

labor itself a choice privilege. There is no doubt that the laborer wants so much as recognition as a citizen of the State for his family. When the employer has the power to give both and gives both, he ought not to be troubled with strikes or jealousies, or the inefficiency of those who work for him. Dr. J. G. Holland, in *Scribner's Magazine*.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1874.

Free Trade and Farmers' Rights—What has been Gained.

The Chicago Tribune takes the Nation severely to task for asserting that the new measures have been "a mere ploy" in the subject, and at little length recites the political revolutions in the various Western States as a proof of the vitality of the "new party." The Nation and the Tribune take the men in the fall of the chameleon.

"Both are right and both are wrong." The Nation errs in assuming that no benefits have accrued to the Western farmers from their attempt to secure legislative control of the railroads. It is true that the new measures have been a mere ploy in the subject, and at little length recites the political revolutions in the various Western States as a proof of the vitality of the "new party." The Nation and the Tribune take the men in the fall of the chameleon.

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Pioneer Meeting.

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 5, 1874.
The Washtenaw County Pioneer Society met pursuant to adjournment at the Firemen's Hall, in the city of Ann Arbor, Gen. E. Clark in the chair.

On motion of M. H. Goodrich was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The following resolution was adopted on motion of Nathan Webb, of Pittsfield, a Resolved, That the Pioneer Society hold a festival or picnic in commemoration of the semi-centennial location of the county seat of Washtenaw county, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 24th day of February, 1874.

On motion of Wm. A. Jones, of Dexter, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair to make arrangements for the semi-centennial location of the county seat of Washtenaw county.

The President appointed as said committee the following gentlemen: R. A. Beal, of Ann Arbor City; Nathan Webb, of Pittsfield; Wm. A. Jones, of Dexter; J. Q. A. Sessions, of Ann Arbor City; M. H. Goodrich, of Ann Arbor City; John J. Robinson, of Sharon; Ezra D. Lay, of Ypsilanti; Wm. M. Gregory, of Saline; and C. H. Wines, of Saline.

On motion of L. Davis, of Ann Arbor Town, the committee of arrangements were instructed to secure the basement of the Methodist Church, or some other suitable place, in which the Society may hold the festival on the 24th of February next.

On motion of John J. Robinson, of Sharon, the meeting adjourned to meet at half-past 1 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. Alpheus Felch.

On motion of L. Davis, Chas. A. Chapin, of Ann Arbor, was instructed to correspond with Mark Howard, of N. Y., with a view of securing a file of the first paper published in the county of Washtenaw.

On motion of M. H. Goodrich, the Society voted that the necessary cash expenses incurred in providing for the festival should be met by an assessment on the members of the Society.

On motion of L. Davis, the President appointed R. A. Beal, J. Q. A. Sessions and Wm. M. Gregory to arrange a programme for the next meeting of the Society.

Holmes. After several changes in the proprietorship, the property is now owned by J. Birkett, proprietor of the Dover Mills.

The Messrs. Noble find that provisions, especially flour, were in good demand after the war began to settle around them, and that the business was carried by some where they bought some wheat at head ground, transported it by some means to the Huron river or one of its affluents, built or bought a boat, loaded their flour—enough to run it to Dexter—and came down the river with it to Dexter, where they sold some, traded some to the Indians, and consumed some themselves, making on the whole a not very unprofitable venture.

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aged 71 years and 8 months, of inflammation of the lungs.

Elinahts Botford died in the Fourth ward of Ann Arbor City.

The others died in School District No. 8. The first died in the Fourth ward, except Orrin and Ann White, who were in the Forest Hill Cemetery of Ann Arbor. The first adult person that died in said district was Presper Paine Clark, who died in 1827. He went out one morning, dressed in his usual attire, not coming home to dinner, he was found by his father lying on his face on the neck with a rail on the back of his neck, dead. This was in March 1828.

I am the last of the first ten settlers, and still reside on the south part of the northeast fractional quarter of section 36. I was born March 19th, 1801, and died in New Orleans on his way to the west.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 2, 1874.
JOHN GEDDES.

The Financial Outlook.
From the Financial and Commercial Chronicle.

While a number of ingenious gentlemen at Washington, in lively pursuit of their own private ends, are anxiously clamoring in the lobby for the "means of relieving the monetary stringency," for several hours past, looking all the way to lend on Governments at four per cent. The banks are full to plethora, and as some of them pay interest on deposits it is futile to expect that they will much longer refrain from lending all they can, even if they have to submit to a sacrifice of one or two per cent. in the rates they get for loans.

This expansion might be expected to be checked by the outflow of greenbacks which is going forward in a very active way in consequence of the recovery of the business and the movement of produce. For several hours past, looking all the way to lend on Governments at four per cent. The banks are full to plethora, and as some of them pay interest on deposits it is futile to expect that they will much longer refrain from lending all they can, even if they have to submit to a sacrifice of one or two per cent. in the rates they get for loans.

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proportion of these travelers. The remark, in a great degree, holds good with regard to freights. Merchandise forwarded by railroad mail, as a rule, is assumed to be of a freight value, and the prompt and punctual delivery of which is of the very last importance. On the other hand, the voyage taken by the vessel passing and the trifling delay arising from the opening of a pivot bridge would be insignificant in proportion to the time occupied in the whole trip. It would in fact, inflict the smallest conceivable loss on the freighter, whilst it would prove an incalculable benefit to the railroad traffic of both kinds.

A bridge should be built that would not obstruct navigation at all, but, as the banks of the river are not more than thirty feet above the water, grades would be very heavy, and the total cost of the work enormous, probably not less than five millions of dollars. The most practicable and cheapest scheme appears to be to erect a pivot bridge, to be opened and closed by means of a screw, and to admit the passage of trains without stopping. This would probably cost not more than \$2,500,000. Against such a proposition, however, the American engineers set their faces resolutely; and the Tribune joins heartily in their condemnation of the plan.

We come back, however, to the main issue. Will the navigation be seriously impeded by a pivot bridge? So far as the information before us goes the answer would seem to be in the affirmative. It can be hardly urged seriously that the navigation of the Detroit channel will be curtailed, or its costs sensibly increased by the delay on a vessel in the dozen experiences of a pivot bridge. To allege that such a structure would "restrict competition" and cause "rates to rise at once" is a little far-fetched. We are more inclined to think that the operation of a pivot bridge, rather than the unadvised prejudice of the American engineers, will be a benefit to the Canadian competition which characterizes some of our American neighbors. The Tribune is, it must be recollected, the advocate of a Japanese policy of exclusion of all that relate to commerce with the two countries, and the endorsement it gives to the report of the American engineers smacks of the same spirit.

The Hog and Corn Crops.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Feb. 1.—The *National Crop Reporter* contains a detailed estimate in relation to the per cent. of last crop of corn remaining in hand on June 15, and estimates of the number of stock hogs in the hands of feeders at the same date, in comparison with the average of the number on hand the corresponding date of 1873. In relation to corn the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, which was in 1873 upward of 382,000,000 bushels, the average amount on hand at the date named is estimated at a fraction less than fifty per cent. on an approximate quantity of 190,000,000 bushels. The average consumption is very uniform in all the States, being the highest in Wisconsin, sixty per cent. The unusually mild weather in all locations has tended largely to keeping down the corn consumption, and the condition of the stock generally is better than was anticipated a month earlier.

The estimates upon stock hogs are for this season named above, and indicate an average of 100 per cent. of twenty-one per cent. from the number on hand a year ago. The condition of some is considerably below the average, the high prices paid by packers and the scarcity of feed have caused an outflow of the marketable stock to other sections. The outlook is very slim for hogs for summer packing. A comparison of the average prices in the States named, December 1, 1873, and January 1, 1874, shows a decided advance, although conditions are such that the maximum has been about reached.

New Advertisements.

THE MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF DETROIT.

It is time we had heard the last of any jealousy concerning the freest possible intercourse between the people of Canada and those of the United States. What two countries stand in such close geographical affinity sound policy would dictate the removal of every impediment that may prevent the most unobstructed intercourse between them. Yet on reading the comments of the *New York Tribune* upon the report of the American engineers appointed to examine into the question of constructing a railway bridge over the Detroit River, one can but be struck with the narrow and evidently prejudiced tone of the subject is approached, both by the engineers and the journalist.

The Canadian railways traversing the southeastern peninsula are not less useful to the American States, and the Niagara and Detroit Rivers are as injurious to American interests as it is admitted that during the winter season the delays in crossing the river opposite Detroit are most annoying. It is not surprising that it is ordinarily accomplished by the winter in seventeen minutes, but it is in winter been known to take five hours, and in a very large number of cases has occupied two hours, owing to the obstructions caused by the ice. It was made known to the American States, and it is to be constructed a tunnel under the river, after twelve months had elapsed the work was relinquished, owing to unexpected engineering difficulties by which the cost of the undertaking would have been enormously increased. In the circumstances the Great Western, of Canada, and the Michigan Central, two companies interested in the tunnel, proposed to build a bridge, whilst another bridge is also contemplated by the Great Western, under the auspices of the Canadian Southern, at Stony Island, about fifteen miles below Detroit.

In their report the American engineers do not believe the commercial value of the service to be rendered by comparing the freights of the railway companies in question with those of the vessels passing up and down the river. During the eight months of navigation the vessels pass up and down the river through the channel, and of this more than 20,000 have made. The amount of freight carried by them is 9,000,000 tons annually. On the other hand, the total traffic of the Great Western of Canada, in 1873, was estimated to be only 838,310 tons, or less than one-tenth the tonnage passing by the water route. And, as it is only in winter that any actual difficulty in crossing exists, it is not surprising that the engineers should have been so much impressed with the fact that about one-third of that amount.

But this is really bringing the question in regulating the traffic of our streets. We do not stop to inquire whether the wealth abounds than in any other city. It is quite possible the occupant of the latter may have business on hand that outweighs in value the worth of its ponderous freight of the road. The real point is, however, not to be sacrificed to 838,310 tons, but whether the latter cannot be accommodated without undue loss or injury to the former. Imagine the delay of one or two hours in the crossing in a through journey to the west, continually passing east and west by a very route. A rapid passage, and their destination is a necessity, with a large

Ann Arbor, Jan. 21, 1874.

Local Brevities.

These paragraphs were published in the interest of the public, in the legitimate discharge of our duties as a journalist, and with no antipathy to the Gas Company or any of its officers or stockholders.

Immediately after the publication of the paragraphs above quoted we were offered the opportunity of examining the books of the Gas Company, with permission to gather therefrom any information of interest to the public.

On Sunday evening next the Rev. C. H. Chapman will give the closing lecture of his current course and answer the question, "What are the Duties of Man?"

On Wednesday evening next, the 11th inst., Mrs. Mary Livermore will lecture on "Women's Rights" in the University Hall and S. L. A. A. A.

On Monday last, Judge Johnson rendered a decision in the case of A. W. Chase vs. R. A. Cook, denying the motion for a preliminary injunction, with costs to defendant.

We give this week the last letter of our "Foreign Correspondent," J. M. Wheeler, Esq., in doing so must thank him in the name of our readers for taking them along with him in his journey, and exposing to their view and limitation the art treasures of the cities of Europe visited by the way.

A small steamer is being built at Chelsea to put on Whitewater Lake the coming season, for the accommodation of the guests of the Clifton House and the general public.

The following members of the High School have been appointed for the junior exhibition to be held Friday evening, March 20th: Minnie Brown, Carrie Everett, George Goodrich, Maya A. Allen, Porter, Charles Barry, R. J. DeFay, D. Haskell, E. C. Knight, Jesse Mills, J. S. Ryburn, W. J. Scott, K. R. Smead, and J. B. York.

The pamphlet copy of the "Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors" of this county—revised from the Clerk—as a singular and important omission: the biographical sketches of several members of the Board—as written for and published in the Courier. They should have been included as an appendix—with charcoal drawings and portraits of the subjects.

We do not often meddle with the business of our neighbors or critics, unless we can apply the methods to which our contemporary periodicals, local or State, resort to make their columns readable or create a sensation; but we must enter a protest against such items as the following, clipped from the Courier of last week:

It is rumored that the business affairs of one of our most prominent citizens are on Main street, in an embarrassed condition, and that he will not be able to pay over fifty cents on the dollar. It is a mystery to those who know him why this should be so, for he was always at the head of his business and had one of the most economical of wives.

About Gas—Authentic Figures.

The following paragraphs appeared in the ARGUS of the 9th of January, the first one in the column of "Pen Soratholus," and the second one in the "Local Brevities"—written on information received after the first was in type:

It is understood that beginning with the year the price of gas is to be \$3.50 a thousand, if one thousand feet are burned.

These paragraphs were published in the interest of the public, in the legitimate discharge of our duties as a journalist, and with no antipathy to the Gas Company or any of its officers or stockholders.

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Doings of the Common Council.

The Common Council met in regular session on Monday evening last. Present—Recorder and all the Aldermen. Ald. Porter was called to the chair.

After reading and approving the minutes of the last session, Mr. J. D. Baldwin was given permission to address the Council touching the \$2 per thousand feet, with one cent off for prompt payment of bills, the price charged for gas by the Mutual Gas Light Company of Detroit.

The Mayor coming in and assuming the chair, the committee to settle with the bondsmen of the late Treasurer reported that the signers of the 1873 bond requested time to examine the subject, and that the bondsmen for 1873 declined any further negotiations or conference unless the committee had authority to settle, which it had not.

The request for time was also granted to bondsmen, notice ordered given them that the Council would meet Monday evening, February 17th, to consider any proposition to be made and determine upon and take decisive action.

A bill of the Gas Light Company was referred back to the Finance Committee, and Ald. Dow, Deibel and Smith appointed a committee to inquire into the contract between the city and the company.

Bills of Mr. Gidley and Mr. Birk were referred to City Attorney.

The City Attorney reported an ordinance to preserve the statistics of the city in regard to the public health, which was not adopted.

A few words about New York Hotels. The profuse luxury of hotel life at the leading hotels on Broadway, New York is well-known, especially to our merchants and travelers, whom occasion often calls to visit our "Modern Gotham."

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Was contended that, as to the superintendent, the power to appoint, given by the act of 1850, was followed by a power to pay all the expenses of the district, and that the power of appointment necessarily implied the power to pay the appointee; that the provision for such an appointment was not repealed, as the acts of 1859 and 1861 provided that the general law and all previous special legislation should apply to the district.

In the first place, counsel argued there was no High School in Kalamazoo, but that under the provisions of the charter the board had authority to grade its schools and provide for instruction in any study they saw fit; that, under no law of the State, was it provided what studies should be pursued in any of the different classes of schools, or to pay the tuition, from the alphabet up to professional studies (except theology) might be taught in a primary school; that graded and high schools were established simply for convenience in arranging for the accommodation and instruction of large numbers of children.

The board here, acting under this power, had graded its schools and taught the higher studies to such perfection that the High School could be attacked in such a proceeding as the present, but must be done by a quo warranto through the Attorney General. The people have recognized this right and exercised it this franchise for a great many years, and their right to continue to do so cannot be attacked collaterally. In conclusion, the counsel read from an address delivered by Judge Campbell, at Ann Arbor, in 1871, in which the speaker refers to the High School created by a gap between the primary schools and the University, and as forming part of the school system of Michigan—a part, the supplying of which, gave vitality to the University and made it of practical use.

At the conclusion of the argument the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Assuming, however, that there is a high school, the power to support it by taxation is possessed. The article of the constitution providing for free education is mandatory and not prohibitory. It enacts that at least a certain amount of education shall be provided free of expense, but it does not limit the power of the legislature to provide for still higher education by taxation. The provision in the law of 1859 gives the board the right to charge tuition, but does not make it obligatory on them to do so. The counsel further argued that the proper organization of the High School could not be attacked in such a proceeding as the present, but must be done by a quo warranto through the Attorney General. The people have recognized this right and exercised it this franchise for a great many years, and their right to continue to do so cannot be attacked collaterally. In conclusion, the counsel read from an address delivered by Judge Campbell, at Ann Arbor, in 1871, in which the speaker refers to the High School created by a gap between the primary schools and the University, and as forming part of the school system of Michigan—a part, the supplying of which, gave vitality to the University and made it of practical use.

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This is an inquiry which every one should have truthfully answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

COMMERCIAL.

APPLES—Green, 40¢ per bushel. BUTTER—24¢ per lb. BEEF—From wagon, 85¢.

NEW NOVEL AND USEFUL INVENTION.

W. A. LOVEJOY, TOBACCONIST!

FINE CUT AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

Snuff, Pipes, &c.,

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CHROMOS ALL READY.

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HARDWOOD & BASSWOOD LUMBER FOR SALE.

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A Chance for Bargains!

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Michigan Argus.

ON THE DOORSTEP.

BY E. C. STEEDMAN.

The conference meeting held at last, we boys around the vestry waited, to see the girls come tripping past, Like snow-birds willing to be mated.

Not braver he that leaps the wall, Not liver lust market fishes litten, Than the stopping of the feet of them Who longed to see me get the mitten.

But no, she blushed and took my arm! And led the old folks have the highway, And started toward the Maple Farm. Along a kind of lovers' by-way.

I can't remember what we said, 'Twas nothing worth a straw or story, Yet rustle rustle passed, and I was glad, Seemingly transformed and in a glory.

The snow was crisp beneath our feet, The moon was shining brightly gleaming; By hood and tippet sheltered sweet Her face with youth and health was beaming.

The little hand outside her muff— O sceptor, if you could but mould it!— So lightly touched my jacket-cuff, To keep it warm I had to hold it.

To have her with me there alone— 'Twas love, and fear, and triumph blended: At each step she seemed to grow more warm, Where the delicious journey ended.

She shook her ringlets from her head, And with a "Thank you, Ned," dissembled, But yet, I knew she understood, With what a darling wish I trembled.

A cloud passed kindly overhead, The moon was slowly peeping through it, "Come, now or never! do it!" she said.

My lips then had only known Sweet, rose, and darling mouth—I kissed her.

Perhaps 'twas boyish love, yet still, O listless woman! weary lover! To feel once more that fresh, wild thrill, To find once more who can live life over!

A Great Flower Garden.

You have heard of old bachelors' whims. There are lots of them on record, but Henry Shaw, of St. Louis, has given practical execution to some of the most remarkable of the kind of the age. He is a Scotchman, a millionaire, and some 75 years old. He has constructed the finest flower garden in the world. It has 360 acres in it, and is a gorgeous marvel of a garden. It has all the flowers in it obtainable in the world that will live in St. Louis climate. It is a bewildering paradise of floral beauty. The flowers number by the millions. Its cost no one can tell. Shaw himself don't know. It is the most costly and magnificent of conservatories and hot-houses full of the rarest exotics. A force of 100 gardeners is needed to keep the place in order. Shaw, it is said, spends his entire income from his millions in keeping it up. He began the thing after the war, and in several years he has opened it to the public. Hundreds of thousands of visitors resort to it. It is the chief attraction and curiosity for the stranger in St. Louis to visit. And, strange to say, no police guard it, and no flowers are offered. This is the public reverence to the man's generous enterprise.

We visited the elegant house at the head of the garden, where an elegant picture represents him standing among his plants. Two elegant porters, and two beautiful ladies in the garb of a past day, represented some of his female progenitors. A huge book is kept there for visitors to record their names in. A curious feature of the garden is beds devoted to one kind of plant. For instance, there is a large bed with every variety of cactus; another with hundreds of verbenas, and so on. Everything in it is a prodigious profusion. It is a curious notion this, that prompts a rich man to devote a great income to one bed of caprice, and that principally for the benefit of others. But in this very caprice, so unusual and so expensive, is wrapped up his own aspiration. He thus makes his celebrity. And why should not a man strive to become known, through his magnificent gardens, as well as through his statesmanship or achievements of arms or genius?

Shaw is near his grave. He has in pursuance of his ambition, and his gardens to the end of his life, and he has bound himself to keep them up. The city eagerly accepted the bequest, and thus, through private liberality, gets, without cost, a public garden not surpassed in the world for magnificence and beauty. It is a garden for ever to be dubbed "Shaw's Garden," and he thus triumphs over immortality on the successful realization of his stupendous and most beautiful project.—*Atlantic Constitution.*

Important to Workers.

A. P. E. Hunt, of Metuchen, N. J., in a paper read before the Sanitary Association, thus generalizes the facts of digestion:—"Food should pass into the stomach in a finely divided state. The rapidity with which digestion is performed depends upon various circumstances. Strong emotion, as anger or grief, will retard it; moderate exercise hastens it, and thus the state of body and mind influences it. A man who is generally healthy, and who is a healthy person in from three to five hours. A mixture of food is not especially objectionable, except as by variety it encourages the appetite, and often leads us to consume more than is needful. Animal food is more digestible than vegetable, and solid food more speedily than soups. Only food is more quickly appropriated by the system than muscular fibre, when agreeing with stomach. Uncooked meats are less digestible than fresh; and cream and butter are the purest of food. Roasted meats are the most digestible, roasted, broiled and fried the least so. Bulk is necessary to digestion. The people of cold climates, who live much on fat meats and cold matters—sometimes even sawdust—with them, and thus find them more readily digested. Milk is among the most nutritious and digestible of foods. It is considered constipating, but the chief reason that it is almost entirely taken up by the system, and has no residue left. With the same exertion, we need richer food in cold weather than in warm. Never eat between meals, unless extra exertion or exposure require it, and then select hearty and quickly digestible food. As a rule, fruit or vegetables are more digestible than green, and green fruit stewed more digestible than when eaten in the raw state. Smoked meats are less digestible than fresh; and of smoked or salted meats the inner portion is more easily digested than the outer part. The inner part is preserved as much by the saltpetre and the exclusion of the air, as by the salting, and smoking process. Hence, it is better to eat the inner part of such meats, than the outer part. To know Good Soil.—In describing the qualities of land it is always well to give some characteristics of the trees growing upon the soil, or those which thrive best, or whether hard or soft wood, whether birch, maple, hickory, or pine. In this way you arrive at facts. To say soils are clayey, loamy, or sandy, gives no real knowledge of the trees growing upon them, or their latent qualities. Our grandmothers, in setting up a leech-put for soap, always selected hard-wood ashes to fill it, for experience has taught that such a filling would produce the best soap. No amount of water will be obtained, unless a heavy potash be obtained. Oak, growing here and there on our farm, then the fact is established that his land contains potash sufficient for ordinary crops, and intelligent cultivation will soon select heavy and quickly digestible food. There is no general specific treatment for soils. Instruction or advice must be conducted on general principles, and the successful application depends upon the intelligence of different parties.

How People Die.

The Toledo Commercial has been looking at this question up and down.

We die with constant alarm the approach of old age, which we imagine brings us every day nearer the grave; yet statistics make it appear that our chances of shuffling off the mortal coil at a natural death are extremely small. Danger attends every step from the cradle on, and the victim must fall, sooner or later; the pitcher may be broken at the well the hundredth time it goes there—but it will inevitably be broken.

Scientists would make us believe that a man commits suicide who dies before he is a hundred years old, unless he falls a victim to accident; yet we find that out of every million of deaths in England only 50,000 die of old age. This is but little over five per cent. The other 95 per cent. die from various diseases, which may be termed accidental, since they arise from disregard of natural laws, and from violence either criminal or accidental.

The deaths from violence form a startling list, which is most appalling from the frightful regularity in amount. It would seem to be governed by laws which control the tides. The returns of accidental and violent deaths in the Registrar-General's office gives the following figures for the years named:

| | |
|------|--------|
| 1864 | 17,018 |
| 1865 | 17,377 |
| 1866 | 18,015 |
| 1867 | 16,988 |
| 1868 | 16,808 |
| 1869 | 16,933 |
| 1870 | 16,953 |
| 1871 | 16,993 |

This, in a population less than 23,000,000, shows that regularly in each year seven or eight persons in every ten thousand die by violence in this country. The proportion is less, despite our reckless and ignorant engineers, the people who don't know that guns are loaded, and those who kindle fires with kerosene.

The number of violent deaths in 17,000,000 population of 40,000,000 gives 4 or 5 per 100,000.

This is a blot on our civilization, and a reflection upon our boasted scientific knowledge. Many of the brilliant engineers, which decided the fate of European nations, have been fought with less loss of life; our own battle of Gettysburg was not nearly so destructive. The diseases that recur with periodic precision physicians find easiest to treat, and which are the most numerous, are those which are the most difficult to cure. It is found that when carefully corrected statistics point to any one cause as a source of any number of accidental deaths, let that cause be made a subject of governmental regulations. We cannot spare 17,000,000 of our population to die, especially of the kind that suffers in this way, and no more efficient field of operation could be devised for governmental powers than the one we have alluded to.

Lambing Time.

The American Stock Journal thus sums up the proper care of ewes, when carrying young and at lambing time:

Regular feeding and careful handling are required. Dogs should never be allowed near the ewes, and the lambing time approaches the ewes should be carefully watched and, if practicable, should be allowed a large roomy shed, so that when the season of labor approaches, the ewe may get away from her companions, as is always their desire.

About the commencement of the season for lambing, we divide our shed into three compartments. These divisions are movable. In the first are the ewes in lamb. When a ewe begins to show that she is about to lamb, she is driven upon her gently drive her into the second compartment, which is small. In this, un molested by the other ewes, she lams; and her attention not being distracted by the presence of other sheep, she delivers her lamb with the least possible trouble. The ewe is then driven to the proper cleaning and suckling of her lamb. As soon as the lamb has found the full strength of his limbs, both it and the mother are driven into the last compartment.

By moving the division, as the number of lambs is increased, we gradually enlarge the last mentioned compartment, in which are gradually gathered the ewes and lambs, at the expense of the first compartment, which decreases as the lambs are removed from it, while the center compartment, is always kept about the same size—that is sufficiently large to afford room for two or three ewes to bring forth their young without molesting one another. When the whole herd of ewes and lambs are completely removed, and the new flock has again the run of the whole shed.

It is easy to tell when the pains of labor are about to set in. The immediate signs are—the ewe separates from her companions, becomes restless, constantly shifting her position, lying down one minute, and then again rising, as if to assume a more comfortable attitude, and then lying down again, as if going to lamb. When these symptoms appear, there should not intervene many hours ere this immediate symptom of lambing; the dropping of the water bag from the vagina heralds the approach of the lamb.

It is very important that she be separated from the rest of the flock and for these reasons:—When sheep are disturbed by the entrance of their feeder, they usually crowd into a corner, and the lamb is likely to be run over by the flock, and if the ewe is thus separated from her lamb, she may even take time to another lamb to the neglect of her own.

A Local Knowledge of Farming.

There are truths that apply to all soils. But there are also truths—and they are many—that apply only to localities, and these differ according to locality. Hence look to the local knowledge of farmers in your region. There must be a knowledge of the particular soil worked. This can only be acquired by practice—by working the soil and noting its effects. Analysis will assist us with the matter, but the soil is composed of so many things besides this that it is important; some of this is known, and some is entirely in the dark. Who knows, for instance, what causes the superior quality of tobacco raised in some soils apparently the same as the contiguous land which produces an inferior kind? This is common in the Island of Cuba, where our best tobacco is grown; also, an inferior quality.

So, amount, we will grasp the same grape often much better in some sections, and this often independent of the climate. The grape (some sorts) will also grow thickly but bear little in some sections; in others denuded and uniformly well, impairing the quality. There is something in the soil which has an effect. All this, and much more that might be said on this head, shows that a soil, in order to know its capacity, must be tested. Hence a local knowledge of farming is indispensable to success. Books point only in a general way. A complete science of agriculture requires a knowledge of the localities, as science is the result of knowledge. If it were possible to know much there is to do for the farmer; he must rely upon himself, see and note accurately. I have seen this beautifully illustrated in cases that I know of. Only the best of the soil, and the best of the farmer, these not necessarily the best educated, but always and necessarily those having the best acquaintance with their soil.—The two, a local and general knowledge, combined, are a farmer's best friends. Hence a local and general knowledge, making farming a safe, a profitable thing, as well as a very pleasant and agreeable occupation.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

33 ACRES

On the northeast corner—formerly supplied the Railroad road banks with water.

ITS ADVANTAGES

Are as follows:

For city purposes the Huron River meanders the same 30 to 40 rods, and is part of the best Water Power

On the river in this vicinity, and the elevation on the northeast corner is sufficiently high and ample to supply the city necessities for water and fire purposes.

THE WESTERN PORTION

On the road is very appropriate and suitable for a Public City Cemetery. The city has no such grounds now but must have soon, and whatever ground the city does not use, can be sold at an advantage, and the rest of the Water Works ground and Cemetery, would be merely nominal. If the city does not want the same, the grounds would be invaluable for

FRUITS, LARGE & SMALL,

There being some 140 trees now in bearing

Vegetables and Pasturage.

And also for

MILK supply, BLOODED STOCK, Horses, Sheep.

And other animals always in great want by many in the city and vicinity. The city is adding the northeast corner of this land, are now selling from three hundred to three hundred and fifty dollars, and the same would be sold in a short time to good advantage and to much profit to the purchaser.

LIBERAL TIME

Will be given or the same will be exchanged for marketable goods or Drugs and Medicines, at Cash prices.

Tracy W. Root, 1411

Ann Arbor, Jan. 31, 1872.

NEW YORK DAY-BOOK

A DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY. Established 1850. It supports *White Supremacy*, political and social reform. It is published weekly, except on Sundays, for \$5. Single copies free. Address DAY-BOOK, New York City.

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THE BEST DOLLAR MONTHLY.

A day made by entertaining for the magazine—now in its 14th volume—with Chromo.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

1420 Inches, in 17 Oil Colors.

Magazine one year with mounted Chromo. \$1.00
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Two First Class Periodicals for the price of one. We solicit *Advertisers* and others to send us for terms and Specimen Magazine. Address S. E. SHEPHERD, Publisher, 41 Nassau St. N. Y. City, or NEW YORK, N. Y.

When first L. COLBY hung his sign
On C. O. D.—At No. 29,
And offered Groceries for cash,
Some people said, "he had gone to smash."
But he was not, and he was not
Prophecying "C. O. D." will last but little while.
In sixty days we'll run him off the track,
And his credit and low goods hand in hand.

The grocer said and thought it true,
"He'll surely fall before the year is new!
You can't sell Groceries in this town
And get your pay in greenbacks now."
Whereby goods merchants on every street
With silk and satin, hang out checks to eat;
When trade is mixed, hang out checks to eat;
At the same corner you buy butter or oil,
Where credit and low goods hand in hand.

Let prophets and croakers have their say,
L. COLBY sells GROCERIES for READY PAY,
And he is not short his bill for home,
He fears no danger of a smash.
And in his patrons all, and business friends,
He has the reason for his success.
To young and old, a glad New Year,
And call our wandering customers to home.
You get it at once, in quality unobtainable.

Give him a call, and from his store
Your tables spread with good things more.
At that place you will always find
Everything needed for good cheer at home.
You can buy at his counter whenever you come,
And you are so short his bill for home.
To mention details would weary the printer,
But still we choose for every article,
You get it at once, in quality unobtainable.

For hungry men who are weary and cold,
He has Oysters hot, Oysters that are sold,
Oysters picked, Oyster stew, and oyster fry,
Or Oysters any style you wish to buy.
He will serve up Oysters at any hour of day,
Your pleasure, than theirs, will be greater by far.
A dish of hot Oysters will do you much good,
And cheer you while selling your grain or wood.

And with cash in hand, pay in a store
Of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Flour and many more,
Of all things needed for good cheer at home.
Not least his good things with wine;
Crockery and Glassware and Fruit to put in them,
Nuts, Raisins, and Candy, for children who will them,
And who are blessed with their beautiful faces,
Will find [?] the best of all places.
To buy a trifle, bring a smile or ringing laugh,
Your pleasure, than theirs, will be greater by far.
Then do not forget to call on Mr. C. O. D.,
And buy of him your Fruit, Sugar, and Tea.

Though the big 99 may fall from its place,
The C. O. D. store is still on the race,
And does not intend to fly from the crowd.
Till croakers of evil talk themselves hoarse.
And you are so short his bill for home,
You get it at once, in quality unobtainable.

By C. O. D. from loss of profit expected—
And the secret he is not afraid to tell—
Keep the best of all things—with prices low—he good
natured, give good measure,
And you are so short his bill for home.

FALL BULLETIN!

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E. J. JOHNSON,

Books.

THE

PERRY & CO'S No. 9

New American

HATTER!

Has turned his back upon Winter and opened his stock of

WINTER GOODS!

Including all the latest styles of

Hats and Caps!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

Which must be sold.

GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES

Is the word to pass along the line.

7 South Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF

GIVEN AWAY IF IT WILL NOT INSTANTLY RELIEVE

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Chilblains.

Deafness, Catarrh, Bowel Complaints and all Ailments.

Will Kill

The worst cough in quicker time than any other preparation in the world.

We will refund the money if we do not give immediate relief. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

ONLY HARMLESS DYE.

Acts like a charm! Never falls to instantly produce

the most natural shades of Brown or Black

BY ONE APPLICATION.

PUT YOUR MONEY

WHERE IT WILL DO THE MOST GOOD.

BRIGGS' HOUSE,

Randolph St. and Fifth Ave. CHICAGO.

This well-known House, rebuilt upon the old site, has the steam heating, Water-Pressure Elevator, Bath Rooms, Hot and Cold Water in each Room, Elegantly furnished, and located in the business center of the city.

TERMS: \$3.00 Per Day.

RICKARDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.

JAMES McMAHON,

Justice of the Peace,

Office in new block, North of Court House

Money collected and promptly paid over.

INSURANCE AGENT.

Triumph, assets, \$372,000.11
North Missouri, " 645,471.91
Hibernia, " 336,000.00

IS REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR RENT.

I have 30 acres of land of a mile from the city limits, well adapted for fruit and garden purposes. Also 40 acres.

Also 10 acres with house and barn, and a live stock of water running through the barn yard. 60 acres, a mile out.

I will sell any or all the above cheap, or exchange for property.

JAMES McMAHON, 1871

FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale cheap his Store, corner of Huron and Fourth streets; a good and convenient building and one of the best business locations in the city. The property is in the city. Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1871.

L. R. SLAWSON, 1411

29! 29! 29!

C. C. D.

When first L. COLBY hung his sign
On C. O. D.—At No. 29,
And offered Groceries for cash,
Some people said, "he had gone to smash."
But he was not, and he was not
Prophecying "C. O. D." will last but little while.
In sixty days we'll run him off the track,
And his credit and low goods hand in hand.

The grocer said and thought it true,
"He'll surely fall before the year is new!
You can't sell Groceries in this town
And get your pay in greenbacks now."
Whereby goods merchants on every street
With silk and satin, hang out checks to eat;
When trade is mixed, hang out checks to eat;
At the same corner you buy butter or oil,
Where credit and low goods hand in hand.

Let prophets and croakers have their say,
L. COLBY sells GROCERIES for READY PAY,
And he is not short his bill for home,
He fears no danger of a smash.
And in his patrons all, and business friends,
He has the reason for his success.
To young and old, a glad New Year,
And call our wandering customers to home.
You get it at once, in quality unobtainable.

Give him a call, and from his store
Your tables spread with good things more.
At that place you will always find
Everything needed for good cheer at home.
You can buy at his counter whenever you come,
And you are so short his bill for home.
To mention details would weary the printer,
But still we choose for every article,
You get it at once, in quality unobtainable.

For hungry men who are weary and cold,
He has Oysters hot, Oysters that are sold,
Oysters picked, Oyster stew, and oyster fry,
Or Oysters any style you wish to buy.
He will serve up Oysters at any hour of day,
Your pleasure, than theirs, will be greater by far.
A dish of hot Oysters will do you much good,
And cheer you while selling your grain or wood.

And with cash in hand, pay in a store
Of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Flour and many more,
Of all things needed for good cheer at home.
Not least his good things with wine;
Crockery and Glassware and Fruit to put in them,
Nuts, Raisins, and Candy, for children who will them,
And who are blessed with their beautiful faces,
Will find [?] the best of all places.
To buy a trifle, bring a smile or ringing laugh,
Your pleasure, than theirs, will be greater by far.
Then do not forget to call on Mr. C. O. D.,
And buy of him your Fruit, Sugar, and Tea.

Though the big 99 may fall from its place,
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Till croakers of evil talk themselves hoarse.
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L. R. SLAWSON, 1411

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Passenger trains now leave the several stations, as follows:

| STATIONS. | GOING WEST. | | GOING EAST. | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Day Exp. | Night Exp. | Day Exp. | Night Exp. |
| Detroit, leave, | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 P. M. | 7:00 A. M. | 9:00 P. M. |
| Ypsilanti, | 8:15 A. M. | 10:15 P. M. | 7:15 A. M. | 9:15 P. M. |
| Ann Arbor, | 8:30 A. M. | 10:30 P. M. | 7:30 A. M. | 9:30 P. M. |
| Dexter, | 8:45 A. M. | 10:45 P. M. | 7:45 A. M. | 9:45 P. M. |
| Mass Lake, | 9:00 A. M. | 11:00 P. M. | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 P. M. |
| Jackson, | 9:15 A. M. | 11:15 P. M. | 8:15 A. M. | 10:15 P. M. |
| Kalamazoo, | 9:30 A. M. | 11:30 P. M. | 8:30 A. M. | 10:30 P. M. |
| Chicago arrive, | 9:45 A. M. | 11:45 P. M. | 8:45 A. M. | 10:45 P. M. |

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | Day Exp. | Night Exp. |
|------------------|------------|-------------|
| Chicago, leave, | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 P. M. |
| Ypsilanti, | 8:15 A. M. | 10:15 P. M. |
| Jackson, | 8:30 A. M. | 10:30 P. M. |
| Ann Arbor, | 8:45 A. M. | 10:45 P. M. |
| Dexter, | 9:00 A. M. | 11:00 P. M. |
| Mass Lake, | 9:15 A. M. | 11:15 P. M. |
| Ypsilanti, | 9:30 A. M. | 11:30 P. M. |
| Detroit, arrive, | 9:45 A. M. | 11:45 P. M. |

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | Day Exp. | Night Exp. |
|------------------|------------|-------------|
| Detroit, leave, | 7:00 A. M. | 9:00 P. M. |
| Ypsilanti, | 7:15 A. M. | 9:15 P. M. |
| Jackson, | 7:30 A. M. | 9:30 P. M. |
| Ann Arbor, | 7:45 A. M. | 9:45 P. M. |
| Dexter, | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 P. M. |
| Mass Lake, | 8:15 A. M. | 10:15 P. M. |
| Ypsilanti, | 8:30 A. M. | 10:30 P. M. |
| Detroit, arrive, | 8:45 A. M. | 10:45 P. M. |

The Atlantic and Pacific Express run between Chicago and Niles on the Air Line.

Dated, Nov. 2, 1871.

W. F. PARKER, Sup't, Ypsilanti.

Estate of Almy S. Lund.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Almy S. Lund, deceased, Charles H. Richmond and Frederick T. Hildner, Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such Executors.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of February, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the examining and settling of said account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at said time, in order to be sworn in before the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause why they should not be allowed to render their final account as such Executors; and that notice of this order be given to the persons interested in said estate, in the manner and to the effect hereinafter provided, by causing a copy thereof to be published in a newspaper, printed and circulating in this county, and also by causing a copy thereof to be delivered to each successive week previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

NOAH W. CHEEVER,
Judge of Probate.

Estate of John Shaughnessy.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

In the matter of the estate of John Shaughnessy, deceased, Michael Loran, Executor of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the twentieth day of February, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the examining and settling of said account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at said time, in order to be sworn in before the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause why they should not be allowed to render their final account as such Executor; and that notice of this order be given to the persons interested in said estate, in the manner and to the effect hereinafter provided, by causing a copy of this order to be published in a newspaper, printed and circulating in this county, and also by causing a copy thereof to be delivered to each successive week previous to the day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

NOAH W. CHEEVER,
Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

DEAFORD having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Solomon Cook and his wife, the wife of the said Solomon Cook, to William H. Douglass, of the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, on the first day of August, A. D. 1871, for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Washtenaw, in said State of Michigan, on the first day of August, A. D. 1871, in Liber No. 37 of deeds at page 658 and 659.

And the said mortgage being due and unpaid on the first day of August, A. D. 1871, in Liber No. 37 of deeds at page 658 and 659, and the said mortgage being due and unpaid on the first day of August, A. D. 1871, in Liber No. 37 of deeds at page 658 and 659, and the said mortgage being due and unpaid on the first day of August, A. D. 1871, in Liber No. 37 of deeds at page 658 and 659.

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