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ELIUB B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

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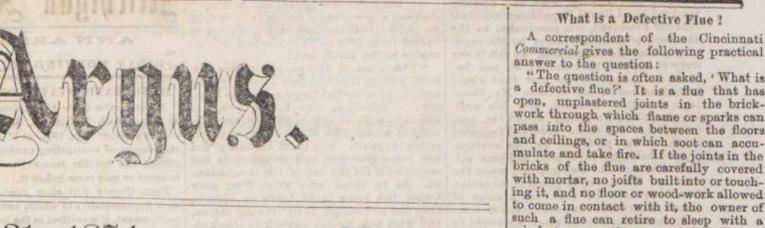
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MARY'S SPINNING-WHEEL.

By Miss Fanny Wright.

(There is a legend very popular among the peasantry of France to the effect that when the Virgin Mary spun in Heaven...

In the bright, cool day of autumn, When the year is growing old, Nature, dreaming of the snow-throw...

All the wild flowers greet each other, Dressed up in their very best; Their vocations are all different...

Why is our dear Lady spinning Up above this livelong day? Why her wheel's incessant motion...

It is only old Madge Alcott, the ugliest little old maid in town! And Rosamond Rivers's soft laugh rang...

Uncle Charles had left me the little brown farm-house, under the elms, with the apple orchard on the side...

"Better sell it," advised my friends. But I had no idea of giving up my house for the few hundred dollars that its money value would represent...

"I'll take summer-boarders." And this accounts for Mr. Paul Castle to be so contented with my humble room, that eventful July...

"Why not?" I asked. "You silly little goose, don't you see?" said Rosamond Rivers, laughing...

"Is he your lover, Rosie?" I asked. "My lover! What nonsense! No!" she bridled and tossed her pretty head...

W. A. LOVEJOY, TOBACCONIST! FINE CUT AND SMOKING TOBACCO, Snuff, Pipes, &c., AT NO. 7 EAST HURON STREET, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

ADULTERATED AND POISONED LIQUORS.

A former Brooklyn moon-keeper, who has been convicted by the State...

There is surely something better than a life-long sacrifice of content and enjoyment for a possible wealth...

It was very foolish of me to fall into the river. I was reaching out for Violet's pocket handkerchief...

"Thank God," he murmured. "Oh, Madge, if you had died, I believe I should have perished with you!"

"It is a great thing to start right. If we begin wrong, the chances are we shall never arrive at the point proposed..."

The heights by great men reached and kept, But they, while their companions slept, Were toiling upward in the night.

No one can settle down in a European city or village for a month, and observe the differing classes, without noticing a great difference between them...

Never before, probably, were such scenes of riotous and profane profligacy and hundreds of years more, men came to his lodge, near Torre Haute...

There is ample work for an educated and energetic man in this country, but he would achieve position and renown by doing it...

A lady correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Washington during the recent war, says: "I have been unfortunate in having long been declared enemies..."

The girl gazed at me incredulously for a moment, as did Charlie when watching the maneuvers of Oliver Twist...

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WHAT IS A DEFECTIVE FLY?

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following practical answer to the question:

"The question is often asked, 'What is a defective fly?' It is a fly that has open, unplastered joints in the work through which flame or sparks can pass into the spaces between the floors and ceilings...

"Why, Admiral Blank's daughter roasts, although the girls declare she can't, for they have seen her wash her face and rub it hard, and the color remained..."

I walked away, feeling that I had done something new, if not elevating, about some of the faces of our order, but then it is not dangerous, only unpleasant in such a case."

The old American Aristocracy. The most marked feature of colonial society was its aristocratic character. Our ancestors brought with them the notions of rank and precedence which prevailed at home...

On the occasion referred to—at the close of a Sabbath service—after having attended a number of the smaller children he came to a student and young girl, the daughter of a village inn-keeper...

I've just heard of a very wonderful thing. The houses and churches and palaces of the beautiful city of Paris are almost all made of sea-shells!

How a Salary-Grabber was Flanked. From the St. Louis Republic. Colonel Orzo J. Dodds, late member of Congress from the First District of Ohio, tells a good story about a call he recently received at his office from a man who claimed to be an editor from Arkansas...

"My name is Dodds, but I am no longer an honorable," said the colonel. "Not an honorable? Now, by St. Paul, when I can see that the gods do not seem to be their usual selves, I read nothing dishonorable. But to business..."

"I have been unfortunate in having long been declared enemies. Think of the mortification of raising a delicate cambric mouchoir to absorb the moisture, and upon removal, finding it (the mouchoir) covered with the blishes supposed to be virgin to the female chest..."

When the national treasury was threatened with a hole of greedy Congressmen, you stood like a wall of adamant between the people and those infamous salary grabbers. Let me do a dollar!"

W. A. LOVEJOY, TOBACCONIST! FINE CUT AND SMOKING TOBACCO, Snuff, Pipes, &c., AT NO. 7 EAST HURON STREET, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

From the Fayetteville, Tenn., Express.

A long-legged country rustic, suffering with thirst, and who had been drinking Allen's ice depot the other day, and seeing a pitcher containing sulphur water standing on the counter helped himself to a glass of that odiferous fluid without being asked for any necessary formula...

"I was looking at the faces of our order, but then it is not dangerous, only unpleasant in such a case."

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When Mr. Greeley, who had already received the Liberal Republican nomination for President, was nominated as the Democratic standard-bearer by the regular Democratic convention, we felt it our duty to support his nomination, not because we thought it the best that could have been made, but because Mr. Greeley's admitted honesty, and his well-known political capacity, would, in case of his election, make him, as President, much to be preferred to the corrupt, present-taking, double-pay, dubious soldier, that accident had imposed upon the country. In view of the possibility, to escape from the evils of four years more of Grantism, we went into the contest honestly determined to do what we could to secure the election of an old political opponent, on the principle that the best would be better than the re-election of Grant, but conscious at the same time that it was asking a great deal of men who had remained true to Democratic principles during the whole of the four years of Republican triumph, to vote for a man who represented their views only in respect to an honest and constitutional administration of the government, and who was known to have been in the Democratic party in some respect, deemed by many of vital importance. The result of that election showed that our fears were well founded; and showed moreover that if all the voters who were not Mr. Greeley had been united with the Democrats who remained from the polls, and, omitting to vote, let the election go by default, Grant would not have been in office to insult the American people and merchants, or to hold the nation in an attempt to re-appoint to office his pal Shepley after an over friendly Congressional Committee had pronounced this ring-leader of thieves too corrupt to hold any office in the government, and that his government in order to get rid of him. And beyond doubt the honest sentiment of the country is now largely opposed to Grant and his whole crowd of Butlers, Hardmons, Sargentons, and henchmen, and that his counselors and pals with whom he divides the spoils stolen from the people, either as double-pay, back-pay, bounty on ring contracts, or money robbed from respectable merchants, or holdy stolen from the treasury under the fraudulent pretense of a contract to do what the regular officials of the government were required by law to do, and were willing enough, and anxious to do, to do what the opposition to Grant and the plunderers, press-gaggers and midnight conspirators who uphold him, and who are upheld by him, is sufficient, if united, to sweep him and his whole crew, and yet yet yet and out of power, it is yet yet yet and that the honest men of the country shall persist in dividing upon a name, and shall range themselves under different names, and in some immaterial respects under different and hostile organizations, there is no doubt that a change is in the air, and that the Liberal Republicans and other Republicans who are talking of a new party, to reflect upon the last election and its causes. The Democratic party is a political organization, a master of the situation in some of the States, and with only a small accession of numbers would become so in most of them. The Democratic party is of that composition that it will not be broken up, and it may sell but they cannot deliver; their leaders may go over to the enemy, but they go alone. If a Democrat of recognized ability and worth is nominated on a Democratic platform, he receives the united support of the party; but if a half and half sort of man is placed as a candidate upon a mongrel platform, there is no party force to bring up the voters. Therefore, if the Liberal Republicans and honest Republicans proclaim it to be, does not true policy as well as patriotism require them to unite themselves with those who, with their assistance, would be able to retain in office the present great and growing evil? Liberal Republicans, honest Republicans, Democrats, and all honest men desire an honest, faithful and constitutional administration, and since it is shown that the choice to increase the circulation of a scandal, promulgated by a woman of infamous character, in the interest of immorality.

An Answer to Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Blaine's home organ, the Kennebec Journal, a few days since, in attempting to show that the population of the State in 1870 was 1870 was not attributable to the tariff, said: "The most of the people in this district believe that the loss of our young men, in the army fighting against the tariff, is the cause of the decrease in population. As to those who went West, they found the same tariff there as here, so they did not escape it by leaving Maine, and were not foolish enough to think so. If the editor of the Kennebec Journal will find that the potato-bug, the weevil, and the running away of Democratic conscripts into Canada carried away more men from the State than Maine than the tariff, we will be assigned."

This the Bangor Commercial very effectually answers, as follows: "As the above are the only reasons, other than the tariff, which have been advanced for the loss of life it occasions, it is to be hoped that the tariff will be repealed, and that the potato-bug, the weevil, and the running away of Democratic conscripts into Canada will be stopped. These causes are five in number, as follows: 1. Young men in the army. 2. Western emigration. 3. The potato-bug. 4. The weevil. 5. Running away of Democratic conscripts."

A Sharp Contrast.

During the past three years a wicked attempt has been persistently made by the advocates of free-love to destroy the reputation of an estimable lady and an able and patriotic citizen. Her name is like death, loves a shining mark, and who who advocate license seek to prove that all men and women are licentious. Meanwhile the Woman's Journal has remained silent, not because we have chosen to increase the circulation of a scandal, promulgated by a woman of infamous character, in the interest of immorality. Only twice have we made an exception to this rule of silence; once to express our disgust at the unmanly conduct of Mr. Tilton, in silently permitting his wife to be thus slandered, when it was in his power to have vindicated her good name against the charges, which he explicitly contradicted the charges made against him.

The Missouri Democracy.

On another page we print the full text of the call of the Missouri Democratic State Committee for a convention to nominate candidates for the coming election. It is one of the most inspiring addresses recently made to Democrats in any part of the country. Neither the confidence of Missouri Democrats in the Democracy, nor the faith of Missouri Democrats in the righteousness and success of their own cause in Missouri needs any strengthening by such cheerful assurances as are now given them. But the call is one that is out of Missouri may well take fresh courage for the great work which lies before them, and fresh resolution to see wisely the great future upon which they are entering, and to stand by the Missouri Democracy in Missouri. As the address declares, the Democratic party is a party of the future, not of the past. The Missouri Democracy like the national Democracy seeks to revive no dead, but to live in the future, and to settle all questions settled by the civil war. It sustains the Federal Government in all its constitutional authority, but it unflinchingly asserts and defends the reserved rights of the States, and of the people to direct their own local affairs. Free trade is written boldly on its banners. It declares unwaveringly upon the abomination of a protective tariff, upon the Democratic States, and upon the reckless extravagance and mismanagement of the public money practised by a party of protective tariff makers. Above all, it sets forth too clearly to be doubted in the mind of its readers that the Democratic party is the only organization in which all the opponents of Radicalism can unite with any hope of success. And this is the local question which has raised up opponents in the farmers and in other organizations are relentlessly warred upon by the Democracy. Congressional and Legislative rings, Credit Mobilier frauds, land contracts, and other monopolies of every kind—these are chief among the abuses which the farmers refuse longer to tolerate, and so refusing set about to destroy by their own united strength. It is to be hoped that the farmers have already learned that they cannot win unaided. There can be but two parties to the contest, and events have long since demonstrated that those two parties are the Democracy and the Republican parties. The fight will be a hard one, but it will not be a long one if Democrats everywhere stand by their colors as bravely in Congressional elections as to the Democracy in the State and the local contest now upon them. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Swift and their colleagues deserve well of their State and the country for their excellent and statesmanlike address.—New York World.

Three printers, members of the Cincinnati Typographical Union, but not of the old Glee force, were arrested at Cincinnati Saturday for receiving the notice that made the new Gazette printers sick Thursday night.

W. H. Reeves, a boy sixteen years of age, was drowned in one of the bath tubs at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Reeves, and the gas which was constantly escaping, so overcome him that he fell backward in the water and was drowned before his condition was discovered.

Michigan Argus.

Home Rule, Hard Money, and a Revenue Tariff, these are the three principles of a truly national party, and include all minor matters.

As to State matters, the convention should call for such a revision of the tax laws as will prevent the accumulation of such large balances in the treasury, for additional security from the State Treasurer, for non-interference by the Legislature in the mere local affairs and interests of municipalities, and for an economical administration of the State Government. But we will not elaborate this branch of the platform at this time.

Since writing the above we have had the call for a Democratic State Convention to be held at Springfield, Ill. Extracts which we give from it, in another column, will show that the Illinois Democracy, will place the party on a platform substantially the same as we have suggested. These are times for no doubtful utterances, and we are grateful for this call of the Illinois Committee. Dissenting Democrats, Democrats who have forsaken the old land marks, must make haste to retrace their steps and revise their creeds.

During the last two weeks we have mailed a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and shall continue the "labor of love" until we have gone through our books. It is absolutely necessary that we have an immediate response to every bill we send out. Just now we are not getting in enough money to meet our regular expenses, and a failure to aid us by prompt payment will be considered as the expression of a wish that the ARGUS cease its weekly visitations. We have enough due to make us easy, if each one will only pay the little due; but we are unwilling to keep running in debt or to exhaust the little (very little) we have accumulated by many years of constant toil. It remains with our subscribers and the business public to determine our future course.

Point out in paying bills due us, with more liberal advertising, both for the benefit of dealer and the ARGUS pro or continuance even—unless reduced in size and value—is what is necessary.

The terms of the call are endorsed by A. C. HESSING, a member (until he recently refused to serve longer) of the Republican State Committee; HERMAN RASTNER, of the State Legislature, Republican; ex-Senator DODD, A. R. MATTHEWSON, of the Times, and by other prominent men not actively identified with the Democracy. Ex-Gov. PALMER has also written a letter which places him upon the same platform.

It is now officially announced that the section of the new postal law which provides for the circulation of newspapers in the county where published, free of postage, took effect on the first day of July; and unofficially announced, that subscribers who have paid the postage for this quarter can have the "little five cents" refunded on application. While we have never claimed any special privileges for county subscribers or "country newspapers," but only a just graduation of rates, it is probable that no law could be passed exactly equitable, and that the arrangement reached is the nearest a satisfactory one which could be expected. If five cents a quarter were to be exacted on an Ann Arbor paper carried to Dexter or Ypsilanti, or delivered at the Ann Arbor postoffice, not less than twenty cents a quarter should be assessed and collected upon a New York paper delivered at the same office, and if the latter paper is to come through for five cents, a premium should be paid for the privilege of carrying the ARGUS. However, we accept the situation.

It is now in order for those subscribers who stopped their local papers because they would not pay the postage, levied by the salary-grabbers to renew. And the names of new subscribers will not be refused.

LAST WEEK we announced that the Adrian Times had "thrown a sop to the whale," by nominating J. WEBSTER CHILDS, of this county, as the farmers' candidate for Secretary of State; and now comes the Hastings Banner, and says: "It is with no ordinary satisfaction that we learn that the able and accomplished farmer statesman, J. WEBSTER CHILDS, of Washtenaw County, will consent to accept the nomination as the Republican candidate for the office of Secretary of State." But the Times and the Banner and CHILDS do not have it all their own way so easily, for here is the Northern Granger, saying: "We learn that Hon. J. WEBSTER CHILDS, of Washtenaw County, has finally consented to allow his name used in connection with the Congressional nomination in the second district." Can anybody tell us "under which tangle the little joker is?"

Perhaps Mr. CHILDS will sit quietly by and permit his name and reputation (and position as a farmer) to be traded upon for the benefit of politicians who care nothing for him. We shall see.

The following named gentlemen are hereby advised that they constitute the Democratic County Committee: R. E. FRASER, Chairman, W. H. Hawkins, J. J. Robison, Orrin W. Thatcher, Peter Tute, J. D. Corey, and Myron Webb. They are further advised that a call for a County Convention should be made at an early date, to elect delegates to State and Congressional Conventions. The campaign call has been sounded by the State Committee.

In THE WAYNE Circuit Court, on Tuesday, an order was entered giving E. V. CROFT special leave to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto, on his own relation, to inquire by what warrant or authority DAVID E. HARBARTH holds and exercises the office of Police Justice of the city of Detroit, etc.

AN ANTI-PROHIBITION State Mass Convention has been called to be held in Detroit on the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., "to effect a more permanent and systematic organization of those favorable to the license system." It is thought the impression is current that political action is looked to, with a view to the shaping of future legislation.

The Howell Republican having proposed the name of Hon. GEORGE W. LEE, of Ypsilanti, for State Treasurer, the Courier, of this city, intimates that the services of Mr. LEE are wanted by the Washtenaw Republicans in another position. Does the Commercial permit such dictation?

THE DEVIL WHISKY. Mr. Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, writes from England: "Whisky is the devil that makes the mischief in the world. It is tolerated whether in America, England, Ireland, or Scotland. There are 200,000,000 people in Europe, outside of Great Britain and Russia, who drink nothing stronger than wine or beer; and among all that vast mass, outnumbering the population of the United States five times, there is less drunkenness and fewer arrests on charges of 'drunk and disorderly,' than in the single city of Chicago, which contains not one five-hundredth part of their population. This is an absolute fact—a naked truth—which it would be well for both liquor advocates and prohibitionists to turn over in their minds, digest well, and draw rational conclusions therefrom. A 'druse' against whisky as a beverage would be a legitimate and beneficial war, which, if crowned with success by the temperance cause, would be a most inestimable public blessing. As a temperance measure, the tax on whisky should be quadrupled, while that on light wine should be reduced to one-fourth of existing imports."

THE FIRE PATROL. Chicago, July 27.—Paul Winkler's fire patrol of twenty-five men was out this evening for the first time. This is the force organized by the insurance companies, and will be augmented in number to one hundred. The plan of the fire patrol strongly organized on the Commercial Council the organization of a force of a hundred men to act as a city fire patrol.

THE HEAVENS WERE OPENED, and the waters came down as if discharged from immense pipes. The volume was so large that the narrow ravine was filled with a raving torrent. The frame dwellings, stables and slaughter-houses gave way like pipe-stems, and the debris from the wrecks was swept down along the line of the plank road, the weight being so great that it was blown into the air, and the debris was scattered in every direction. The water twenty feet high. In the district west of Chestnut street and north the water rose to a height of fully twenty feet. In some places the occupants of dwelling were unable to escape in time to save their lives.

THE VERY LATEST ESTIMATE OF LOSSES. Up to midnight very few particulars in relation to the disaster were known. Nearly all the papers of the city have tried strenuously to arrive at an accurate list of all the killed and an estimate of the loss of property, but have been unable to do so. The only reliable figures of the districts devastated by the flood, and the bewildered condition of the people in the places inundated, render it impossible to give anything like accurate statistics. The only reliable figures of the districts devastated by the flood, and the bewildered condition of the people in the places inundated, render it impossible to give anything like accurate statistics.

THE DEATH OF A MAN. A man named John Smith, of the city of Detroit, died on the 25th inst. of a disease of the lungs. He was a well-known citizen, and his death is a great loss to the community. His family is in mourning, and his funeral will be held on the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the residence of his wife, Mrs. Smith, at No. 1234 Broadway.

ALL SORTS OF PEN-SCRATCHES.

THE ARGUS readers are all familiar with the campaign of the two brothers; the one lecturing on temperance, the other illustrating the practical evils of intemperance before the audience, and in the communities visited by his "crusading" brother. Those Republican journals of the State which advocate prohibition and hold up the hands of the modern crusaders, while they favor the re-election of Zack Chandler to the Senate, are the legitimate successors of the storied brothers. History does repeat itself.

The Boston Transcript, Republican, is not enamored of the so-called Republican Congressional address. It says: "It is ill-considered and crudely expressed, and will have no possible weight with the Republican party. It may possibly represent the views of Senator Logan and a few other illiberal politicians who aspire to leadership, but who ought to be content to follow."

An interviewer credits Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton with telling what she knows about the Beecher-Tilton scandal, and the refusal to give quarter, the threat of extermination to a garrison that obstinately defends a fortress, the employment of arms causing, usually, the death of the assailants, and the use of glass or explosive balls of less than 400 grains in weight; that none but a fortified city can be besieged; that an open city which is not defended by troops can neither be besieged nor captured, and that it can be bombarded without notice, nor can it be pillaged after its capture; that persons captured in balloons are not spies; that correspondents and other persons of occupation have no right to seize non-combatants, can be made prisoners of war; are not criminals, but legal enemies, and they must therefore be exposed to no violence or ill treatment. They can be condemned to a life of imprisonment, but cannot be imprisoned like criminals. A prisoner of war may be killed while trying to escape, but once recaptured he cannot be punished for this act. Through surveillance he can be increased and prisoners of war can be employed on certain public works which are not fatiguing or humiliating considering their grade and such position as they occupy in their own country, provided these works have no relation to the operations of war.

A Terrible Storm. LIVONIA, July 25, 1874.—Yesterday we experienced one of the most terrific storms of which this section of the country has ever known. The storm began northwest of the village of Northville, and taking a southeast direction, passed over the townships of Plymouth, Livonia and Oakland. As Northville is the center of wind and rain. Several buildings were unroofed, ornamental and forest trees were blown down, fences destroyed and thrown down by the mile. When the storm broke in on the plank road, the height; the wind blew a hurricane, accompanied with hail, thunder and lightning, and rain. The crops in the path of the storm are totally ruined. Oats were just ready to harvest, corn was just out, and wheat just setting. Nearly all the wheat had been harvested and stored from the storm.

Those who lost the most heavily by the storm: James Simmons, who lost forty acres of oats, fifty acres of corn, and thirty of wheat; John Welch, twenty of wheat; J. D. Peck, seventy acres of oats and corn, and 500 barrels of apples; Wm. Riddle, forty acres of wheat and corn; Luther Briggs, sixty acres of oats and corn, besides a young orchard of twenty acres; John Shaw, eighty acres of oats and corn; T. Smith, forty acres of oats and corn; David Peterson, sixty acres of wheat and corn; C. G. Briggs, sixty acres of oats and corn; Lewis Briggs, fifty acres of oats and corn, and 300 barrels of apples; Thomas Peterson, fifty acres of oats and corn, and 300 barrels of apples.

These are the heaviest losers in this section. Further on in its track the damage was great as here. The oats were not only blown down but cut completely off by the hail. John Shaw had the roof of a barn blown off, and the contents contained about thirty tons of hay, that will be worthless unless taken out and dried. Windows that were exposed had their panes of glass blown out, and poultry that were caught out were killed by the hundred. Hailstones from one-half an inch to an inch and a half in thickness covered the ground two inches deep. Estimates and losses are being made out to the ground, and nothing was left to show where they had been.

In the town of Plymouth, James Spencer and Wm. Humphrey are the heaviest losers. Spencer's loss is eighty acres of wheat and corn, and 1,000 barrels of apples. Humphrey loses 1,000 barrels of apples besides the damage to his orchard. The damage to buildings and crops is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000 on this section alone.

Legislators in South Carolina. The Charleston correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has this to say of the South Carolina Legislature: "The Legislature is a den of thieves, and ignorant of its own duties. It has thrown out of the penitentiary, organized them into a body, call it the Legislature and you have a better body of men than any Legislature in South Carolina since 1868. And further, statistics will show that the Ohio convicts are better educated than the South Carolina law-makers, and better qualified to perform the duties of the office. More of them can read, more of them can write, more of them know the difference between the words of the Constitution of the United States. If the most intelligent men in the penitentiary had been selected in 1868 as legislators, South Carolina would have continued in office until to-day, I have no hesitation in saying that the condition of affairs here would now be better."

Chandler on Temperance. The Adrian Press speaking of the recent temperance meeting at that city, addressed by Rev. O. Whitmore, says: "Rev. Mr. Whitmore innocently asked why it was that the Republican papers at once had turned their backs to the crusaders? We are inclined to think that the gentleman knows as well as we do, and his pretended faith in the honesty of the Republican party as a temperance party, is a piece of ignominy rather than ignorance. We can in a few words tell why those papers have done as he says. It is because Zack Chandler and Governor Bagley will it. Governor Bagley has been the champion of intemperance, and used his best efforts to stop the crusade, and every particle of life that was in the temperance movement was at once kicked out of it. The wife of every prominent Republican politician who has heretofore made herself conspicuous, was silent, and no longer anxious for crusading or prosecution. The thing was squelched, and the saloons are again open and unmonitored. What was done was done all over the State, and yet Mr. Whitmore and every other man who spoke there last Saturday will cast his ballot this fall for a republican representative who will go to the legislature, and vote to return Zack Chandler to the United States Senate."

A Fire Patrol. Chicago, July 27.—Paul Winkler's fire patrol of twenty-five men was out this evening for the first time. This is the force organized by the insurance companies, and will be augmented in number to one hundred. The plan of the fire patrol strongly organized on the Commercial Council the organization of a force of a hundred men to act as a city fire patrol.

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The International Congress.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A Berlin letter on the International Congress, which began its session yesterday in Brussels, says: "The Prussian project, which it is proposed to discuss is called an 'international convention concerning the laws and customs of war,' and after laying down certain general principles as to what war is, and the rights of belligerents, and their armies, and not between the subjects, contains 81 sections devoted to a detailed statement on what should not be committed in war. With regard to military authority in the territory of the hostile State, the doctrine is decisively laid down, and it will probably provoke great opposition, that the occupation of a portion of the territory of a State completely suspends the legal authority of that State, and substitutes that of an enemy, so that if any of the population are subsequently found in arms they will not be treated as prisoners of war. At the same time the army of occupation has no right to seize church establishments or charitable institutions. The seizure of monuments, works of art, or museums is severely reprehended. Among the means of war which are prohibited are the use of poison, treacherous murder of prisoners, and the refusal to give quarter, the threat of extermination to a garrison that obstinately defends a fortress, the employment of arms causing, usually, the death of the assailants, and the use of glass or explosive balls of less than 400 grains in weight; that none but a fortified city can be besieged; that an open city which is not defended by troops can neither be besieged nor captured, and that it can be bombarded without notice, nor can it be pillaged after its capture; that persons captured in balloons are not spies; that correspondents and other persons of occupation have no right to seize non-combatants, can be made prisoners of war; are not criminals, but legal enemies, and they must therefore be exposed to no violence or ill treatment. They can be condemned to a life of imprisonment, but cannot be imprisoned like criminals. A prisoner of war may be killed while trying to escape, but once recaptured he cannot be punished for this act. Through surveillance he can be increased and prisoners of war can be employed on certain public works which are not fatiguing or humiliating considering their grade and such position as they occupy in their own country, provided these works have no relation to the operations of war."

THE EXTENT OF THE TERRIBLE FLOOD. (damaged is not less than twenty to twenty-five miles in diameter, and how many lives were lost, it is impossible to say. It is estimated that the disaster is far greater than was at first supposed. It is now thought that the total loss of life will not be less than 200. The loss of property is proportionate. The Evening Chronicle, in its five o'clock edition, placed the loss at 142, and the names of missing parties are continually coming in.)

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Terrible Flood at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—The storm which swept over the city last night was the most severe and destructive that has ever occurred in this vicinity. The rain came down in torrents, and the water coming down the streets leading from the hills with fearful velocity, the current being swollen also by water from the side streets. The Union Depot was inundated with water, and the water rushed down the street in the Pan Handle Railway tunnel was four feet, rendering it impossible for trains to pass. A considerable damage was done to property in Smithfield and Liberty streets. From all the side streets leading from the hill, bulldozers were rooted from their positions, and hurled to the level below, while in many places great holes were opened up in the streets. Some of the cross streets are rendered almost impassable, and the bodies are large expenditures. Among these are Henry, Brady, Tuston, Van Braun, Milton, and other streets. In Allegheny City the flood was so high that it reached the second floor of many of the buildings, and the water was so high that it was impossible to get away from the city. A number of houses were swept away on Spring and Garden streets, the flood being so high that it reached the second floor of many of the buildings, and the water was so high that it was impossible to get away from the city.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST. The accounts of the terrible flood which has deluged nearly all the suburban sections of this city, as they come in, are so appalling, and so full of horror, that the disaster is far greater than was at first supposed. It is now thought that the total loss of life will not be less than 200. The loss of property is proportionate. The Evening Chronicle, in its five o'clock edition, placed the loss at 142, and the names of missing parties are continually coming in.)

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Argus.

HARVEST.

BY SELLY M. HUTCHINSON.

Sweet, sweet, sweet
Is the wind's song,
As in the rippled wheat
All day long.
It hath the brook's wild gaily,
The sycamore's rustle,
Oh, hush and hush!
Sweet, sweet, and clear,
From the locust's whirr,
And hum of bee,
Rises that soft, pathetic harmony.

In the meadow-grass
The innocent white daisies below;
The dandelion plume doth pass
Vaguely to and fro;
The anemone's flower
That hath too brief an hour.

Now doth a little cloud all white
Or golden bright
Drift down the wood, blue sky;
And now the horizon line,
Where dusky woodlands lie,
A sunny mist doth shine,
Like to a veil before a holy shrine,
Concealing
Half-revealing
Things Divine.

Sweet, sweet, sweet,
Is the wind's song,
As in the rippled wheat
All day long.
That exquisite music calls
The reaper everywhere—
Life and death must share,
The golden harvest falls.

So doth all end—
Honored Philosophy,
Science and Art,
The blossoms of the earth,
Master, Comrade, Friend,
Make Thou the harvest of our days
To fall within Thy ways.

—Scribner's for Argus.

Gathering of Ripe Fruit.

The following is by Josiah Hooper of Pennsylvania, a celebrated fruit-grower and writer on horticulture, and will be found reasonable and useful to the fruit-grower:

No fruit should be taken from the tree or plant during a damp time, and especially when the dew is plentiful in early morning. Never be so hurried as to find any cause for the excuse, "I had no time to hand-pick my fruit, and consequently was forced to shake them off," for such is poor policy. Fruit so gathered will almost inevitably decay from the effects of bruising. Each specimen should be taken from the tree one by one, and handled as if it had been so many eggs. The lighter the skin or abrasion the skin is the sure forerunner of a dark spot, which will eventually change into some form of rot. The spores or seed of *Fungi* are always ready to assist in the work of dissolution, and the slightest scratch gives them a foothold for their destructive work.

Scarcely any variety of the largest fruits color and ripen so well if left to perfect themselves on the tree, and especially is this true in respect to peaches. Summer varieties, as they approach maturity, loosen their hold somewhat on the limb, and by gently raising the fruit they will easily detach themselves at the proper period. This is an excellent test, and is always reliable. To color up fruit nicely, all that is necessary will be to spread a blanket on the floor of a cool room, and then thinly and evenly place the fruit on the floor. A second blanket should be spread over them, and in a short time the effect of this treatment will be apparent in the most golden-colored Bartlett and rich, ruddy-looking Seckels imaginable. Peaches perfected in this manner naturally have the richness of their naturally ripened companions; nor do they prematurely decay at the core as when left on the tree.

Peaches are too frequently gathered before attaining the full size, and when this is the case we do not expect good flavor. They must obtain this requisite before gathering; although it is not necessary to delay picking until very mellow. As a general rule, all small fruits are gathered too early, and the high color is a sign of maturity. Many experienced fruit-growers are frequently misled. Never pick strawberries because they are red, nor blackberries solely on account of their dark appearance. Each should remain on the tree for some time thereafter.—*N. Y. Times.*

Bedding for Cattle.

It was a common remark of Mr. Asa G. Sheldon, of Wilmington, that oxen would do better to travel twenty miles a day and rest upon a good bed of straw or other litter that is soft and easy to stand and lie upon through the night, than they would to go only sixteen miles, and lie upon bare, hard planks at night. Mr. Sheldon probably had as much experience in testing on the road with oxen as any other farmer of his day, and in this long experience was added an uncommonly close and intelligent observation of cattle, and his testimony is, therefore, of great value as to the efficacy of a good soft bed for working cattle.

We allude to this subject now for the reason that where cattle are kept for farm work, they are at this season kept constantly in the yoke through the day and often very hard work from morning till night. Many farmers have an idea that now that the weather has got to be warm, the oxen do not need the bedding which they were accustomed to supply in winter. That we have little doubt that Mr. Sheldon is correct, and that oxen will be capable of doing one-fifth more work where they are properly bedded, and do it with less wear and tear, than where they are made to lie on hard and uncomfortable planks.

If you have not straw or oats or hay to give them in sufficient abundance, get some sawdust or tan-bark, or something of the kind, and use it freely three or four inches thick. Sawdust is a pretty good absorbent and retainer of liquid and useful in that way. Sand is good for bedding.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Large Cows vs. Small Cows.

It is very important and by no means a settled question, whether (other things being equal) large or small cows are the most profitable. It is not a question between different breeds, but between large and small animals of the same breed.

The following experiment, made in Germany, has a direct bearing on the question, so far as the production of milk is concerned. It does not necessarily apply with reference to the production of butter. Four Dutch cows were selected, two heavy (weighing together 2,112 lbs.) and two light (weighing together 1,507). The two pairs were kept separately, but they were fed exactly alike, each receiving as much green lucerne as she would eat. The actual consumption of food, by weight, was recorded every day. At the end of sixteen days the following results appeared:

1. The weight of the animals was unchanged.

2. The heavy pair had consumed 2,931 lbs. of lucerne, being 14 6-10 lbs. per day for each 100 lbs. of their live weight, while the light pair consumed 3,858 lbs., or 16 lbs. per day for each 100 lbs. of their live weight.

3. The heavy pair produced 272 quarts of milk, or 8 1-2 quarts per day for each cow, while the light pair produced only 192 quarts, or 6 quarts per day for each cow.

4. The heavy pair produced 6 quarts of milk for each 100 lbs. of lucerne consumed, and the light pair only 5 quarts.

It is to be remarked that these animals seem to have been enormous feeders and very poor milkers. We would like to see a report of a similar experiment with Ayrshires in the same condition, as to pregnancy, etc.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Union composers of the Cincinnati Times, hearing that they were to be dismissed Saturday, got their places filled with non-union men, left their cases in a body Wednesday morning.

How to Produce Beautiful Flowers.

Many persons who admire beautiful flowers appear to think that when the seed is put into the soil, or when a plant is placed in a pot of mellow dirt, their task is ended. No delusion is more vain than this. If one desires to cultivate luxuriant flowers he must first learn to love them, as they cannot be expected to flourish by neglect. Flowers require much more water than most persons suppose. When they are exposed to a dry and dusty apartment the dust that will settle on the leaves daily should be washed off at least twice every week. When the stems and leaves of plants cannot be sprinkled in the apartment where they are kept, each flower-pot can be placed in a large sink or on a broad, extended oil-cloth on the kitchen floor, which will collect all the drippings. The leaves should have a generous drenching of tepid water. Never allow your plants to be watered or sprinkled with cold water, especially in cold weather. Tepid water is always better, even in summer. In many instances, flower-pots are only two-thirds filled, whereas they should always be filled to the brim with the best and richest soil that can be obtained. This is more important when pots are small than with large ones. Even small plants require all the space that a pot holding them will allow you afford. Growing flowers like to send out their roots far and wide. It is an excellent practice to save the soap-suds of washing days, and warm a supply every day for watering the flowers. But after the soap-suds have been applied, every leaf should be washed with clean rain-water to remove the alkali of the suds. A spoonful of aqua ammonia, mingled with a quart of water, will greatly improve the water for house plants. Growing plants require heat. Cold air is exceedingly detrimental even to hardy plants. If one would have his plants thrive satisfactorily at all times, he must avoid all transition from a high to a low temperature. The injury done to tender plants during a cold night, when placed near a window cannot be repaired during ten days of excellent after-care.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Cost of Living.

Valuable statistics in regard to the comparative cost of living in America and Europe are given in the last Massachusetts Labor Report:

"One dollar will buy twenty pounds of flour in Boston, one or two pounds more in several European seaports, but the same or considerably less in inland places of the places compared. In Boston one dollar will buy 5 56 pounds fresh beef, roasting piece. In no place in England will it buy so much by a pound or more, and in Europe still less. Copiousness of living is the only place where it will buy more. Butter in Europe averages a pound more to the dollar than here, and less by more than that, except in a few spots. As for potatoes they are cheaper here than in England, and dearer than in Ireland or Germany. Seven or eight pounds of pork for a dollar are sold here, and not much over half as much can be obtained for that sum in England or Europe, and nowhere as much. In rice, milk and eggs they have the advantage of us. Tea costs less here than in England, but more than the same, though the difference is little. In sugar the British are a little better off, the continental a good deal worse. Coal is dearer here than in Germany, and dearer than in England, Merrimac or common prints are cheaper here than anywhere in England or Europe. Boots are about the same here as there, generally by speaking. There are but two or three places in England or the continent where white sheetings are cheaper than here, while in brown sheetings the foreigners are better off. Rent, for four-roomed tenements, is from two to four times cheaper in Great Britain and on the continent than in Boston, in Austria fifteen times cheaper. Board also is from once and a half to twice as cheap in Europe and Great Britain as in Boston."

Summer Hints for Tasteful People.

The summer is really upon us, with all its treasures of leaves and flowers, and already many of the readers of the *Argus* are enjoying the quiet retreats of the country, or else are busier than ever amidst the gayeties of the sea-side or some other fashionable resort. But even in the constant changes of employment usual in such circles there will come days when a quiet ramble in the woods or a stroll by some retired streamlet will be a welcome episode to vary the daily monotony of dress and dancing especially to those who possess a love of nature, and can find beauty by the wayside and in the depths of the forest, will find a few hints of use in directing attention to things obscure in themselves, yet full of capabilities for future application. Now, in the earlier part of summer, let me advise them to gather the green fern leaves in their perfection, and press them in large books for winter bouquets. They will form the loveliest decorations for the walk, around pictures, and for vases and hanging baskets. Gather a good supply, and then some will always be in reserve to replace those that will have curled up and withered, as they will certainly do in course of time.

Some of the coarser ferns which grow in damp places have brown feathery blossoms, bright and beautiful, of the shade known as "Bismarck," and these should be taken in their perfection, and pressed in books. They will be available in several ways, as I shall show: first, they will be valuable acquisitions to winter bouquets of grasses and ferns; and then they will prove very ornamental in decorative work, or in the way of stamps for engravings and photographs. The much-admired walnut veneers that are now so popular as material for these margins of pictures are not so pretty as those I am about to describe.

For the purpose we should recommend a foundation of wood or book-board, the square or oval opening being properly cut and adapted for the picture. By far the easiest plan will be to get one from a manufactory all ready to hand. Cover this with some light shade of buff or fawn-color; paper will answer if velvet or plush cannot be had, or some of the furry products of the woods will serve the same effect. Next lay around the corners these feathery blossoms of brown fern, some being darker than others, which will increase the fine effect. Arrange them as tastefully as possible, avoiding the corners, but the contrast between the various shades of color will be very pleasing and they will need only a slight touch of gum-arabic to keep them quite firm and in place under the glass, and with a gilt or walnut frame outside of it will be a very ornamental novelty for the parlor. The same idea may be applied to other things. A cross or wreath can be composed of the same materials and framed with one of those borders to match; ingenuity will suggest the rest to a person of taste and skill.—*Harpur's Boston.*

The Way to Rise.

Says the Brooklyn *Argus*: "Judge Daniels, who presided over the late term of the Extraordinary Court of Sessions for the State, lay around life as a shoemaker. In the shop in which he was early employed at his trade were ten journeymen, and they made an agreement among themselves that each should read an hour alternately, for the benefit of the others, throughout the working day, and all worked an hour extra afterward, to make up the time lost. Among the books read was Kent's Commentaries, from which the Judge obtained his first knowledge of law, and which led him to forsake the bench for the craft, and after the practice of the law to attain to the bench of the Supreme Court."

Dr. Cuyler wants all young ladies to band together and say: "No lips shall touch my lips that have touched a bottle."

Rather rough, this, on the young fellows that were brought up by hand.

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and hope by a strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage. Particular attention will be paid to the

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The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public notice a host of new names, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is anxious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, and whose details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authoritative records.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been necessary to bring down the information to the latest possible date, to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a full and complete record of the progress of political and historical events.

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Ann Arbor, May 14, 1874.