of the counties of Gladwin or Ogemaw. The bill creates three new circuits as follows: Twenty-fourth, Wastenaw and Monroe; Twenty-fifty, Sanilac, Huron and Tuscola; Twenty-sixth, Roscommon, Crawford, Otsego, Missaukee and Wexford.

PROHIBITION.

The friends of prohibition are active and apparently confident that the next few weeks will witness the passage of a stringent prohibitory liquor law and a consequent repeal of the liquor tax laws which the last two Legislatures took such pains to construct. Mrs. Lathrop of Jackson, addressed the House after adjournment Wednesday, in the interest of prohibition, and the cause has been reinforced by the appearance of Dr. Reynolds, the apostle of the Red Ribbon movement, who appeals to the people to pour in petitions for a prohibitory law, assuring them that the Legislature stands ready to grant anything they may ask in that line. In view of Dr. Reynolds' oft-expressed purpose to keep the reform movement entirely independent of all legislative enactments this new departure on his part is quite a surprise. Its effect upon the temperance people of the State remains to be seen.

KEROSENE.

The longest if not the most animated discussion of the season has been on the amendment to the law fixing the test on kerosene oil at 140 degrees Fahrenheit. This law was enacted in 1875 mainly, I believe, at the instance of the State Board of Health, on the grounds that the burning of oil of a lower test endangered life and property. At least it has been most ably championed since then by Dr. Kedzie, President of the Board, who has addressed the Legislature upon the subject two or three times. As noted in these letters it has been earnestly opposed by several members of the Legislature, who assert that it entails an enormous expense upon oil consumers without securing them any greater safety than that enjoyed by people in neighboring States where the test is lower and the light better. After several heated discussions, the House last evening reached a vote, and the opponents of a high test won a signal victory. The bill as finally agreed to, reduces the flash test to 120 degrees, Fahrenheit; abolishes the chill test; reduces the inspection fees to the same rate as in 1875, and makes it the duty of the prosecuting attorney to prosecute all violations. It is to take effect in 60 days after approval.

A Wedding Three Years Concealed.

From the Staunton (Va.) Vindicator.

On one of the excursions which left Staunton in October, 1876, for the centennial were two passengers, one a young lady of Rockbridge, whose bright face, as well as her bright mind, had made her as popular in Staunton society as at home, and another was a young gentleman of Staunton, temporarily residing in Rockbridge, who contemplated shortly removing to the far West. They were devoted lovers, and, as the sequel will show, the gentleman took such a precaution against the lady changing her mind during his expected absence as was insurmountable. Stopping in Baltimore a few hours, the lady and gentleman, after the latter had procured, a license, repaired to the residence of Rev. Mr. Murkland, the famous presbyterian minister, (the lady being a Presbyterian,) and were united in wedlock. They then returned to their respective homes, and there the secret was confided to two of the groom's family and a relative in Richmond, the lady making a confident of one of her family and a devoted married lady friend. The groom went West to make his fortune, and will in a few days return to claim his wife, who has all along retained her maiden name. Though the marriage took place nearly three years ago, and seven persons knew it, not a word has leaked out about it, until within the last week.

The Chicago *Tribune* wants Edison to invent a new kind of sewer gas. There is certainly a magnificent opportunity for improvement on the variety in general circulation.

THE FARM.

Making Maple Sugar.

As the season for manufacturing maple sugar is about at hand, a few hints on the subject may be interesting to some of the readers of your paper. And hoping that we may contribute something to the general stock of information on the subject, we offer the following as our experience for the last twenty years.

THE OUTFIT.

The first thing in order is an outfit of utensils to work with. The time for sap troughs has long since gone by, and the time for wooden buckets is about gone. Tin pails are much the best, and can be got for 20 cents a piece. They are easily kept clean, and convenient to handle and pack away, requiring but little room for storing. Those patent evaporates into which the sap runs at one end of the pan, and the sirup out at the other, work very well as long as you stay and watch them, but if you want to leave for any length of time, you are in a bad fix. We prefer a sheet iron pan, and it is not much difference whether of galvanized iron or not, but it should be made eight inches deep. The object in making the pan so deep is that when you want to leave you can fill the pan with sap and your furnace with wood, and leave as long as you have a mind to, without any danger of its burning. But a deep pan requires strong stays to support the bottom when full of sap. It is a good plan to have plenty of pans and capacity for boiling, so as not to have to boil nights or keep sap stored long, for it deteriorates very fast from the time it leaves the tree.

THE FURNACE.

Next in order is your furnace, which is one of the most important items in the business Of course a permanent brick furnace is best when you are located to stay; but our experience has been principally in a new country, where we tap a sugar bush a few years, and then clear up the land, and go for a new bush; consequently we frequently make new furnaces. Our plan is to make boxes of strong boards one foot wide and two feet high, and enough longer than the pans to receive the chimney or smokestack on the rear end, and one foot projection on the front end; set them the proper distance apart to receive the pans, and let the pans rest one and a half inches on the furnace at each side. Now level these boxes with a spirit level if you have one, if not, set on a pan and put a little water in it, that will tell when level. Make the boxes stationary with strong stakes, then fill the boxes with clay and pound thoroughly as it is filled in. Use clay as moist as it usually is when dug out of the ground without any water standing about it. Of course the insides of these boxes are burned out, which should be done gradually so as not to dry the furnace too fast.

THE PANS

It is necessary to have what we call a forestick. For this we use a piece of railroad iron, which will last five or six years. It should be placed in while building the furnace, and should extend nearly through the furnace at each side, and the clay moulded close around it, but better place some stone round it so as to hold it solid, it should be placed 15 inches below and 3 inches back of the front end of the pan. The object in having the furnace extend forward farther than the pan is this, we take a piece of sheet iron long enough to extend across the furnace, and ten inches broad, turn a flange two inches broad on each edge to prevent sagging, lay this across the furnace in front of the pan so that it fits snug against the front end of the pan, to prevent any fire striking the end of the pan; for if the fire is allowed to strike the ends or sides of the pan, it will burn a brown crust which will melt and spoil every bach of sugar. We close the front of the furnace with pie ce of sheet iron, hung on a rod of iron, which lays across the furnace, this sheet iron apron or door extends within eight inches of the bottom, leaving space for draught, the rod extends far enough at one end to receive a wooden handle to lift it off. The height of the chimney depends somewhat on the length of of the furnace. A fifteen foot furnace requires about a ten foot chimney.

TAPPING.

Our rule for tapping is to use a one-half or five-eighths inch bit, and it makes little difference whether we use wooden or metal spiles. We put two in medium and large trees, and as far apart as may be and convey sap to the same bucket, which is hung on a six penny nail, with nearly one half cut off, so it can easily be drawn out with a claw hammer. We usually tap on the south side, but if the tree leans some other direction, we tap on the side that it leans to, for sap runs down hill better than any other way.

We bore about one inch deep the first time and renew several times during the season by boring a little deeper.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

For storage we use kerosene barrels. But it should always be borne in mind that, to make first quality sugar, sap ought not to be stored but a very short time. We should always commence boiling as soon as there is sap enough to start with. And in conclusion we deduce the following: Have all the vessels, buckets, etc., that are used in any way about the business kept scrupulously clean by scalding and thoroughly washing. Strain all the sap through a woolen cloth before it goes into the pans. Have seasoned wood, and boil to a white foam all the time; while boiling, all the scum that rises must be closely skimmed off, which is generally thrown up when it commences to boil. Never boil longer than three or four hours before siruping off, for the longer you boil on a batch the more it is inclined to make the sugar waxy and dark-colored. Never let it simmer under any circumstances, and when siruping down keep it foaming to the top of the pan all the time, and if inclined to run over have a small piece of fat pork fastened on the end of a stick, and tap it with that occasionally. Never, under any circumstances, allow any scorching on the inside of the pan. When the sirup will drop in a broad flake from the side of a skimmer it is ready to take off. If sirup is left standing a few hours to settle, and it is nice and clear, it will need no cleansing, except to strain it through woolen while hot. Sugaring-off should be done in small batches, and just as quick as possible, remembering that two small batches can be sugared-off in less time than one large one Sap evaporates according to the surface of bottom, and not according to the amount in the pan. Sirup to be kept for future use should be sealed in tin cans made for that purpose, and holding from one to three gallons. It should be sealed while hot. Glass vessels are likely to break if it crystalizes. D. L. GARVER.

HART, Oceana Co., Feb. 28.

THE MANAGERS of the Michigan Trotting Circuit have established the following early dates and meetings: Coldwater, Mich., May 21, 22 and 23, entries to close on May 17; Elkhart, Ind., May 28, 29 and 30; Battle Creek, Mich., June 4, 5 and 6, entries to close on May 28. The classes are the same, and horses are eligible at each meeting from May 1, 1879

Small Fruits.

Before a meeting of farmers at Mason on March 1, Mr. W. H. Overholt read an interesting, timely and practical paper on the cultivation of small fruits, from which we give a few extracts:

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries are as cheaply raised as potatoes, when the plantation is made, if done right; if badly cultivated they are costly. There is no fruit grown so successfully over so large an extent of territory, no fruit that adapts itself to so many different soils and climate, and is so universally relished as the delicious strawberry. It does seem strange that so many will unnecessarily deprive themselves of this healthful luxury, especially those who have plenty of land to plant them on. All that is necessary to make strawberries profitable is to have good soil, deeply plowed, well harrowed, plants well and thickly set in the rows, and of pure unmixed sorts. As for the soil necessary to raise strawberries, I think any soil sufficiently dry, or that could be made so by drainage, would grow strawberries. The most important is to keep well cultivated and hoed, and to commence doing so, too, before the weeds make a start or the surface gets baked. Remember it is easier to run over a bed three or four times, if there are no weeds, than once if weedy and besides the plants are benefited by this repeated cultivation, and if worked over before the weeds start, the fork, hoe and iron rake can be used very rapidly, killing all the little weeds that are just germinating, and keeping the soil in a mellow condition.

MULCHING.

Just before winter sets in, cover the whole surface with mulching, (I use straw.) This can be left on in the spring until after the fruiting season; if the ground should not be weedy, merely loosen up the surface with a fork; if the ground is foul, it is better to give it a thorough cleansing the last of April, or just before they blossom. This can be done by drawing the mulch in every alternate row, and after cultivating them, draw it into the rows cleaned, and clean out the balance, after which scatter the mulch evenly over the plants, they will work up through the straw and the berries will be perfectly free from sand or grit, and will sell readily at paying prices, while gritty ones will rot on the market. There is no part of the cultivation of small fruits that pays better than mulching the vines, for by so doing they will yield double the sized fruit besides acting as a winter protection. This has become a necessary practice with those who are having the best success in growing small fruits. Hay, swale, grass, or straw, scattered over the surface late in the fall, or early winter will prevent the ground from heaving, which is the ruination of many strawberry plantations that were almost perfection in the fall. After spring opens it is a good plan to pass over the plantation and loosen up the mulching, especially if it be of coarse material, so as to allow a free circulation of the air to the soil, for I am satisfied that the soil is soured by allowing such to lay bound close to the surface, and the plantation damaged by such causes.

THEIR CULTIVATION.

Soil, climate and varieties have very much to do with the manner of their cultivation. My mode is what is called the matted row system; that is, I set the plants one foot by four. I do not keep the runners cut off as many growers do, but let them run, and by fall such varieties as the Green Prolific and Charles Downing will nearly fill up the rows. The next year, after the fruiting season is over, I go through the plantation with a one-horse plow, having a sharp wheel made from an old buzz saw attached to the wheel of the plow. I commence to backfurrow between the rows, plowing up to about ten inches of the original plant; this leaves a row, when finished, about 20 inches wide to fruit the next season; cultivate and drag with a one-horse drag, and then you have your ground all smooth again. The third year after setting my plantation, I plow it under, and if I wish to put the same ground to fruit the next year, I sow buckwheat and plow *that* under while in blossom. This not only mellows the ground but destroys all weeds and grass, making it in the very finest condition for plants the next spring. Many ask what are the best varieties to plant. That depends on climate, modes of cultivation, etc. Some do the best in hills, while others do best in the matted row system. I have tried a dozen or more different varieties, but have discarded all but four, viz.: Wilson, Col. Cheeney, Green Prolific and Chas. Downing; these do well with the matted row system. I am testing some very highly recommended varieties, and probably may be able to report from them the coming season. It is my opinion that there is no berry cultivated at the present time that can compare with the Wilson for canning and shipping to distant markets.

RASPBERRIES.

This delicious and useful fruit follows immediately after strawberries. In fact they begin to ripen before the later kinds of strawberries are gone. The raspberry is not only a delicious fruit for the table, but is one of the finest for jelly, canning, preserving, etc., besides being a very profitable market fruit, the expense being no more than the same amount of corn, while the profits will average one year after another $150 per acre with ordinary care, and with extra care and cultivation double that amount can be obtained. This fruit is proving very profitable to dry, and for those who live too far from large markets or access to railroads, the growing of raspberries for drying purposes will prove very remunerative indeed. Those varieties that are the firmest will prove the most profitable for drying, as it takes less quarts to make a pound of fruit; for instance two quarts of Golden Thornless or Golden Caps will make a pound of fruit, while it takes two and a half of the Black Caps, and three of the Red. The present price of dried raspberries is about 29 cents in New York. Therefore, even if you have a good market, there will be days when the market will be overstocked, then put your fruit in the dryer and you will realize as much as from the fresh fruit, except that you must hold it till the dried fruit market opens.

THEIR CULTIVATION.

Distances to plant in growing by the row system or what might more properly be termed the hedge system, mark out the rows six feet apart, and set the plants three feet in the row. One important thing in favor of planting in rows is that when they grow up they grow together and sustain each other against hard winds. As soon as the plants spread so as to be plainly seen, clean them out with the hoe and cultivator and keep them well worked through the season. Cut them back, about the first of August, to within two feet of the root and the side branches proportionately. This severe pruning must be restored to the first season to insure a strong healthy bush afterwards. There is where the great mistake is made, leaving it too much wood the first season. The second season cut off the top of the new growth, when it gets three feet high and the side branches to within two feet of the main stalk; a row thus grown will form a perfect hedge and will yield double the bulk of larger and finer fruit than if they had been allowed to to take their own course. The second year they should have some kind of support. I have adopted the following plan on my plantation and I feel well pleased with the result: I used oak posts, split out not less than three inches square, and three feet long, sharpened and driven in the ground twelve inches. They should be driven on one side of the row about four or five inches from the plant, thus leaving plenty of space to hoe about the roots. For strips, edgings or tamarac poles, etc., can be nailed on top of posts. For tying up, use wool twine, tying each hill separately to the pole.

PRUNING, ETC.

The advantages gained by this tying up process are many. First, they are not affected by hard winters and the fruit is kept up well from the ground, which is another great advantage in picking. It keeps the young canes in an upright position while they are weak, and last but not least is the advantage you have in keeping your plantation clean, allowing the cultivator to work up to within a few inches of the roots thereby requiring but very little use of the hoe. Last season there was not a hoe used in my plantation of raspberries. In the spring it was mulched liberally with straw about the bushes and the cultivator kept the ground clean between the rows. Nothing contributes more to a large crop of fruit than a liberal supply of mulch, besides acting as an exterminator of weeds. As soon as they are through bearing, cut out the old canes and carry out of the plantation. This should be done immediately after the last picking so that the new growth may have plenty of room and can be properly pruned, the canes too, are so much easier cut than if left until they get dry and hard. Leave only five or six of the best new canes to grow, tying where the twine may be broken. As to the expense of twine used in tying the plants, it is very small indeed, costing only about ten cents to one hundred hills. This tying up process certainly does pay, even if there was no particular advantage gained, for it looks so much better.

BLACKBERRIES.

This, too, is a very desirable fruit, both for the table and market. They are as easily grown as corn, with but little more expense. For home use there is no fruit more desirable, and if the farmer would plant but a row or two in his garden he would have his table supplied for weeks, with plenty to spare for canning and preserving. The blackberry, as well as all other kinds of small fruit, delight in oft repeated cultivation and thorough stirring up of the surface; care must be taken, however, not to cultivate deep enough to break the roots, for by so doing they send up an innumerable amount of suckers. The same directions for pinching in and cutting back of raspberries answers for this fruit. Probably the best sorts for this climate are the Kittatining and Lawton.

The Ten Best Native Grapes.

The State Pomological Society offers a very useful premium list. Thus its premium for the most useful and best grown exhibit of 10 varieties of native grapes for dessert and family use grown in the open air, brought out at its annual exhibition, this award:

First premium—Iona, Isabella, Concord, Agawam, Salem, Ives' Seedling, Rebecca, Catawba, Delaware, Kalamazoo.

Second premium—Concord, Delaware, Iona, Salem, Brighton, Agawam, Wilder, Norton's Virginia, North Carolina, Martha.

For the most valuable and best grown exhibit of six varieties of native grapes adapted to market purposes, these varieties took the premiums:

First premium—Delaware, Iona, Diana, Concord, Ives' Seedling, Catawba.

Second premium—Concord, Delaware, Martha, Norton's Virginia, Catawba, Iona.

It will be noticed that the Delaware, and Concord are in all these lists and that the Iona is in all of them. Stick to the two first and you are likely to have success with grape culture.

At the State Fair, for the most valuable and best grown exhibit of a single variety of native grapes grown in the open air and adapted to market purposes, the Concord received the first and second premiums. It is a singular fact that no grape yet supersedes the Concord as a family market grape,—the grape for the million. New varieties come in and go out, but the Concord stands the favorite and without a peer as a hardy, thrifty market grape.

The Twelve Best Market Apples.

At the recent State Fair there were premiums for the best 12 varieties of apples. The three lists given below comprised the varieties taking premiums, giving a succession during the usual season; productiveness, suitable size, handling qualities, and general attractiveness being the leading considerations:

First Premium—Red Canada, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Peck's Pleasant, Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet, Westfield Seek-no-further, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Porter, Belmont, Fameuse or Snow.

Second Premium—Red Canada, Wagener, R. I. Greening, Golden Russet, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Peck's Pleasant, King, Swaar, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Maiden's Blush, Jonathan.

Third Premium—Northern Spy, Red Canada, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Golden Russet, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, Maiden's Blush, Jeffries, Garden Royal, King, Westfield Seek-no-further.

Class 4 was best *six* market varieties, and the premiums were distributed to the following lists:

First Premium—Red Canada, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Jonathan, Golden Russet.

Second Premium—Red Canada, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Jonathan, Peck's Pleasant.

Third Premium—Red Canada, Baldwin, Wagener, Golden Russet, Peck's Pleasant, Maiden's Blush.

For the most valuable and best grown single variety of apples for market purposes the Red Canada was first, the Northern Spy second, and the Baldwin third. These lists are boiled down to the very essence of apple-culture. Now, don't ask, "What apples shall I plant?" but look at and study the above lists.

Premium Plums.

We think that plum culture is on the gain in Michigan, especially on the Michigan lake shore where carriage by water to the Chicago market is accessible and attainable. The plum is a fruit that nearly always brings a profitable price to the grocer. We notice that at the exhibition of the State Pomological Society the Lombard was awarded first and second premiums as the best single variety, and the third to Blecker's Gage. For the most valuable and best grown exhibit of three varieties of plums for market these were the awards:

First Premium—German Prune, Lombard, Coe's Golden Drop.

Second Premium—Prince Englebert, Lombard, Coe's Golden Drop.

It must be that these are useful and valuable varieties, and it would be well for all persons interested to take notice thereof. People are so often led astray by the large, showy and attractive, though indifferent kinds, that it is well to remember the above awards when you are looking for the kinds to plant. Lombard and Coe's Golden Drop are among plums what the Concord and Delaware are among grapes.

How to Feed Bees.

The proper time to apply the following advice given by Mr. J. M. Hicks in the *Germantown Telegraph*, can be ascertained by reading answer No. 1, in this department:

"Now is the proper time to see that your bees have fresh food, such as sirup prepared thus: take good A coffee sugar and make a sirup about the same as we often have for warm buckwheat cakes at breakfast, and when it has cooled you can lay some bits of old comb in the top of your hive and pour on a few spoonfuls of sirup, which they will willingly take down and feed their queen; this will stimulate her to laying eggs for early brood. It is also a very good plan to have some rye flour ground and placed in shallow boxes, two or three rods off from your bees, that they may visit and carry to their hives as bee-bread. If you cannot get rye, shorts will do. It is often the case that we find many who are keeping bees the old post-auger style, who should also feed their bees, which can be done by filling up glass tumblers with the sirup thus made and tie a cotton cloth over them and turn upside down over holes in top of their hives, and the bees will soon take the sirup all down through the cloth, which can be readily seen through the glass tumblers and again refilled. You should cover the tumblers over with some box or cap, as such beekeepers usually have plenty of such appliances laying around loose."

Stimulative Feeding—Thickness of Chaff Hives—Chaff Hives for Summer.

From the Michigan Homestead.

Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions?

1st. Will it do any harm to stimulate bees by feeding when there is danger of bad weather which will prevent opening of hives and hence put a stop to feeding, provided the bees have a good supply of sealed honey in the hives?

2nd. In making chaff hives, how thick may the packing be, or in other words, how long a passage will the bees come through?

3rd. Have chaff hives any particular advantages in summer, and if any, what are they?

AMATEUR.

ANSWERS.

1. The only harm done to the bees would be this, the rearing of young bees wears out the energies of the old bees, and unless their places are supplied by a numerous brood of workers, the hive will become weak; now, if no bad weather comes, there will be plenty of young bees to replace the old ones, and the colony will be in fine order for the spring work, but if a few days even of cold, stormy weather interrupt the stimulative feeding, even if plenty of sealed honey be present, the bees are apt to cease starting more brood; often they remove from the cells and the hive all larvæ not yet sealed over, and in some instances, they even tear open sealed cells and drag forth the immature bees. It is best, then, to let the bees remain perfectly quiet, (except one or two flights during the latter part of the winter,) so far as they seem inclined to do so, until you are pretty certain not to be interrupted in feeding by anything besides a good flow of honey—and any bee-keeper will be able to stand such an interruption.

2. As it is not desirable to have the bees come out often during the winter it is quite as well to have six to ten inches of packing on all sides of the combs. When the air becomes pretty thoroughly warmed the bees will come through a passage-way eight or ten inches in length—perhaps even longer, though I see no necessity of more than eight inches in thickness of chaff.

3 In summer, chaff hives merely keep the bees cool, i. e., they keep the rays of sunlight or the heat reflected from the side of a building, hillside, or other object, from affecting the bees, and thus aid in repressing the disposition to swarm, and also facilitate the building of comb, for the bees often become too warm inside the hives and either swarm or cluster outside their habitations instead of in the surplus boxes. Shade of any sort, if equally complete, would answer as well as chaff hives.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—Choice white .....4 40@4 50
Medium .....4 35@4 40
Low grades .....3 @3 25
WHEAT—Extra white .....95@95
No. 1 white .....90 @94
Amber .....85@92
CORN—32@35c per bush.
OATS—28@25c.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 80@4 per bbl.
BARLEY—$1 20@1 50 per cental for state.
RYE—42@46c per bush.
BEANS—Unpicked, 60c.@$1 per bush. Picked, $1 25.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 12@15. Medium 9@10c.
CHEESE—9@9¼c per lb.
CRANBERRIES—$6.00@8.00 per bbl.
DRIED APPLES—Old 3¼ cts per lb, New 4@ c.
DRESSED HOGS—$4. @4 85 per hd.
EGGS—Fresh 19@20c.
FRESH FRUITS—Apples, $1 60@1 70 per bbl.
HOPS—New crop selling at 7@9 cts. per lb.
HAY—$9 00@11 00 per ton.
HIDES—Green, 5@6c; cured, 7@7½c
HONEY—11@13c.
POTATOES—65@65c per bush.
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess, $9 50@10 50; Lard, 7 @7½; Smoked Hams, 8@8½c; Shoulders, 4½@6c; Bacon, 7½c, extra Mess Beef, $9 25@ 9 50 per bbl.
POULTRY—Dressed Chickens 7@10 cts per lb Turkeys 9@13 cts. per lb; Live Chicken per pair 35@45c.
SEEDS—Clover $3.60@4 07 per bushel.
SALT—Saginaw, 90c@95 per bbl; Onondaga $1 00;
SHEEP SKINS—75 cts to $1.50.
WOOD—$3 10@6 00 per cord.
FURS—Badger, 10 to 75 cts; Bear, $1 to $7; Beaver, 40 cts to $1.50; Cat. 7 to 40 cts; Deer, 15 to 18 cts per lb; Elk and Mouse, 8 cts per lb.; Fisher 25 cts to $7; Fox, 10 cts to $30; Lynx, 15 cts. to $1 50; Marten 10cts. to $2.50; Mink 5 to 50 cts.; Muskrat 3 to 10 cts.; Opossum 3 to 1? cts.; Otter 2 5cts. to $5; Raccoon 5 to 70 cts.; Skunk 5 to $1 00, Wolf 15 cts to $2.

Detroit Stock Market.

The receipts of stock at the Detroit Central yards for the week ending Saturday, March 15, were: horses, 184; cattle, 969; hogs, 12,641; sheep, 2,702. The cattle market was active, and all grades of stock were in good demand at an advance of 25 per cent. over last week's prices. Sheep were dull, the stock offered not meeting the requirements of buyers. Prices were about the same as last week. The following were the principal sales: 6 cows, av 1,135 lbs., at $3 25 per cwt; 2 choice oxen, av 2,200 lbs, at $5 per cwt; 6 steers, av 948 lbs, at $3 25 per cwt; 5 steers, av 1,314 lbs, at $4 50 per cwt; 5 oxen, av 1,630 lbs, at $3 55 per cwt; 5 butchers', av 1,094 lbs, at $3 75 per cwt; 4 steers, av 940 lbs, at $3 25 per cwt; 3 head, av 790 lbs, at $3 25 per cwt; 4 steers, av 835 lbs, at $3 25 per cwt; 3 cows, av 1,318 lbs, at $3 50 per cwt; 4 butchers', av 1,000 lbs, at $2 50 per cwt; 11 mixed head, av 988 lbs, at $3 45 per cwt; 4 steers, av 1,138 lbs, at $4 25 per cwt; 2 heifers, av 1,065 lbs, at $3 35 per cwt.

The following were the sales of sheep: 59 av 94 lbs, at $4 45 per cwt; 38, av 72 lbs, at $4 10 per cwt; 88, av 102 lbs, at $4 87½ per cwt; 102 lambs, av 80 lbs, at $5 37½ per cwt; 21, av 75 lbs, at $4 25 per cwt; 11, av 125 lbs, at $3 per cwt; 80, av 79 lbs, at $4 30 per cwt.