

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR. FRIDAY MORNING, MAR. 10, 1871. DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Justice of the Supreme Court, D. DARWIN HUGHES, For Regent of the University, JOHN M. B. SILL, CHARLES B. FENTON.

County Convention. Democratic County Convention will be held at the Court House, in Ann Arbor, on TUESDAY, MARCH 21st, at 10 o'clock a. m., to nominate a candidate for County Superintendent of schools, and for County Drain Commissioner.

THE LEGISLATURE. In the Senate, on Saturday last, Mr. EMERSON, from the committee on judiciary, reported a substitute for "a bill to provide for the appointment of a circuit court reporter, and for the publication and distribution of the reports of the decisions of the circuit courts," and recommended its passage.

In the House, on the same day, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of "a bill to authorize boards of supervisors to provide for the purchase of Brown's Michigan Nisi Prius Reports," and the same was placed on the order of third reading.

The "woman suffragists" invaded both Houses on the 3d. The immediate cause of the raid was the presentation of the following resolution, adopted by a convention just closing its labors at Lansing: "To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: We, the members of the Michigan State Woman's Suffrage Association, in Convention assembled, respectfully request your honorable body to pass a joint resolution stating that in your opinion the Legislature of Michigan, in ratifying the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Federal Constitution annulled all laws of the State denying or abridging the right of women to vote."

Mrs. LATHROP, of Jackson, made a speech in each House, urging immediate and unconditional compliance with the demands of the resolution. In the Senate, Mr. BENNETT moved to instruct the committee on State affairs to report a joint resolution complying with the terms of the resolution, which received three votes. Next day the committee reported in poetry, the effort giving evidence that the madmen was not run by "woman righters."

The House bill repealing the county drainage law and abolishing the office of county commissioner, was set back in the Senate on Tuesday, the committee of the whole recommending that it be referred again to the committee on drainage, which was done. It is proposed to hold it until the bill to succeed it is perfected, so that final action will be taken understandingly. Sensible—for once.

On Monday, Gov. BALDWIN notified the House that he had signed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State: "An act making appropriation for the erection of a new (not an old) hall for the University of Michigan." The Senate amendments provided for levying a tax to meet the appropriation—designed to keep "the burden" before the people in an onerous dress, and for the presentation of an estimate and statement to the Auditor General, showing the purpose for which the money is required, no moneys to be drawn except for materials and labor. The Legislature don't mean that the Regents shall build a \$40,000 or \$50,000 hall, and otherwise use the balance of the \$75,000. Right.

The Brown Nisi Prius bill was defeated in the House on Tuesday, by yeas, 48; nays, 21; but was reconsidered and tabled. We fear that external pressure will command the other three votes. The Senate, on Wednesday, agreed in committee of the whole to "a bill to establish a State reformatory," and ordered it to a third reading. The same day the House ordered to a third reading Senate bill No. 56, "to provide for the erection of an addition to the present asylum of the insane at Kalamazoo, and for other purposes;" the other purposes, if we mistake not, being for the purchase of lands adjoining the asylum grounds. The House also considered in committee, without conclusion, a bill for the support of the insane asylum for 1871-2, and appropriating \$80,000 to commence building another asylum north of the line of Lansing. The Free Press correspondent predicts the passage of the first named and the loss of the second one.

REPORT has it that ex-Representative ORTH, of Indiana, has left Washington in disgust as well as indignant. He engineered a bill through raising the Berlin mission to the first-class, on the pretext that the creation of the Empire had made it more responsible post, and expected to succeed Mr. BANGROFT at the Court of William I. But GRANT has informed him of his determination to reappoint BANGROFT, and offered him \$100,000 "to allow" and the Berlin mission. Orth left the capital exclaiming: "For ways that are dark, And tricks that are vain, The heathen Chinese is peculiar."

Several very important bills, both in their object and the amount of expenditure involved, are pending in the Senate which we have neglected to notice. They are: 1st. One for enlarging the insane asylum; 2d. Providing for a State reformatory or intermediate prison; and 3d. Establishing a State institution for the education and care of pauper children. All these institutions are recommended in the very able "Report of the Special Commissioners to examine the Penal, Reformatory and Charitable Institutions." The first is an absolute necessity, and an appropriation should not be delayed. Besides, another insane asylum is talked of, and if we are not mistaken, has also a pending bill. The second, or "reformatory," is designed for the harder class of boys now in the "Reform School," the younger and less hardened class now sent to the State prison, and for all now sentenced, on conviction, to the county jails. There is no question that such an institution is desirable, and we think a necessity. The prison is now full, and the county jails should never be used except for the detention of prisoners waiting trial, witnesses who are not to be deposed, and when wanted, etc. A convicted criminal should not be permitted association with persons waiting trial, nor should be confined one, three, six or nine months in absolute idleness. All such should go to some reformatory, house of correction or other place where they can be made to labor.

The State school or home for pauper children will come sooner or later. They can be thus provided with homes, supported, educated, and taught to support themselves, cheaper than they are now kept in existence in county poor houses. Such an institution will be one of the noblest charities of our State. It is proposed to sell the location of these several institutions to competing towns and cities. Jackson and Grand Rapids are bidding and lobbying for the intermediate prison; Adrian wants the pauper children school for the "Haviland Home" in "the valley;" and Holly is a bidder for the proposed new insane asylum. Now, we believe that it is the true policy of the State to locate these several institutions at Lansing. Supported entirely by the money of the people they should be located so that the Legislature may look after and supervise them without adjourning for a week and sending out traveling committees. Ohio has set an example in concentrating her penal and charitable institutions worthy of being followed. Michigan having no capital located adopted the scattering plan, but it should be pursued no further. Public officers and citizens now have to go over the whole State to visit and do business at the State institutions and it seems to us time to inaugurate a change. Let the new institutions be located at the capital.

—Except to avoid a charge of having a local axe to grind, we would venture a suggestion that the State could make money and subsidize her educational interests by making the Agricultural College a department of the University, transferring it and its land grant to the care of the Regents, and taking the farm and buildings for the proposed school and home for pauper children. So we only put this "little flea" in the ear of some disinterested Senator or Representative—if there be one who don't represent a constituency of bidders.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, two bills, one, "a bill to establish a State board of corrections and charities," and the other, "a bill to provide for the appointment of a board of commissioners for the general supervision of penal, pauper, and reformatory institutions, and defining their duties and powers," were taken from the committee of the whole and made the special order for to day, at 2 o'clock p. m. The Tribune correspondent says that the latter bill is the one likely to be passed. It is in accordance with the recommendation of the commissioners to examine into our penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions, whose report is referred to in another paragraph. We have no means of knowing its specific provisions.

The House bill repealing the county drainage law and abolishing the office of county commissioner, was set back in the Senate on Tuesday, the committee of the whole recommending that it be referred again to the committee on drainage, which was done. It is proposed to hold it until the bill to succeed it is perfected, so that final action will be taken understandingly. Sensible—for once.

THE XXIII. CONGRESS. A visitor to the jail notes very marked improvement, by repairs, whitewashing, painting, &c. The building is now probably in as good a condition as may be, without alterations and enlargement. The wards are sufficient to allow, under ordinary circumstances, of separation, not only of sexes, but of accused and convicted persons, witnesses and crime. Persons under charge or sentence for crime are now in a separate ward, detained witnesses being up stairs.

The special commissioners of the Legislature have made the following report of Washtenaw county jail: "Brick building containing 23 cells for men, and 4 for women, 4x8 feet and 7 feet high; sexes kept apart; religious services every Sunday; some books are furnished; no bathing facilities; no employment; free communication allowed; privacy arrangements are very bad, offensive, and unwholesome; building in bad condition; needs repairs; highest number of inmates, 12; value not stated."

A bathing room should be provided. One of the cells might be used for this purpose, and the expense of introducing water would not be great. Last summer during the hot months, 11 men, who had been arrested just as the term of court closed, were detained here, with no facilities for thoroughly washing their persons. The prison must be offensive in warm weather. This wealthy county should not refuse a few hundred dollars to make their jail worthy of civilization. Let this be remembered when the Board of Supervisors meet.

Acceptance of Mr. Hughes. The chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has received the following letter from D. DARWIN HUGHES, accepting the nomination of the Democratic State Convention for Justice of the Supreme Court: "Dear Sir—I am in receipt of a note from Hon. C. B. Fenton, Secretary of the Democratic State Convention lately held at Lansing, informing me of your nomination as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, and requesting me to communicate with you upon the subject."

As the duties of the office are purely judicial, it is deemed proper that I content myself with saying that I appreciate to the fullest extent the honor conferred upon me by this selection, and that the nomination is accepted. I am, sir, very truly yours, D. DARWIN HUGHES.

The New Hampshire election takes place next Tuesday. Both parties have full tickets in the field, from Governor down to members of Congress. The Republicans being in power, with both the opportunity and disposition to manipulate election boards, returns, etc., have the inside track aside from their small majority; but the Democracy have put up strong candidates and are working hard to win the success they deserve.

The Senate bill giving the Southern Pacific Railroad Company \$5,000,000, passed the House on the 3d. Congress is as generous with the government domain—the people's lands—as with the people's money. At this rate of proceeding the time is coming, and is near at hand, when the counterfeits will need stop stinging.

The attention of Democrats, and especially of local committees, is invited to the call for a County Convention to be held on Tuesday, the 21st inst., to nominate candidates for County Superintendent of Schools and Drainage Commissioner. These are two very important offices, and there should be a full representation.

The Joint High Commission has commenced work, and holds sessions daily. Its discussions and determinations are to be kept secret until officially promulgated at the end of its labors, which is not anticipated before the middle of April. The question of the fisheries is being first considered.

To Preserve Leather. A writer in the New York Times says the true way to treat leather of any kind, if there is dirt on the surface, is to remove it with a wet cloth and soap suds. The leather does not require drenching and saturating with water. The surface simply needs to be cleaned. Then, as soon as the moisture has disappeared, apply the oil, which should be warm. The leather also should be kept in a warm room until it has dried thoroughly. If the interior of the leather be occupied by the worm, it never enters. There is but little danger of getting too much oleaginous material in the leather. To give the surface a beautiful gloss, and to exclude grit and to prevent the leather from appearing greasy to the touch, apply a coat of leather varnish, made of shellac and alcohol. A half pound of shellac gum, put in a bottle with an ounce of fine lamp-black, and one ounce of gum camphor, and a pint of good alcohol, or enough to cover the gum, if corked tight and kept in a warm place for a few days will make a cheap and excellent varnish for leather. But the interior must be kept filled with oil, or the varnish will tend to render the leather hard and rough. If coarse boots be kept well oiled and covered with a coat of this kind of varnish, the leather will remain soft and pliable, and will exclude water nearly as effectually as India rubber.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and the B. & N. R. Lands. The starting point of the route at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri trunk forks into three branches, for it has three main termini. Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where, crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra-continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the Capital of Nebraska, fifty five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South West, and the only route of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole West.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can find on no other line. You do not pass over a road so long and so narrow as the old route, and you are free of modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as a market at low prices and light freight. Keep it in mind, for the people westward bound, "to take the Burlington Route."

It is again rumored that the ultra administration wing of the Senate—composed of Senators who have axes to grind at the Executive departments—propose to depose Senator SIMMONS from the chairmanship of the committee on Foreign Relations. His opposition to the acquisition of San Domingo is not to be forgiven.

THE XXIII. CONGRESS. A visitor to the jail notes very marked improvement, by repairs, whitewashing, painting, &c. The building is now probably in as good a condition as may be, without alterations and enlargement. The wards are sufficient to allow, under ordinary circumstances, of separation, not only of sexes, but of accused and convicted persons, witnesses and crime. Persons under charge or sentence for crime are now in a separate ward, detained witnesses being up stairs.

The special commissioners of the Legislature have made the following report of Washtenaw county jail: "Brick building containing 23 cells for men, and 4 for women, 4x8 feet and 7 feet high; sexes kept apart; religious services every Sunday; some books are furnished; no bathing facilities; no employment; free communication allowed; privacy arrangements are very bad, offensive, and unwholesome; building in bad condition; needs repairs; highest number of inmates, 12; value not stated."

A bathing room should be provided. One of the cells might be used for this purpose, and the expense of introducing water would not be great. Last summer during the hot months, 11 men, who had been arrested just as the term of court closed, were detained here, with no facilities for thoroughly washing their persons. The prison must be offensive in warm weather. This wealthy county should not refuse a few hundred dollars to make their jail worthy of civilization. Let this be remembered when the Board of Supervisors meet.

Acceptance of Mr. Hughes. The chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has received the following letter from D. DARWIN HUGHES, accepting the nomination of the Democratic State Convention for Justice of the Supreme Court: "Dear Sir—I am in receipt of a note from Hon. C. B. Fenton, Secretary of the Democratic State Convention lately held at Lansing, informing me of your nomination as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, and requesting me to communicate with you upon the subject."

As the duties of the office are purely judicial, it is deemed proper that I content myself with saying that I appreciate to the fullest extent the honor conferred upon me by this selection, and that the nomination is accepted. I am, sir, very truly yours, D. DARWIN HUGHES.

The New Hampshire election takes place next Tuesday. Both parties have full tickets in the field, from Governor down to members of Congress. The Republicans being in power, with both the opportunity and disposition to manipulate election boards, returns, etc., have the inside track aside from their small majority; but the Democracy have put up strong candidates and are working hard to win the success they deserve.

The attention of Democrats, and especially of local committees, is invited to the call for a County Convention to be held on Tuesday, the 21st inst., to nominate candidates for County Superintendent of Schools and Drainage Commissioner. These are two very important offices, and there should be a full representation.

The Joint High Commission has commenced work, and holds sessions daily. Its discussions and determinations are to be kept secret until officially promulgated at the end of its labors, which is not anticipated before the middle of April. The question of the fisheries is being first considered.

To Preserve Leather. A writer in the New York Times says the true way to treat leather of any kind, if there is dirt on the surface, is to remove it with a wet cloth and soap suds. The leather does not require drenching and saturating with water. The surface simply needs to be cleaned. Then, as soon as the moisture has disappeared, apply the oil, which should be warm. The leather also should be kept in a warm room until it has dried thoroughly. If the interior of the leather be occupied by the worm, it never enters. There is but little danger of getting too much oleaginous material in the leather. To give the surface a beautiful gloss, and to exclude grit and to prevent the leather from appearing greasy to the touch, apply a coat of leather varnish, made of shellac and alcohol. A half pound of shellac gum, put in a bottle with an ounce of fine lamp-black, and one ounce of gum camphor, and a pint of good alcohol, or enough to cover the gum, if corked tight and kept in a warm place for a few days will make a cheap and excellent varnish for leather. But the interior must be kept filled with oil, or the varnish will tend to render the leather hard and rough. If coarse boots be kept well oiled and covered with a coat of this kind of varnish, the leather will remain soft and pliable, and will exclude water nearly as effectually as India rubber.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and the B. & N. R. Lands. The starting point of the route at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri trunk forks into three branches, for it has three main termini. Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where, crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra-continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the Capital of Nebraska, fifty five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South West, and the only route of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole West.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can find on no other line. You do not pass over a road so long and so narrow as the old route, and you are free of modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as a market at low prices and light freight. Keep it in mind, for the people westward bound, "to take the Burlington Route."

It is again rumored that the ultra administration wing of the Senate—composed of Senators who have axes to grind at the Executive departments—propose to depose Senator SIMMONS from the chairmanship of the committee on Foreign Relations. His opposition to the acquisition of San Domingo is not to be forgiven.

THE XXIII. CONGRESS. A visitor to the jail notes very marked improvement, by repairs, whitewashing, painting, &c. The building is now probably in as good a condition as may be, without alterations and enlargement. The wards are sufficient to allow, under ordinary circumstances, of separation, not only of sexes, but of accused and convicted persons, witnesses and crime. Persons under charge or sentence for crime are now in a separate ward, detained witnesses being up stairs.

THE XXIII. CONGRESS. A visitor to the jail notes very marked improvement, by repairs, whitewashing, painting, &c. The building is now probably in as good a condition as may be, without alterations and enlargement. The wards are sufficient to allow, under ordinary circumstances, of separation, not only of sexes, but of accused and convicted persons, witnesses and crime. Persons under charge or sentence for crime are now in a separate ward, detained witnesses being up stairs.

THE XXIII. CONGRESS. A visitor to the jail notes very marked improvement, by repairs, whitewashing, painting, &c. The building is now probably in as good a condition as may be, without alterations and enlargement. The wards are sufficient to allow, under ordinary circumstances, of separation, not only of sexes, but of accused and convicted persons, witnesses and crime. Persons under charge or sentence for crime are now in a separate ward, detained witnesses being up stairs.

The special commissioners of the Legislature have made the following report of Washtenaw county jail: "Brick building containing 23 cells for men, and 4 for women, 4x8 feet and 7 feet high; sexes kept apart; religious services every Sunday; some books are furnished; no bathing facilities; no employment; free communication allowed; privacy arrangements are very bad, offensive, and unwholesome; building in bad condition; needs repairs; highest number of inmates, 12; value not stated."

A bathing room should be provided. One of the cells might be used for this purpose, and the expense of introducing water would not be great. Last summer during the hot months, 11 men, who had been arrested just as the term of court closed, were detained here, with no facilities for thoroughly washing their persons. The prison must be offensive in warm weather. This wealthy county should not refuse a few hundred dollars to make their jail worthy of civilization. Let this be remembered when the Board of Supervisors meet.

Acceptance of Mr. Hughes. The chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has received the following letter from D. DARWIN HUGHES, accepting the nomination of the Democratic State Convention for Justice of the Supreme Court: "Dear Sir—I am in receipt of a note from Hon. C. B. Fenton, Secretary of the Democratic State Convention lately held at Lansing, informing me of your nomination as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, and requesting me to communicate with you upon the subject."

As the duties of the office are purely judicial, it is deemed proper that I content myself with saying that I appreciate to the fullest extent the honor conferred upon me by this selection, and that the nomination is accepted. I am, sir, very truly yours, D. DARWIN HUGHES.

The New Hampshire election takes place next Tuesday. Both parties have full tickets in the field, from Governor down to members of Congress. The Republicans being in power, with both the opportunity and disposition to manipulate election boards, returns, etc., have the inside track aside from their small majority; but the Democracy have put up strong candidates and are working hard to win the success they deserve.

The attention of Democrats, and especially of local committees, is invited to the call for a County Convention to be held on Tuesday, the 21st inst., to nominate candidates for County Superintendent of Schools and Drainage Commissioner. These are two very important offices, and there should be a full representation.

The Joint High Commission has commenced work, and holds sessions daily. Its discussions and determinations are to be kept secret until officially promulgated at the end of its labors, which is not anticipated before the middle of April. The question of the fisheries is being first considered.

To Preserve Leather. A writer in the New York Times says the true way to treat leather of any kind, if there is dirt on the surface, is to remove it with a wet cloth and soap suds. The leather does not require drenching and saturating with water. The surface simply needs to be cleaned. Then, as soon as the moisture has disappeared, apply the oil, which should be warm. The leather also should be kept in a warm room until it has dried thoroughly. If the interior of the leather be occupied by the worm, it never enters. There is but little danger of getting too much oleaginous material in the leather. To give the surface a beautiful gloss, and to exclude grit and to prevent the leather from appearing greasy to the touch, apply a coat of leather varnish, made of shellac and alcohol. A half pound of shellac gum, put in a bottle with an ounce of fine lamp-black, and one ounce of gum camphor, and a pint of good alcohol, or enough to cover the gum, if corked tight and kept in a warm place for a few days will make a cheap and excellent varnish for leather. But the interior must be kept filled with oil, or the varnish will tend to render the leather hard and rough. If coarse boots be kept well oiled and covered with a coat of this kind of varnish, the leather will remain soft and pliable, and will exclude water nearly as effectually as India rubber.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and the B. & N. R. Lands. The starting point of the route at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri trunk forks into three branches, for it has three main termini. Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where, crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra-continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the Capital of Nebraska, fifty five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South West, and the only route of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole West.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can find on no other line. You do not pass over a road so long and so narrow as the old route, and you are free of modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as a market at low prices and light freight. Keep it in mind, for the people westward bound, "to take the Burlington Route."

It is again rumored that the ultra administration wing of the Senate—composed of Senators who have axes to grind at the Executive departments—propose to depose Senator SIMMONS from the chairmanship of the committee on Foreign Relations. His opposition to the acquisition of San Domingo is not to be forgiven.

THE XXIII. CONGRESS. A visitor to the jail notes very marked improvement, by repairs, whitewashing, painting, &c. The building is now probably in as good a condition as may be, without alterations and enlargement. The wards are sufficient to allow, under ordinary circumstances, of separation, not only of sexes, but of accused and convicted persons, witnesses and crime. Persons under charge or sentence for crime are now in a separate ward, detained witnesses being up stairs.

THE XXIII. CONGRESS. A visitor to the jail notes very marked improvement, by repairs, whitewashing, painting, &c. The building is now probably in as good a condition as may be, without alterations and enlargement. The wards are sufficient to allow, under ordinary circumstances, of separation, not only of sexes, but of accused and convicted persons, witnesses and crime. Persons under charge or sentence for crime are now in a separate ward, detained witnesses being up stairs.

COMMERCIAL. New York, March 7, 1871. Gold, which had declined for some portions of the day during the latter part of the week to a point below 111 and closing at the last named figure, has gone up slightly to-day and closed at 111 1/2. The money market remains still with great ease, and money can be had at 4 1/2 per cent; a few loans have been made to-day at 2 1/2 per cent. The market here has for the last week was fair. Government securities were dull all day, and were yesterday, with one or two exceptions, but with no change in quotations embracing the rise of the past few days. In London they are firm at a little advance over last quoted rates. The New Loan of the Treasury Department has not been very actively taken, for the reason, as officially explained, that the agencies for receiving the subscriptions are not yet in complete working order. The amount subscribed on Monday was about \$2,000,000. The market for wheat and flour is quiet. Breadstuffs have again experienced quite an advance in Liverpool, red amber western being held as high as California ruled in the recent decline. The market here has consequently felt the stimulus and all grades of flour, as well as of wheat, have advanced. The rise on flour was, up to yesterday, 10 to 25 cents per bushel, but today the market is dull and unsettled with little change in prices. Superfine western is held at \$6 10 to \$6 50; good to choice, \$1 10 higher. New spring wheat, \$1 55 to \$1 61; amber, Michigan, \$1 70.

DETROIT, March 8. The new month opened with a more promising aspect for wheat and flour than has been much dull and unsatisfactory than was expected. The rise in the breadstuffs market, reported at New York and at Liverpool has, however, had a good effect here, and business has been better than far than at any time during the past month. The demand for flour, partly all orders and partly on speculation, has been fair, and in some instances quite pressing. Prices are quotable 10 to 25 cents higher than a week ago. 200 bushels fancy city brands brought the highest figure noted, viz: \$7 35; another smaller lot, \$7 15; choice white wheat brands sold at \$7 and down to \$6 75; ambers and lower grades range from \$6 50 down to \$5. Though wheat has had an advance in price, it is not so high, the prices yesterday seemed to be falling off. The fact is there has not for some weeks been margin enough for millers between the price of wheat and flour. Extra white was sold at \$1 57, holders wanting more; white, \$1 45; amber, \$1 41; and firm at \$1 40. Oats steady at \$4 35. Apples lower, \$3 25 to \$3 50. Raisins, 7 1/2 to 8c. per lb. Eggs 10 and 17c. Turkey 22 to 24c. Onions \$5 to \$4 50 per bushel. Poultry unchanged—18 to 14c. for chickens and 15c. for turkeys.

ANY ARBOR PRODUCE MARKETS. ARBUS OFFICE, MARCH 9, 1871. We quote this afternoon as follows: WHEAT—white, extra, \$1.06 1/2; do, red, \$1.05 1/2; do, amber, \$1.04 1/2; do, extra, \$1.03 1/2; do, red, \$1.02 1/2; do, amber, \$1.01 1/2; do, extra, \$1.00 1/2. OATS—\$1.00. BEANS—1.40. BUTTER—22c. EGGS—13c. LARD—20c. HAY—\$6.00. POTATOES—\$2.00. CHICKENS—11c. TURKEYS—12c.

New Advertisements. RASPBERRY PLANTS. I will supply persons wishing the following cultivated sorts of RASPBERRY PLANTS: \$1.00 per 100. Davidson's Thornless, 3.00 " 100. Mammoth Cluster, 2.00 " 100. Address: S. MILLS, Ann Arbor. Ann Arbor, March 9th, 1871. 1212-4

Estate of Albert Stevens. 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 second day of March, A. D. 1871, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Albert Stevens, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said estate, who have not presented their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on or before the second day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before the Probate Court, on Saturday, the fourth day of April, and on Saturday the second day of September next, at the office of each of those days. Dated, Ann Arbor, March 2, A. D. 1871. HIRSH J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. 1212-4

Commissioner's Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Albert Stevens, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from that date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of the undersigned, at the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on or before the second day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before the Probate Court, on Saturday, the fourth day of April, and on Saturday the second day of September next, at the office of each of those days. Dated, Ann Arbor, March 2, A. D. 1871. HIRSH J. BEAKES, Commissioner. 1212-4

Estate of Jacob Sherman. 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 second day of March, A. D. 1871, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Jacob Sherman, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said estate, who have not presented their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on or before the second day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before the Probate Court, on Saturday, the fourth day of April, and on Saturday the second day of September next, at the office of each of those days. Dated, Ann Arbor, March 2, A. D. 1871. HIRSH J. BEAKES, Commissioner. 1212-4

Notice. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Albert Stevens, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from that date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of the undersigned, at the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on or before the second day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before the Probate Court, on Saturday, the fourth day of April, and on Saturday the second day of September next, at the office of each of those days. Dated, Ann Arbor, March 2, A. D. 1871. HIRSH J. BEAKES, Commissioner. 1212-4

Notice. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Albert Stevens, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from that date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of the undersigned, at the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on or before the second day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before the Probate Court, on Saturday, the fourth day of April, and on Saturday the second day of September next, at the office of each of those days. Dated, Ann Arbor, March 2, A. D. 1871. HIRSH J. BEAKES, Commissioner. 1212-4

Notice. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Albert Stevens, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from that date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of the undersigned, at the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on or before the second day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before the Probate Court, on Saturday, the fourth day of April, and on Saturday the second day of September next, at the office of each of those days. Dated, Ann Arbor, March 2, A. D. 1871. HIRSH J. BEAKES, Commissioner. 1212-4

Notice. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Albert Stevens, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from that date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of the undersigned, at the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on or before the second day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before the Probate Court, on Saturday, the fourth day of April, and on Saturday the second day of September next, at the office of each of those days. Dated, Ann Arbor, March 2, A. D. 1871. HIRSH J. BEAKES, Commissioner. 1212-4

Notice. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Albert Stevens, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from that date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of the undersigned, at the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on or before the second day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before the Probate Court, on Saturday, the fourth day of April, and on Saturday the second day of September next, at the office of each of those days. Dated, Ann Arbor, March 2, A. D. 1871. HIRSH J. BEAKES, Commissioner. 1212-4

Notice. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Albert Stevens, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from that date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of the undersigned, at the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on or before the second day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before the Probate Court, on Saturday, the fourth day of April, and on Saturday the second day of September next, at the office of each of those days. Dated, Ann Arbor, March 2, A. D. 1871. HIRSH J. BEAKES, Commissioner. 1212-4

Notice. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Albert Stevens, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from that date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of the undersigned, at the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on or before the second day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before the Probate Court, on Saturday, the fourth day of April, and on Saturday the second day of September next, at the office of each of those days. Dated, Ann Arbor, March 2, A. D. 1871. HIRSH J. BEAKES, Commissioner. 1212-4

Notice. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Albert Stevens, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from that date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of the undersigned, at the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on or before the second day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before the Probate Court, on Saturday, the fourth day of April, and on Saturday the second day of September next, at the office of each of those days. Dated, Ann Arbor, March 2, A. D. 1871. HIRSH J. BEAKES, Commissioner. 1212-4

Notice. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Albert Stevens, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from that date are allowed, by order of said

Table with columns for train names (e.g., Mail Train, Express, Passenger) and times for various routes.

Table with columns for train names and times for routes to Jackson, Lansing, and Saginaw.

Trains leave and arrive at Jackson as follows: Express, 6:20 A.M. Accom., 9:45 A.M. Mail, 11:30 A.M. Passenger, 1:30 P.M. Freight, 3:30 P.M. Freight, 5:30 P.M. Freight, 7:30 P.M. Freight, 9:30 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Bakery Plants—S. Mills. Paper Hangings—Gilmore & Fiske. Probate Order—Estate of Jacob Sherman.

Local and Other Briefs. Muddy—the roads. Busy—local politicians. St. Patrick's day—next Wednesday.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

Work progressing—on the Chinese pagoda in rear of Freeman's Hall. The debris is being cleared away from Martin's store, preparatory to rebuilding.

THE AN ARBOR ARTESIAN WELL.

The following is a statement of the geological position and prospects of the artesian well in this place. The geological formations underlying Ann Arbor and its vicinity, are as follows: I. Loose superficial materials, consisting of soil, gravel, sand, and boulders, and at the bottom a heavy deposit of bluish boulder clay. These materials have a thickness in Washtenaw County ranging probably from 20 to 175 feet. There is no known exposure of the underlying strata in the county.

II. The Marshall Group, consisting chiefly of buff and grayish sandstone, as at Napoleon, Jackson County, and Marshall, Calhoun County. Total thickness of the formation about 150 feet. These rocks probably underlie the northern part of the county.

III. The Huron Group. This consists chiefly of shales. These are commonly but improperly called "sopstone." The upper shales vary from bluish or whitish to dark colored, with layers of half cemented sand, and occasional thin bands of hard rock. At the bottom is generally a bed of black shale from four to thirty feet in thickness. Greatest known thickness of this group, 600 to 700 feet.

IV. The Hamilton Group consists of limestones and shales. In Little Traverse Bay, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain, the group consists of the following divisions: 1. Chert beds—very thin. 2. Buff, vitreous, magnesian limestones. 3. Dark bituminous shales and limestones. 4. Pale-buff massive limestones—a real coral reef.

V. The Corcoran Group, chiefly limestones, as at Kelley's Island, Grosse Ile, &c. Greatest thickness in the State about 200 feet. VI. The Lower Helderberg Group. A mass of broken, irregularly bedded, argillaceous limestone with good water-limestone at the bottom, as at Brest, Mich., Put in Bay Island, &c. Thickness about 100 feet.

VII. The Salina Group. Limestone, shale, sandstone, brine, and at Alpena, Mich., and Goderich, Ontario, rock salt. Thickness in this State about 50 feet. Groups II., III., IV., V., VI., and VII., lie in a position dipping toward the center of the peninsula. The margin of the Corcoran and Lower Helderberg Groups comes to the surface in Monroe county. The place of outcrop of the Hamilton Group is between Raisin River and Ann Arbor. Further north the Huron Group comes up. The southern border of the outcrop most naturally will be thin (probably a few miles north of Ann Arbor) the thin outcropping edge of the sandstones of the Marshall Group. These outcrops, however, are all covered by the superficial materials (No. I.).

Let us now see what actual boring has made known in reference to the rocks underlying our place. From specimens and information imparted by Mr. G. Q. Watkins I have drawn up the following table. The first column denotes the total distance from the surface of the earth at which the several kinds of rock were first struck. The second column denotes the thickness of the several rocks and cavities passed through:

TABLE OF FORMATIONS. Columns: At depth of, Descriptions. 1. 100 ft. Superficial, 100 ft. Soil, gravel, &c. 2. 101 ft. Clay, bluish and adhesive, with alternating seams of quicksand. 3. 102 ft. Bottom of shaft. 4. 103 ft. Quicksand, rendering tubing necessary. 5. 104 ft. 25 ft. Sand—first rock in place. Tubed to here. 6. 105 ft. Partly cemented sand. Drove two more lengths of pipe. 7. 106 ft. Shale, light-bluish, ranging to dark gray, not effervescing with acid, fine laminated, with minute disseminated scales of white mica. Some portions appear to be a thin seam of buff, rather very slightly effervescing with acid. Drove 4 ft. more of pipe to this shale. Water from shaft was shut off. A little water continued to appear in the pipe. 8. 107 ft. 36 ft. Fresh water rose immediately to within 20 feet of the surface. From this level is supposed to have come some of the bluish bituminous limestone, which, however, is a little on its surface. Fragment in all respects identical with some of the Hamilton limestones. 9. 108 ft. 104 ft. 10 ft. A cavity from which issued inflammable gas and a little black oil. 10. 109 ft. 6 ft. Black shale, not effervescing with acid. 11. 110 ft. 30 ft. Hard rock, called "sandstone." It is a dun, earthy, apparently magnesian, porous rock, actively effervescing with acid and leaving a little silicious grit. This rock contains brine at a depth of 3 feet in it a sample stands 50° Salometer. 12. 111 ft. Sandstone continuing, but a little more silicious. 13. 112 ft. 35 ft. Fine buffish calciferous or magnesian sandrock, about one-fourth dissolving in sulphuric acid. Bore here 64° Salometer. 14. 113 ft. 427 ft. Shale, compact, bluish, argillaceous. Bituminous at 68° Salometer. 15. 114 ft. Silicious shale, bluish gray, slightly calciferous. (Gas escaped, raising the water level for 2 to 3 inches.) 16. 115 ft. Some gas escaping, water continues.

If I am right in my interpretation of the strata, the following conclusions result: 1. The superficial materials attain an extraordinary thickness for the lower peninsula. Perhaps the underlying rocks have suffered an extraordinary excavation in this place. 2. The Huron shales present about one-third their average thickness in the southern part of the State. It might be inferred from this that the belt of outcrop extends twice as far to the north as it does to the south of us. The black shale has the same thickness as in Kalamazoo and Allegan counties. 3. In the Hamilton Group, the chert beds of the north seem to be wanting. The rock struck at 330 feet seems to be the "buff magnesian beds" seen near Pine River in Little Traverse Bay and elsewhere. Strong brine in the Hamilton Group is, however, a new phenomenon. That all our formations are somewhat saliferous, I long ago asserted (Amer. Jour. Science and Arts, Nov. 1862); but none of our salt wells are supplied from the Hamilton Group. 4. The brine brought up seems to be comparatively pure and possesses strength equal to some brines used in the manufacture of salt; and it becomes a question worthy of serious consideration whether the manufacture might not be advantageously established here either by means of solar evaporation or by the use of Michigan coal. It is probable, moreover, that the strength of the brine at the bottom of the well is somewhat greater than that of the samples brought to the surface in the sand pump. The strength of the bottom brine ought to be ascertained, as also the supply. 5. The Onondaga brines range from 63° to 68° salometer. Not unfrequently they strengthen down, at Liverpool, to 60° and even 53°; while at Salina and Syracuse it sometimes runs up to 70°. The Kanawha brines have a strength of 40° to 70°. The Saginaw brines possess a strength of 80° to 90°, but the impurities contribute several degrees of the nominal strength. Hon. Lucius Lyon manufactured salt many years ago at Grand Rapids, from brine which must have stood at about 22° Salometer. James Scribner in 1859 used brine standing at 20°. The brine at Grand Rapids ranges from 20° to 30°, and the manufacture has long since been abandoned.

6. The Salina formation lies below the present bottom of the well. Any calculation of the depth, in this part of the State, would be somewhat conjectural and precarious. I should expect, however, 40 feet more of the Hamilton Group, and then at least 150 feet of the Corcoran and Lower Helderberg Groups before the Salina Group is reached. This would make a total depth of about 650 feet. Fifty feet bored in the Salina Group would make 700 feet at least, to the bottom of the lowest salt group of the State. I ought to add that there are irregularities in the geology of the southern part of the State, disclosed by notes in my possession which I have not time now to investigate.

A. WINCHELL. The Proposed Charter Amendments. A bill is pending in the House—having passed the Senate on the 1st—amending the charter of this city. The principal amendments it proposes or makes are: 1st. To make the Marshal an appointive instead of an elective office, upon the principle, we presume, that a Marshal not dependent upon the votes of the people—disorderly as well as orderly—for his position would be a more efficient officer. 2d. The Council is given power to raise by tax, without the interposition of taxpayers' meetings, for the general fund \$6,000 instead of \$3,000, the limit of the present charter. This sum—if fines and penalties could be inflicted upon the Council for exceeding it and running the city in debt,—is, perhaps, not excessive. The people are sure to vote it if asked, so that really no restriction is laid upon the Council by the restriction. We hope, however, that the next Council will put its foot down at its very first meeting, and resolve to keep within its limit, and, also, not to ask the people for more. 3d. The Council is given power to increase the salary of the Recorder to a sum not exceeding \$900; a reasonable provision to our notion. No other amendments of any importance now occur to us as being made by the bill. We regret that the bill had not taken hold of some of the greater evils while making these less important amendments. The three street commissioners should have been summarily knocked into one, and even—if the excessive and expensive luxury is to be retained—the good sense of the Council, for it is from that body the amending bill comes, should have led it to provide against the election of any more aldermanic street commissioners. It is a practice not warranted by the present charter, and should be stopped at once. Again, the three collectors should have been abolished and their duties devolved upon a single treasurer, saving both the time and money of the tax-payers. The Recorder, too, should not be a member of the Council, but only its clerk. But it is useless to enumerate changes that nobody would initiate and we suppose that we can stand the inconveniences, incongruities, and costly features to which we are objecting as well as our neighbors. So, here we rest.

In the Circuit Court the jury was discharged on Tuesday, since which Judge Hoyn has been hearing motions, chancery cases, etc. The case of HARRY C. JOHNSON, Jr., the medical student charged with shooting KEAN, at Hangsterfer's last winter, was disposed of on Tuesday, to the satisfaction of all parties, we suppose, the defendant pleading guilty on the count for assault and battery. JOHNSON was fined \$10 and costs. Amount paid to complainant n. t. made public. SCHAEFERLE, the Dexter butcher, convicted of assault and battery upon O'NEILL, has not yet been sentenced.

At the Dexter charter election, on Monday, the whole Democratic ticket was elected, except one candidate. ALEX. BOUTLER is the President elect. The Salina charter election was held on Tuesday. Sheriff WEBB was elected President, with a substantial corps of officers to back him.

The first number of Thorton's new paper, The Golden Age, comes to us with this marginal note: "If you like this paper, please say so; or if you don't like it, say so." Well, it is neatly printed, promises a great deal of independence, and liberal deal with all opinions and issues; and that is about all, as the number itself is rather pointless. A paper with no special aim or too catholic will be a queer concern, and Thorton will develop his own leanings in future numbers, we presume. Unless he has improved on the last of his Independent career they will not meet our views. That's what we think of the number and the venture.

The last number of the Chicago Railway Review contains the valedictory of STANLEY G. FOWLER, one of its founders, who goes to Colorado in search of health. Mr. D. C. BROOKS is now sole publisher, and in his hands the Review will maintain its enviable reputation as a railroad journal, and be always newsy and reliable.

New Black Alpaca—At 50 cents, equal to those sold at 75 cents. " 62 1/2 " " " " 87 1/2 " " 75 " " " " 81.00. Also the genuine American Black Silk, warranted in every respect. C. H. MILLEN. Common Diseases, Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, being Quinine Diseases, and preventing every other, an All-wise Providence has provided a Common Remedy, Quinine, Puruvian Bark (from which Quinine is made) has been, for centuries, the only common remedy for all diseases of that character. The last improvement is Sweet Quinine, in which, the intense bitterness, incident to the Bitter Quinine, is entirely removed. Sweet Quinine is for sale by all druggists, in Fluid and in Powder. Sold by Eberbach & Co.

I am now opening a few NEW SPRING GOODS, among which are some pretty NEW PRINTS—Cheap, 9c, 10c, 12 1/2c. C. H. MILLEN. \$1,000 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery, for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all severe lingering Coughs "Liver Complaint" or Biliousness, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, as Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters and Boils. Sold by druggists. The Genuine has Dr. Pierce's private Government Stamp on the outside wrapper. This private Stamp has the Doctor's portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuine" engraved on the same.

The attention of our customers is invited to our new stock of Soft Finish Bleached Cottons, Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Case Cottons, Table Linen, in all the standard makes, at LOW PRICES. C. H. MILLEN. Second Hand and New Organs And Melodeons for sale with Prof. Miller's music room, No. 48 Main Street. (Over Hall & Robinson's.) ALVIN WILSEY. Bounty to Soldiers. Those who enlisted in 1861 on the first call of President Lincoln, and who were honorably discharged before the expiration of the term of their enlistment, are entitled to \$100 each, as bounty. And others enlisting under act of July 4th, 1864 are to be allowed the unpaid instalments of bounty if they were discharged by expiration of service. The above classes should make application to the undersigned. JOHN N. GOTT, 1264 1/2, Bounty and Claim Agent.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Washington D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED July 25th 1868. \$1,000,000. BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President. JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance & Executive Committee. EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary & Actuary. Cash Capital and Accumulations, Jan. 1, 1871, about \$1,900,000. Number of Policies issued in the two years of the Company's Existence, 12,865. Amount of Insurance, \$31,650,312. Annual Premiums, \$1,178,693 43.

THE LEADING STOCK COMPANY OF THE COUNTRY Whose Distinguished Features Are: THE STOCK PLAN. LOW RATE, ALL CASH PREMIUMS. A PAID UP CASH CAPITAL OF \$1,000,000. A CONTRACT, SIMPLE, DEFINITE, AND EASILY UNDERSTOOD. A POLICY CONTAINING EVERYTHING PROMISED BY THE COMPANY, AND FREE FROM UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS.

Applications for Agencies or for Policies may be made to SNOVER & MOTHERSILL, GENERAL AGENTS FOR MICHIGAN, NORTHERN INDIANA AND WESTERN ONTARIO. OFFICE 156 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

With the new year the Company extends its protection to its new patrons by issuing a more liberal policy than heretofore, containing fewer restrictions on occupation, residence and travel, which is designed to meet the demands of the times—Americans being proverbially a traveling people. The insured are by its policies permitted to travel or reside in any part of the world within the Temperate Zones, without the troublesome necessity of procuring a permit, or the imposition of an extra charge. No restrictions are imposed upon occupations, except upon the few which are recognized as specially hazardous.

The new Special Non-Forfeiting features just adopted will still more increase the well known popularity of the NATIONAL. It is a modification of the Massachusetts Law, but shorn of its disadvantages. A few examples will show the difference between the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law and the Plan adopted by this Company. By the Massachusetts Law a policy, issued at age 45, premiums for life, after 5 annual payments, will remain in force 4 years and 306 days after the payments cease; but the unpaid premiums with interest at 6 per cent. are permitted to be deducted from the policy if it becomes a claim before the expiration of the Term Insurance.

By the Special non-forfeiting plan of the NATIONAL, the same kind of a policy at same age, after 5 annual payments, would be exchanged for a paid up Term Policy extending 4 years and 73 days; and should the insured die before the expiration of that time, the full amount of the policy would be paid. In the case of a ten annual payment Ordinary Life policy, issued at age 40, after 5 annual payments the Massachusetts Law gives Term Insurance for nearly 14 1/2 years—subject to deductions of unpaid premiums as before stated. Suppose the insured dies just before the Term Insurance expires, his premiums, \$61.68 (on \$1,000) at 6 per cent. int. for 5 years (to the end of the ten years) and interest continued till the fourteen years expire, will amount to \$560.40, which, deducted from the amount of the policy, will leave \$439.60 actual insurance.

The same kind of policy, in the NATIONAL, at the same age, and costing only \$46.45 per \$1000 for the ten years, after 5 annual payments, would be exchanged for a paid up Term Policy, for the full amount of the original policy, extending nearly 12 years. The same Special non-forfeiting features applied to Endowment Insurance, results still more in favor of the policies issued by the NATIONAL. (See examples of the workings of this plan as applied to Endowments in the Company's Kate Circular.) The foregoing illustrations are based upon cash premiums—the premiums in the NATIONAL are always cash; most of the Massachusetts Companies allow a choice of all cash or part note or loan. Had the illustrations been calculated upon the loan plan (varying from 30 per cent to 50 per cent. note) the result would have still further favored the all-cash, non-participating rates of the Stock Plan of insurance as practiced by the NATIONAL; the outstanding notes, with interest, in addition to the unpaid premiums being deducted from the amount of the policy.

In addition to this Special non-forfeiting plan, the NATIONAL still retains its former plan of non-forfeiture of giving paid-up policies for proportionate amounts of the original policies. The insured must elect at the time of making his application, upon which plan of non-forfeiture he will have his policy written. The choice cannot be made at the time of surrender or change. W. W. WHEDON, and CHAS. E. LATIMER, Agents at Ann Arbor. 1306 1/2

FOUR POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE AGE! DR. KELLOGG'S ROOT BITTERS!

LIVER INVIGORATOR, INDIAN REMEDY, FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS!

Worth, Merit, and Reliability conceded by all to be honorably won and fully Rewarded by Dr. Kellogg's four Meritorious Compounds.

ROOT BITTERS. Absolute freedom from physical disease is a blessing desired by all, but enjoyed only by the few. Indigestion, Lassitude, General Debility, Muscular Weakness, and lack of Nervous Energy, are common ailments; yet they are the forerunners of more serious complaints. Dyspepsia, with all its "horror," and chronic indigestion, and many a poor consumptive mortal, tottering upon the verge of physical dissolution, vividly remembers the general debility and nervous prostration which heralded the attack of the invisible enemy of life. The general debility and nervous prostration which heralded the attack of the invisible enemy of life. The general debility and nervous prostration which heralded the attack of the invisible enemy of life.

LIVER INVIGORATOR. And Blood Purifier, is a compound prepared to cleanse the system of impurities and cure confirmed disorders arising from a diseased state of the Liver. "Tiger Balm" is a compound prepared to cure the most common ailments of the Liver. "Tiger Balm" is a compound prepared to cure the most common ailments of the Liver.

Family Cathartic Pills. The objection that these Pills were not Sugar Coated has been overruled by the proprietors and in that respect they are now equal to any in use. Their worth as a safe and reliable Cathartic has never been questioned. For Chronic Constipation they are the best remedy. By their use the system is cleansed of vitiated secretions, they stimulate the Liver to activity, give tone to the stomach, and strength to the nerves. There is nothing in their composition but what is purely vegetable. They are a safe and reliable Cathartic. Instead of irritating they restore. They are a certain remedy for Constipation, Rheumatism, Chronic Indigestion, Stomachic Disorders of the Liver, Biliousness, Violent Impurities of the Blood, and all Disorders where a thorough laxative is required.

INDIAN REMEDY. A medicine advertised to cure all, is generally held in disregard, yet it is possible to compound a remedy that may be beneficial in a variety of complaints. Dr. Kellogg's Indian Remedy is an existing proof of this possibility, inasmuch as it can be employed in a variety of complaints, and in each produce a happy result. The Remedy is admitted by the many who have used it, and who consider it indispensable to the most perfect Remedy for Coughs, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat, while for Wounds, Burns, Scalds, and every variety of External Inflammation it is known to be a certain and infallible Remedy. In all cases it is able to enumerate and specify all the complaints and disorders for which this "Remedy" is an antidote. Suffer to say that wherever there is inflammation, internal or external, on either man or beast, it is a specific, certain, and reliable cure. We warrant that the use of one bottle by any family will establish it as one of the necessities of household economy.

DR. KELLOGG'S MEDICAL WORKS ANN ARBOR, MICH. And also Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

GREAT BARGAINS! MACK & SCHMID, ARE NOW RECEIVING ANOTHER NEW STOCK OF WINTER GOODS

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Flairs, Satin Du Chines, Eplines, Poblins, Empress Cloth, A FULL LINE OF FRENCH MERINOS AT 75c., WORTH \$100 Per Yard. 50 Pieces Double Faced Alpaca, both sides finished alike, the cheapest and most durable Goods in the World. ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, &C., All bought since the recent great decline and will be sold cheaper than ever for CASH. CALL AND SEE THEM.

BACH & ABEL No. 26 Main St. WE ARE OFFERING OUR VERY LARGE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, LACES, SHAWLS, KNIT AND WORSTED GOODS, Cloakings, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Domestic Goods, AT REDUCED PRICES.

We are each week in receipt of New Goods from the Leading Markets, and all buyers should consult their interest and examine our stock before purchasing. BACH & ABEL, 26 MAIN STREET. 200 PIECES BEST BRANDS PRINTS 10c PER YARD. SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, Bleached and Brown—EQUALLY LOW. A. T. STEWART'S ALEXANDER KID GLOVES—FINE ASSORTMENT.

RELIABLE INSURANCE, A COMPLETE STOCK AT THE OLD AGENCY OF C. H. MILLEN, NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS. Who has for nearly twenty years, and who still represents the Home of New York, CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, NEARLY FIVE MILLIONS. Continental, New York, FINLEY & LEWIS. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Nearly \$2,500,000. This Company participates in its Policies with the insured.

City Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$600,000. WE ASK THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF Kip & Calf Boots, MADE BY HAND EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE. FOR CASH YOU CAN BUY Lumber, Shingles, LATH & C which will be sold as low as can be afforded in this market. Quality and prices such that! NO ONE NEED GO TO DETROIT. C. KRAPP, 263

DISSOLUTION NOTICE! The partnership heretofore existing between Gilbert & Davis was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Davis pays the liabilities of the firm, and Mr. Gilbert collects the book accounts, at their old place of business. GEORGE A. OLDERT, JONES & DAVIS, 131 1/2

Go to R. W. ELLIS & CO'S for choice Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY AND CAREFULLY PREPARED BY R. W. ELLIS & CO., DRUGGISTS.

