

Published every Friday morning, in the third street of the brick block, corner of Main and Huron streets. ANN ARBOR, MICH. Entrance on Huron Street opposite the Gregory House.

TERMS: \$2.00 a Year in Advance. RATES OF ADVERTISING: (112 lines or less considered square.)

Table with 2 columns: Rate and Duration. Includes rates for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

Advertisements to the extent of a quarter column are a specialty, and will be notified to have their cards ready for insertion on short notice.

Special Notices on fourth page once and a fourth time as of ordinary advertisement.

Legal advertisements, first insertion 70 cents per line, 50 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements for real estate, first insertion 70 cents per line, 50 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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Michigan Argus. Vol. XXVIII. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873. No. 1410

A PANTOMIME.

The streets were filled with passers-by. The summer sun sank down. The winter sun sank down. Behind the busy town; Across the street from where I sat...

Another Wonderland.

The diadem for scenic grandeur has heretofore been worn by Yosemite, but the explorations in the Sierra Nevada have revealed some half dozen contestants for the honor.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Canals-Gondolas and Gondoliers-The Cathedral of St. Mark.

VENICE, Nov. 7, 1872. THOUGH we have been three weeks in this strange city its novelty is not yet worn off. The sight of the age-old buildings and churches has become familiar from their incessant appearance everywhere.

DECTOR NURSEY.

Away down South in Dixie, near our Station Two (railroads are scarce with us) there lives a personage known as Doctor Nursey—the Doctor being a title conferred on her as a kind of reward of merit by her colored friends.

A Grateful Thief.

While the Boston conflagration was at its height, and a merchant was busy collecting the various values of his property, he saw his arms, a rough looking fellow came up with a large wagon, and asked if he didn't wish to hire him for a load?

Chinese Proverbs on Intimacy and Friendship.

Confucius said: To dwell with a good man is like entering a house wherein are the fragrances of many perfumes; after a while you will not seem to smell the fragrance, because you yourself have changed—(your whole person has become impregnated with the fragrance).

Origin of Meteorites.

The question as to whence the meteorites come, is one that we are not yet in a position to answer with certainty. The various hypotheses which suppose for them an origin in lunar volcanoes, or in our atmosphere, or again in a destroyed telluric globe, or that would treat them as fragments of an original planet of which the asteroids are parts, or as masses ejected from the sun—all these hypotheses seem to be more or less precluded by the known velocities, the retrograde motion, the frequent characterizing meteors trying to enter the atmosphere, and the conditions that, for instance, are involved in the passage of the meteorite through the sun's atmosphere.

Death in a Well.

A farmer and several of his children were sick with typhoid fever. Their physician was unable to account for the malady until his attention was called to the water from the well adjoining the house of death. It had a peculiarly sweetish, sweetish flavor, but the idea that there was anything wrong with the water was not until the physician had examined the water and found it to be a putrid animal refuse, and more deadly malady exist than that from which the water was drawn.

Lovejoy, Tobacconist!

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choir and grand altar. A graceful parapet of brown colored marble is thrown across the front of the choir, supported by small pillars of similar color, but forming no obstruction to the view. In easy attitudes along the top stand life-size bronze figures of the twelve Apostles, St. Mark, and the Virgin, by the Dalles Mosconi in 1393, and in the center, rising above them all, stands a large bronze crucifix, the Christ figure being comparatively quite small and said to be of silver. Six fine bronze reliefs by Sansovino, illustrating incidents in the life of St. Mark, are inlaid into the walls at each side of the choir. The rail in front of the stalls supports statues of the four Evangelists and of four of the church fathers about two-thirds size, by Cagliari. The throne of the Patriarch stands next the wall beneath a light canopy, and is not especially remarkable. The high altar stands centrally in the choir, and though of the most costly workmanship and materials, has no tinsel showiness. Its Baldachino and semi-circular arches are of verde antique, and the four supporting pillars are rare specimens of elaborate carving, and are of Greek marble. Each of these columns is encircled by nine bands covered with Latin inscriptions. Between these bands are deep-carved ten beautifully formed niches or arches surrounding the column, in each of which in high relief, almost detached, stands a perfect figure in some way illustrating the Gospel history.—They are attributed to the 11th century, and involve an amount of skill and perseverance quite incredible. The bronze candelabra at this altar are very beautiful in design and execution. The celebrated pale d'oro, or altar cloth, is only to be seen on high festival days, but on All Saints' day we were present and saw this wonderful piece of workmanship. It appears like one mass of wrought gold, with enameled silver-gilt, descriptive of the life of our Savior, and pictures of the saints studded with jewels and most costly of great value. It was made at Constantinople in 976, by order of the Doge Orseola, and is said to be the finest in the world. It is hung as a background to the grand altar, and at other times is kept in a cabinet which forms the back-ground.

JOHN M. WHEELER.

JOHN M. WHEELER, Rev. Collyer, the famous Unitarian preacher of Chicago, was recently in Pennsylvania to fulfill his lecture engagements. He was especially desirous of visiting the city in which he passed many years when engaged at his trade of blacksmith, and on Sunday, December 15th, he reached the spot around which clustered so many associations dear to his heart.

A Hearty Methodist Welcome.

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First Blood Shed.

The Albany Argus says: "The 'First Blood of the Revolution' has been most appropriately named in the case of Lexington, April 19, 1775, but Westminster, Vt., files a prior claim in favor of one William French, who, it is asserted, was killed on the night of March 13th, 1775, in a skirmish with the British in what is now Westminster. At that time French was a part of New York, and the king's court officers, together with a body of troops, were sent on to Westminster to hold the usual session of the court. The people, however, refused to assemble, and assembled in the court house to resist. A little before midnight the troops of George the Third advanced and fired indiscriminately upon the crowd, instantly killing William French, whose head was pierced by a musket ball. He was buried in the churchyard, and a stone erected to his memory, with this quaint inscription:—

Revenge of Reporters.

An angry reporter took an easy method, some time ago, to revenge himself upon Park Benjamin, who was then alive, and in the habit of reading ordinary verses before lectures. The pressman had applied to Benjamin for his manuscript for a lecture, and his application had been refused. On the evening of the lecture, the stenographer carefully took down the weakest lines, and they were many,—of the so-called poem, and printed them in the morning's edition of the paper. The next day, Park Benjamin, who was then alive, and in the habit of reading ordinary verses before lectures, had requested some slight courtesy, and the result was, to receive a benediction directed against a certain orthodox clergyman, so absorbed in theology that he had no leisure to cultivate good manners. He insulted a stenographer who had requested some slight courtesy, and the result was, to receive a benediction directed against a certain orthodox clergyman, so absorbed in theology that he had no leisure to cultivate good manners. He insulted a stenographer who had requested some slight courtesy, and the result was, to receive a benediction directed against a certain orthodox clergyman, so absorbed in theology that he had no leisure to cultivate good manners.

THE MICHIGAN ARGUMENT

ANN ARBOR, MICH., FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1873.

PROPOSED NEW INSANE ASYLUM.

The Lansing correspondent of the Free Press, writing under date of the 21st inst., says: "The necessity for the establishment of a new asylum for the insane is, in the opinion of quite a number of members, very apparent. The Commissioners of penal, reformatory and charitable institutions, in their report, express the same opinion, adding thereto a suggestion that a new asylum should be located elsewhere than where the present one is situated. In furtherance of these views, Representative Knapp, of Oakland, will shortly introduce a bill appropriating a sum of money for the erection of an asylum in the eastern part of the State."

The correspondent says, also that the "Cottage" plan is in favor, so that "the inmates may be graded and separated according to their several degrees of insanity." We regret to say, however, that the bill will probably provide for a site of the institution or its location to the highest bidder. And it is to this policy we "rise to remark."

We trust that the Legislature, if it shall make an appropriation for a new insane asylum, and we are inclined to favor and advocate such an appropriation, will take the responsibility of locating and establishing it at Lansing, a few thousand dollars may be offered for the location by some town or city already tax-ridden, the citizens of which will give on the principle of getting, and will look out for the first opportunity to make out of the State the full amount of the purchase price of the institution—with the "Dutchman's one per cent." added. A sufficient reason for one proposition may be found in the extra expense to the State of managing these charitable institutions widely scattered. We believe that the policy of distribution has been too long pursued. It may have been expedient or even necessary before the capital was established, but after that time all charitable schools or asylums and reformatory institutions should have been located at the capital, where they would be under the immediate care of the Governor, State officers and Legislature. This policy would save—in a period of years—in traveling expenses of legislative committees, etc.—more than the interest on any and all donations realized. And besides those having business to do at one or more State institutions would not have to make the circuit of the State in order to transact it.

Ohio in an early day adopted the policy we suggest, and gathered its prison and asylums at Columbus, building up its capital, accommodating the citizens of every section of the State, and cheapening official supervision. Now, as new asylums are necessary it is scattering them. Michigan begun with scattering and now its duplicate institutions should be gathered at the capital.

We suggested the same policy before the recent location of the State Public School at Coldwater, but without success. Our opinion may be no more potent now, nevertheless we discharge what we regard a duty in repeating it.

The Legislature is in sore trouble over the salaries of the Circuit Judges, and the problem is how to increase them despite the decision of the people at the last election. Three schemes are proposed and discussed, each having friends and supporters.

1st. The payment from the State treasury, on appropriation by the Legislature, of their traveling expenses. An official letter of Hon. J. M. HOWARD, when Attorney-General, is relied upon by those who favor this plan as proof of its constitutionality. That opinion was regarded as "very thin" at the time it was given, and its quality has not in the least improved by age. The makers of the Constitution knew that a Circuit Judge could not, by any possibility discharge the duties of his office without spending much of his time from home, and the salary named was designed to cover expenses as well as pay. It was thought a very liberal salary in that day, and in fact \$1,500 was a better salary in 1850 than \$3,000 is to-day. No man who will compare the cost of living then and now can doubt this assertion for an instant. This is a reason why the salary should be increased, but not in the illegitimate way under consideration.

2d. The enactment of a law giving each Circuit Judge a clerk with a salary, the clerk to have little or no duty to discharge except to draw the salary and pay it over to the judge. This must be the design, for if he earned the salary and kept it no relief or increased remuneration will be provided for the judge. In fact the Lansing Republican suggests or intimates that a precedent has already been established: that is that a clerk was provided for the Attorney-General, it being understood that the salary rather than the clerk was for the benefit of that officer. Such legislation as this must sooner or later breed contempt for all legislation and all constitutional restraints, and the principle of creating sinecure positions once established a legion of do-nothings may be quartered upon the treasury.

3d. The creation, under a constitutional provision already existing, of "Courts of Conciliation," the Circuit Judges to be appointed judges of the new courts, discharge the duties provided by the creating enactment, and draw the salary attached to the new office. This plan may be constitutional: is it expedient? If a "Court of Conciliation" is the good thing it is reputed, in short if it is to be anything more than a legal figment, no one man can do the duties of both the Circuit and "Conciliation" Courts in a circuit of several counties. The judge of the new court really needs to reside upon a small territory, have a local habitation, and be easily and always accessible to parties disagreeing. This a Circuit Judge can not have or be. We can not see any relief in this method of attempting to "whip the devil round the stump," and have at least a well-grounded suspicion that a trial would result in failure.

We know of no method of relief but a Constitutional amendment. Let the Legislature agree upon one and submit it to the people at the next general election. Let it limit the circuit to fifteen and make the salary \$3,000. And then let it be understood in advance of the election that every judge in office will resign if it is defeated, and that no lawyer in the State will accept one of the vacant judgeships. As long as a dozen lawyers in every circuit are ready to do for the cast off robes of a resigned judge—no matter if they be briefless young barristers, superannuated members of the profession, or second-rate pettifoggers—the people will vote for cheap judges. True and legitimate professional pride will cut the knot, and nothing else.

These are our sentiments.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—Elinor Wright, of Boston, a well-known life insurance actuary, wants the following questions answered: 1. How to ascertain the proper commission to be paid to agents, if any are paid. 2. How to assess the office or working expenses, including commissions, on the members of mutual companies. 3. How to ascertain the equitable surrender value of a policy. Mr. Wright claims that under the old or common system great injustice is done to policyholders, and that his new "Savings Bank Life Insurance" system is more equitable, and he, therefore offers a prize of \$1,000 to the writer who will (within one year) first demonstrate that the old method of answering either or all of the three questions above is more correct, reasonable, and equitable than that given by the "Savings Bank Insurance" system proposed by him. Prof. Benj. Pierce, of the U. S. Coast Survey, and Prof. Wm. H. C. Bartlett, of the M. I. C. of N. Y., are designated as the judges upon the papers offered. Here is a chance for life insurance men to do themselves and policy holders a service.

—J. P. Jones, the newly elected Kansas Senator, declares "in favor of the Federal government controlling the channels of communication and highways of commerce; pledges himself to support measures for the regulation, equalization and reduction, by Federal authority, of fares and freights upon all railroads, particularly those built wholly or partly by government subsidy; and favors the project of postal telegraph;" or so the report of his accepting speech says. What functions would Senator Jones reserve for the State governments to exercise?

—The Rural New Yorker ridiculing the appropriation of \$75,000 for distribution of seeds by the Agricultural Department, suggests the purchase and free distribution of "a few Ayshire, Holstein, Alderney or Short-horn bulls and cows; also a few improved Cheshire, Essex, Victoria, Berkshire or Neapolitan pigs; also a stock of Cotswold, Leicester, Merino or South Down sheep, etc. We go that proposition, provided we can draw an Ayshire or Alderney cow.

—Oakes Ames says that the Union Pacific Railroad Company had to borrow \$600,000 to pay its January interest on its own bonds, each of the ten directors giving his own note for \$60,000. As these directors were probably one and all in the Credit Mobilier Ring, it is but justice that they should assume and pay this interest, it being but a small per cent. of what they swindled the railroad company out of.

—Susan B. Anthony is threatened with prosecution at Washington, "for giving an exhibition without a license;" the "exhibition" being the meeting and exercises of the Woman's Suffrage Association of which Susan is President. Is that one of Susan's sly games to win the reputation of a martyr?

—In the U. S. Senate, on Wednesday, a bill to allow women to vote and hold office in the Territories was indefinitely postponed. And this is the reward the woman-suffragists get for rallying to the support of the Republican ticket in the last campaign.

—Josie Mansfield claims to have lost \$12,500 by the failure of Bowles Bros. in Paris; and Fiske being dead and Stokes in prison, awaiting hanging, it is an interesting question who Josie will "go for" next to replenish her depleted treasury.

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Local Briefs

Wanted at the ANTONS Office: MONEY. Order your Bill Head, for Health, State, etc., at the ANTONS Office. Report has it that Prof. OLYN is offered a higher salary to go to an Ohio college. The Webster Society of the Law Department hold a "Public" at the Unitarian church this evening.

The Argus gives more reading matter than any other paper published in the county. Now is the time to subscribe. Our former townman C. H. RICHMOND, looking in upon us on Wednesday afternoon, dropped very much himself.

The Detroit Weekly Free Press is a model paper. It makes up, practically contents. That and the Argus will just fit a family out. Now is the time to subscribe.

The Typographical Union of this city held its first annual banquet at the Gregory House last evening. There was an oration, poem, history, toasts, and a good time.

Wood comes in in large quantities but prices are kept at high figures, from \$5 to \$7 per cord, and with the mercury making frequent raids on zero.

In the Golden Age of the 18th inst. Prof. TYLER gets a "first class puff," also a recent lecture delivered by him before the New York Christian Association; his lecture on "The Old English Ballad."

The last Courier reported the sheriff going into a Manchester escape, with a prisoner. It was a drink, and the escape of the prisoner. It was neither the sheriff nor a deputy, but only a common town constable.

Since our last report the weather has been fine with good sleighing. But, to-day—Thursday—old Boreas is on a bender. Wind from the northeast and almost a gale, with flying snow pricking like needles. O, for a lodge—in Alaska.

Hon. Wm. PARSONS, of England, is the next lecturer before the S. L. A. A. time, Friday evening next. His subject is "Michael Angelo." This lecture is pronounced one of his best efforts, and the satisfaction given by Mr. PARSONS last year will insure him a large audience.

"Rob Roy," writing to the Free Press, says that Prof. COCKER, of the University, has been offered an editorial position on the Methodist Quarterly Review. He also has been offered a Professorship at the Syracuse University, over which Dr. WICKLIFF has gone to preside, at an increased salary.

An incendiary fire was attempted on Tuesday afternoon, in the small vacant brick building on the north side of Washington street, next east of Barrett's saloon. Straw from emptied boxes was kindled but the fire was discovered and extinguished by a resident next door before getting fairly under headway. The house belongs to the GILMANSON estate.

Gov. FELCH left on Wednesday of last week, to spend some months in the Southern States. He makes Mobile first, and we understand will go from there to New Orleans, and thence to Texas. He is accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. KNIGHT, for whose health he undertakes the excursion. May both return benefited by the change of climate and scenes.

On Tuesday night of last week, a bear entered and crossed the grounds of B. E. NICOLA, living in the town of Ann Arbor, just south of the city, on State street, extending to a measured 9 1/2 inches. Mr. NICOLA's little boy first discovered it, and reported to his father that "an elephant had been in his yard." His bearship crossed the road and went into the woods to the east.

Friday afternoon last, MURRAY, MURRAY, of this city, living on Jefferson street, was killed by the caving in of a well he was digging in the town of York. The whole neighborhood rallied to his rescue, but his body was not got out until the next day. Mr. MURRAY was a hard-working, industrious, temperate man. He leaves a widow and eight children—all of them young.

It is definitely stated that Prof. TYLER has resigned his position in the University and accepted the literary editorship of the Christian Union—BEECHER'S journal. In fact Prof. TYLER is now on duty at the Union office. Prof. TYLER has held the Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature since 1867, and his lectures in his department have been very popular, while his lectures delivered in different sections of the country have reflected credit both upon himself and the University. He has also written largely for prominent journals—among them the Independent—and to his success in the line of journalism the University may attribute its loss.

GEORGE E. SOUTHWICK, of Dexter, failed last week carrying with him the bank of SOUTHWICK & Co., in which it is now said he was only a nominal partner—the possible partners being Messrs. POTTER and PATTER.

The Dexter Leader publishes the following statement of the condition of the bank:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Dues on Certificates of Deposit', 'Estimated interest', 'Due Depositors', 'Bills Payable', etc.

Supplementary Assets. Geo. E. Southwick, book account, \$11,145 11. Wm. H. Potter, book account, 953 94. Total, \$12,099 05.

The individual indebtedness of Mr. SOUTHWICK is estimated as high as \$100,000, and his failure will bear heavily upon the business interests of Dexter, and heavier upon many poor men and women who have loaned him their savings without security. Speculation in southern and western lands is considered as the cause of his trouble.

The bank it is said will fall in full. JOHN COSTELLO has been chosen assignee by the creditors.

The recent ANTONS bill suggesting an amendment of our city charter so as to abolish the three collectors and provide for the collection of the entire tax by the Treasurer, called out a statement from the Ypsilanti Sentinel that the taxes of that city are collected up to the first of January by the Treasurer, and after that date by the Marshal, and that these officers are salaried and get no fees above or in addition to their salary, and the same is done for collection going into the treasury to the credit of the city. The Treasurer of our neighboring city gets a salary of \$100, and the Marshal a salary of \$600. This is a decided improvement on our present system, but we think our suggestion is preferable, and equally cheap—both to the city and the individual tax-payers.

Godey's Lady's Book for February has a capital table of contents in its special lists, and the illustrations compare with those of the magazine to the ladies for whom it is gotten up. Godey is the magazine for the boulevard, the sewing-room, and the cool-room. \$3 a year. With the Argus and "Our Darling"—a beautiful chromo—mounted, \$4.50.

The February Nursery has poems and stories and pictures which will drive all the scowls and frowns from the faces of the Rock and bring many happy days of sunshine. Every four year old child will have it, and when "our ship" comes in it shall make a warm corner for them monthly price, \$1.50 a year. JOHN L. SMOYER, Boston. With the Argus, \$3.

A Pleasant Evening.

Mr. BURTON: The attractive and truly artistic entertainment given at the house of Prof. BURTON, on Monday evening, in behalf of the Ladies' Library Association, brought together about one hundred of the most appreciative citizens of the place, who had, during the two hours of its continuance, a very enjoyable time.

The entertainment opened with a recitation by Mrs. GILMAN, "The Red King," with the music by Prof. MOORE. This was followed by Bell's group of stanzas—"America," exhibited by Prof. DOWLESS, by means of a fine stereoscopic. "Pucks Nightly Franks"—nine pictures—recited by Mrs. GILMAN, were very graphic.

The address to the "Toothache," read by Prof. BURTON, and illustrated by Mrs. GILMAN, was very graphic. It was followed by the first experience in Steam, "Animalcules in Water, Formation of Crystals, Spectrum Analysis, Heating and Ventilation," by Prof. DOWLESS. The song of "John Anderson," which never fails to give pleasure when well sung, was rendered with more than the usual skill by Mrs. GILMAN, with piano accompaniment by Mr. FARNSWORTH.

"Beyond the Fog," 16 illustrations, by Kaulbach, called forth much enthusiasm. The most human expression of the different animals rendered in a very strikingly of those inimitable illustrations in Ellar Wright's translation of La Fontaine's Fables, "The Seven Ages," recited and illustrated by "Four Periods of College Life," illustrated by a college artist, and songs, elicited more or less applause.

The closing illustration was a pleasant surprise to all, and was much admired for its ingenuity. As the Professor remarked, the subject was one in whom all present felt a special interest: "The Guardian Angel," by Westcott. Instrumental music by Mr. FARNSWORTH, finished this pleasant evening.

The Library Board was called together immediately after the foregoing, and on motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the warmest thanks of the Association be given to Prof. DOWLESS for bestowing his time and efforts in making the entertainment so successful, and also to all those who assisted in the exercises of the evening.

The proceeds, we are happy to say, amounted to about fifty dollars.

By order of the Board. S. W. HUNT, Secy.

A Famous Book.

"THE GREAT WEST," by HENRY HOWE, originally published more than twenty years since, was a famous book to the last generation. No work upon the entire West was ever so popular and so much thumbed by both old and young, for it was as fascinating to the people as romance.

For nearly half a generation the book has been out of print and nothing has since been issued that occupies its place. Mr. HOWE, who resides in Cincinnati, has been engaged for some time past in revising the work and bringing down the history to the present time.

The book is now again published, and in a very beautiful form. It opens with an outline containing the great landmarks of Western History. Then succeeds the main part of the work, Narratives of the Great Events in the history of the West from the Discovery of the Mississippi to the Burning of Chicago. These are interspersed with Individual Adventures, Life among the Early Settlers, and all those minor matters which are the great landmarks of Western History.

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Fruit Prospects.

As usual, the fruit growers are commencing their preparations for 1873. It is a little early yet for grain and other crop growers, but they will be on hand in ample season. We have heard, however, all about the fruit—how the trees are killed, and how the cold weather has played havoc generally. Now, the reader can rest easy under these discouraging reports, as the most of them are all bush, originating sometimes in a lively imagination, and sometimes in an inherent disposition to grow and grumble for the sake of fault-finding.

Reliable intelligence gives contradictory reports. The Secretary of the Entomological Society of this State receives information from Traverse county, to the effect that peach buds and the young peach trees are in no wise injured.

The "withering" wood is reported to the tip. In that region it is said that peaches will be abundant. A critical examination of the peach trees and buds in the vicinity of Spring Lake, resulted in the discovery that there will be more than an average crop of the fruit there, and that the damages by the severe cold weather is comparatively small. From South Haven and other points the same encouraging reports are received.

In the case of St. Joe, where it was reported that even the trees were killed, the St. Joseph Herald says that there will be a first-class yield of fruit.

At Cassado, Michigan, the thermometer was reported at 35° below zero, but fruit growers anticipate little damage to plum, peach or apple trees or grapes, for the reason that the maturity of the trees was perfect, and that the approach of cold cycle and its declination has been gradually and steadily. All hardy varieties are certainly safe. As a test of hardy sorts, this winter will prove an invaluable guide, and the reports of fruit growers, at the annual meeting of Pomological societies, will be looked for with much interest.

The proprietors of the Lowell nursery reports that on the memorable Tuesday morning that the cold was so intense throughout the Northwest, the thermometer indicated at that point 26° below zero. He believes the damage to be trifling in consequence of the ripeness of the wood and the perfect state of the fruit buds. Like the Beavers, the fruit trees seem to have anticipated the intense cold winter. He mentions particularly plum and apple buds unharmed, and thinks that if one-third the peach tree buds unharmed, he will be able to exhibit an abundance of peaches in September next.

—Jackson Gillson.

Great Telescopes.

The United States boasts of the largest refracting telescope in the world, the object glass of which they have recently purchased in England. It is a two-foot five inch glass, magnifying three thousand times, and bringing our vision, to all intents and purposes, to within a distance of eighty miles from the moon.

The construction of a lens of this size is a most laborious and difficult nature, it being absolutely necessary that the glass should be of uniform density, perfectly pellucid, and free from the smallest defect above the level of the sea, in an atmosphere of wonderful purity and comparatively free from clouds. That the establishment of this great instrument will add greatly to our knowledge of physical astronomy cannot be doubted, but it may reasonably be doubted whether any telescope will enable us, as has been recently suggested, to settle by direct optical proof whether the moon is inhabited or not.

How to Make \$500.—Buy for a song, a stylish broken-down horse, one that is pronounced played out from lameness—sure him with a bottle or two of Centaur Liniment, and pocket the difference. The Liniment is simply one of the wonders of the world. Dumb beasts neigh out their gladness, and the sore, maimed and crippled of the human family hobble in and go on their way rejoicing. Yes, it is wonderful.

Children cry—for PITCHER'S Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. 14c per bottle.

Poisonous Bites.—Prof. ANDERSON'S DERMATORIN instantly cures Bee Stings, Wasp Stings, and Mosquito Bites. It neutralizes the poison, and removes the Pain and Swelling in a few moments. It should be applied at once. The writer has used it many times without a single failure. It will be equally effective in neutralizing and extracting the Poison from the Bites of all Venomous Insects or Reptiles. No one traveling in the woods should be without it.

See advertisement in another column. 14c per bottle.

The one-price Clothing, Job Goods, is closing out his Overcoats, and in fact all winter goods at ruinous prices. Now is the time to save money. 14c per bottle.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1873.

APPLES—40¢ per bush. BUTTER—18¢ per lb. BEANS—20¢ per bush. BEER—from wagon, 50¢ cts. per lb. by the quart.

COOKS—Brings 40¢ per lb. CIGARETTES—Dressed 9¢ per lb. DRESSED HOGS—\$1.25 per hundred. EGGS—Common 20¢.

HONEY—In cap, 20¢ per lb. LARD—The market stands at 9¢ per lb. OATS—20¢ per bush. POTATOES—30¢ per bush. TURKEYS—10¢ per lb.

WHEAT—We quote White at \$1.30 per bush; amber, 1.25 per bush.

Detroit Produce Market.

Latest quotation for leading articles of country produce—January 23d, are as follows:

WHEAT—white, \$1.42 per bush; amber, \$1.35 per bush. BARLEY—\$1.25 per bush. RYE—65¢ per bush. COAL—\$4.50 per ton. OATS—20¢ per bush. POTATOES—30¢ per bush. ONIONS—25¢ per bush. DRESSED HOGS—\$1.25 per hundred. HAY—\$18 per ton. BUTTER—16¢ per lb. EGGS—18¢ per dozen. LARD—9¢ per lb. HONEY—20¢ per lb.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

From the Detroit Free Press. Receipts were quite liberal, and the general run of stock was much the best offered this year, but prices were a little off. Quite a number were bought up to ship to St. Louis for feeders, and the market was very active and in good demand. A number of buyers were in looking after that grade, but went home without them. Of the first grade on our list there were some offered, but their grades we drop quotations to this day's prices:

Choice heaves, young, large, well fattened, weighing 1,200 lbs., \$4.75 per head. Good heaves, well fattened, weighing 1,000 lbs., \$4.50 per head. Medium grade, fair steers, averaging 1,000 lbs., \$4.00 per head. Extra No. 1, 1,200 lbs., \$4.00 per head. Common stock, mixed, averaging 1,000 lbs., \$3.50 per head. Extra No. 2, in decent shape, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.25 per head. This cattle—No. 1, \$3.25; No. 2, \$2.75; No. 3, \$2.25.

There were no receipts at this market; prices are, therefore as reported from the Central yards.

The offerings were few, but of good quality; one lot of No. 1, averaging about 95 lbs., sold at \$5.00. Choice lots averaging 90 to 95 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.00. Good ones averaging 85 to 90 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75. Mixed lot, fair to good, averaging 75 to 85 lbs., \$4.00 to \$4.50.

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29! 29! 29!

C. O. D.

When first L. COLBY hung his sign of C. O. D.—at No. 29, he had other groceries cheap for cash. Some people said, "his kind of cash." At the same counter you may find or lose: Where credit and loss go hand in hand. You get your goods in quality and price. And call our wandering customers back.

The crackers said and thought it true, "He'll surely fall before the year is new! And get your goods in quality and price. And call our wandering customers back."

And with cash in hand lay in a store. Your table spread with good things more. Of all things substantial for daily use. Not less life's good things with abuse. Fresh new groceries of best quality and kind—Everything needed for good cheer at home. You can buy at his counter whenever you come. At Cassado, Michigan, the thermometer was reported at 35° below zero, but fruit growers anticipate little damage to plum, peach or apple trees or grapes, for the reason that the maturity of the trees was perfect, and that the approach of cold cycle and its declination has been gradually and steadily. All hardy varieties are certainly safe. As a test of hardy sorts, this winter will prove an invaluable guide, and the reports of fruit growers, at the annual meeting of Pomological societies, will be looked for with much interest.

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—Jackson Gillson.

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ANN ARBOR

Mineral Springs House.

Is beautiful resort for health-seekers is now open, with the

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ANN ARBOR

Mineral Springs House.

FARMERS' STORE

ANN ARBOR

We will sell all of our Fall and Winter stock of

DRY GOODS!

INCLUDING

DRESS GOODS!

FRINGES, GIMPS, LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,

CARPETING!

REDUCED PRICES

Until all are sold, as they must be sold before Spring trade opens. We are now receiving

30 PIECES OF NEW SHADES

