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BY JOHN L. BURLEIGH.

**The People's Paper**

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JANUARY.

The downy snow lies thick on field and hill,
The great white world is hushed, and almost still
The murmurous music of the muffled rill.

The naked trees snow-laden arms uprear
In mute beseechment to the new-come year,
For softer skies and gentler atmosphere.

Not death nor drowse the silence signifies,
For life still reigns, and Earth, with open eyes,
Looks up unfrighted at the stormy skies

She feels the beat of pulses in her veins,
She knows the secret of the season's pains,
And winter snows are sweet as summer rains.

Not drowse nor death; in calm and conscious rest
Her hands are folded: while, across her breast,
The life of man moves on with added zest.

In human blood the frost becomes a fire,
And purpose flames, and hopes, and strong desire,
And work is good, and pleasures do not tire.

The rhythm of hammers, shouts of boys at play,
And breeze-borne tones of bells rung far away,
Are gladsome sounds that throb across the day.

There's cheer beneath yon rising smoke-plume fair;
These chiming sledges happy burdens bear,
And laughter ripples all the fluent air.

Name not the quickening Winter *death* or *sleep;*
Though suns be few and snows be drifted deep,
The Living Life His endless sway doth keep.

And every season has its own delight,
And every soul its stars to shine at night,
And every scene of gloom its play of light.

Deep in my heart let this dear truth be known—
Though life should swing me through an Arctic zone,
Eternal Goodness still is on the throne.

GIVING THANKS.

A little boy had sought the pump
From whence the sparkling water burst,
And drank with eager joy the draught
That kindly quenched his raging thirst;
Then gracefully he touched his cap—
I thank you, Mr. Pump, he said,
For this nice drink you've given me!
(This little boy had been well bred.)

Then said the pump: My little man,
You're welcome to what I have done;
But I am not the one to thank—
I only help the water run.
Oh! then the little fellow said,
(Polite he always meant to be)
Cold water, please accept my thanks,
You have been very kind to me.

Ah! said cold water, don't thank me;
For up the hillside lives the spring
That sends me forth with generous bound
To gladden every living thing,
I'll thank the spring then, said the boy.
And gracefully he bowed his head.
Oh, don't thank me, my little man,
The spring with silvery accents said.

Oh, don't thank me, for what am I
Without the dew and summer rain?
Without their aid I ne'er could quench
Your thirst, my little boy, again.
Oh, well then, said the little boy,
I'll gladly thank the rain and dew.
Pray don't thank me! without the sun
We could not fill one cup for you.

Then, Mr. Sun, ten thousand thanks
For all you have done for me.
Stop, said the sun, with blushing face,
My little fellow, don't thank me,
I drew the draught I gave to thee,
From the oceans mighty stores,
Oh, ocean, thanks; then said the boy.
It echoed back, not unto me.

Not unto me, but unto Him who
Formed the depths in which I lie.
Go, give thy thanks, my little boy, to
Him who will all thy wants supply.
The boy took off his cap and said,
In tones so gentle and subdued,
Oh, God I thank thee for this gift;
Thou art the giver of all good. —*Selected.*

BABY NUMBER ONE.

Whist! Gretchen's got a paby!
Id was a leedle poy,
Shoost look oud in dot cradle—
Yaw! How ish dot mit hoight!
Dot poy vas mine und Gretchen's;
See dot! Aint him shoost poss!
O don't you gry now, paby—
You make 'em tink you gross.

Sh-sh-sh-sh—Oh shtop dot!
Look oud und see der mans
Vhat goom to see der paby—
Bot's—Oh, what leedle hand!
Dot's mine und Gretchen's paby—
Py Krashus! Dond you see!
Dot nose was shoost like Gretchen's
Der rest vas shoost like me!

See dot now—Id was laffin,
Ond gickin' ub ids toes,
Goom here you leedle rascal
Und shtrike your fadder's nose.
Vell maybe I vas foolish
To take me on so pad,
But dot vas Gretchen's paby—
Der first von what she had!
*N. Y. Star.*

## THE HIGH SEAT BEHIND TWO MULES.

A tourist spending some time in Virginia gives her observations in the *Independent* in the following interesting article:

With the colored people, roots, herbs, and flowers are the favorite medicines. Every ailment is cured by them, from a corn to a dropsy—the juice of the juniper berry for the corn, a drink made from sunflower seeds for the dropsy. The latter drink, mingled with honey, is declared by all Negroes to be a positive and never-failing cure for dropsy.

Since emancipation, Aunt Amy has taken her heart and cabin six motherless little babies, and out of her scanty means cared for them with all of a mother's tenderness. I stumbled upon her one day, while rambling about Manchester, and when I asked her why she troubled herself with such a care, she said: "You see, dar warn't nobody to care fur dem, so I tuk 'em in. Leastways, dat's why I tuk all, 'cepting dis one."

"You are so old now, Aunt Amy, and so poor, and so friendless, why did you take this one?" And I touched the sickly, ugly, wailing child in her arms.

"I was commanded to take it. First off, I didn't want to; but de command come, so I tuk it."

"How were you commanded?"

"In de middle ob de night, honey, I see a milk-white angel come to my bedside. And it sez: 'Aunt Amy, go fur dat chile and take care ob it.' So I riz right up in my bed, and sot in de chair till day broke; den I went straight and tuk it. You see," she added, with a mournful shake of her head, "it ain't no lawful chile, an' her mammy done lef' her to die ob de starvation."

"She is very sickly."

"Yes; but she's done picked up right much since I tuk to washing her in pot-liquor. You see, when I biles de cabbage and bacon, I saves de liquor and I washes de chile in it. It's the bestest wash in de worl' for sick babies."

"What are you going to do with them, anyway?"

"I aim to gib 'em an eddication, some way or oder, honey. Things mostly comes when you're s t on them."

Cleanliness is the rule, and not the exception in the Virginian Negro's home. Wherever filth and disorder is found it is certain that the inhabitants of that room or house belong to that class of Negroes spoken of among their own color as *Niggers* and treated with little less contempt than that given to *poor* white people; for the Virginia Negro rates a white person according to the depth of their purse or the richness of their clothing—a standard, by the by, hardly confined to Virginia or even to Negroes. A day or two ago I was much amused at a conversation I overheard between a little Negro girl and her mother.

The child had on a very short and a very ragged calico dress, and her wooly hair stood out in innumerable little stiff rolls. Her mother was urging her to accept a place that had been offered her, and she answered, with great indignation:

"Lor', Mammy, you don't want fur *me* to go and live wid dat woman. Why, she wears a *slat bonnet!* She ain't nutting but poor white trash."

To thoroughly understand the supreme contempt due that slat bonnet, one must have seen the turned-up little black nose and the peculiar switch of the back breadths of that calico dress. "Slat" or sunbonnets are considered a part of poor white poverty and Negroes rarely wear them. When the headkerchief is discarded, they put on the hat and they stick to it. Not only are the Negro homes generally clean, but many are nicely furnished; and often among even the poorer factory-hands' rooms I found attempts at decoration, even though it was displayed in that greatest of all known kinds of trash, perforated card-board ornaments. Most families consider it absolutely necessary to wash and dress the children every afternoon. On the Sabbath few white congregations go in more handsome costumes than those displayed by the wealthy members of the African church in Richmond.

In one respect the Richmond Negroes rather exaggerate a peculiarity of the whites. They are not courteous to strangers. Among themselves there is a studied courtesy, and it is amusing to hear them introduce one another after that most conceited formula used by the whites—"Miss Jones," says Pompey, with a most elaborate bow, "allow me to introduce you to Mrs. Peyton Randolph Smith *of Virginia;*" for in the Virginian's opinion to be "of Virginia" is to be in the superlative at once. Even in the Heavenly Kingdom they expect to be the nucleus around which the best society of Paradise will flutter. Indeed, I noticed universally toward strangers a repellant air, contrasting strangely with the traditional reputation of Virginia, and the black man but follows the white one in this respect. A Northerner who wants to know what homesickness feels like, can have an attack in Richmond on very short notice; and if they want to feel as though they had broken all the Ten Commandments at once, let them ask some gentleman to whom they have not been formally introduced to tell them how to find a street or a public building. The information will be given, but in a manner that convinces the daring inquirer that the person asked will go home and tell his wife or his mamma that *a strange person spoke to him.*

The Manchester Negroes outdo even the Richmond ones in extreme politeness to each other. The "Mr.," "Mrs.," or "Miss" are never omitted in the most familiar conversation, and even servants about a house use them to each other and rigidly enforce the honor from every little darkey on the place.

"Certainly, it is too bad, Miss Lillie; but it is Miss Jenny Hopkins's fault the clothes are so late this week," was the excuse my very elegant laundress made for bringing home my washing three days after order. 'It certainly is too bad; but yesterday morning Miss Hopkins came round to my house 'fore breakfast, red hot to help me iron. She said she was just going up the road for a minute or two, and would be right back 'fore I could get the board ready, and I 'clare to gracious, I ain't seen the back breadths of her dress since."

"Lor'! Mrs. Chalmers, don't you know Miss Hopkins's promises ain't worth Confederate money; much more de breff it takes to make 'em?" exclaimed a listening chambermaid.

During the time I have been in Richmond and Manchester I have seen a great deal of Negroes of every class; but I do not remember a single instance in which they confessed to being in perfect health. They are always "just tolerable," or "pretty tolerable," or "still sticking together." Even the young Negro girls imitate the sentimental fragility of their white sisters and affect delicate health and an interesting invalidism.

Richmond supports one newspaper, which is the organ of the colored race and has a colored editor. It bears the excellent name of *The Debt Payer* and it claims a very good subscription list. However, I noticed that the aristocratic Negroes patronize the Richmond *Dispatch.*

The colored public schools in Richmond are well managed and conducted in large, airy buildings; while the Normal High School, supported by the city, has the same advantages as the white school of the same grade. Richmond has fully recognized the fact that the colored people are an important factor in her prosperity and she is doing her best to make them intelligent citizens. I cannot say as much for Manchester. The schools are inefficient and badly managed, and the colored people complain that the poor relatives of the politicians are put over them, without any regard as to their ability to teach. I think this complaint may be a very just one, for I have talked with many white people in Manchester who regard the public school system as a kind of tyranny and complain bitterly at being "taxed to keep up schools for Nigger wenches."

After visiting the cotton mills of Manchester, I could easily understand why Negroes will not work in them. *They cannot talk,* and, besides, the wheels and bands demand careful, monotonous, straightforward work. Now, the Negro loves that employment which allows him to joke and sing, and even to turn it occasionally into play. While going through the Tredegar iron works and rolling mills I was, as they say here, right much amused at a little scene which exemplifies this peculiarity. There were three men engaged in cutting asunder some old iron. A staid, grave-looking white man held the chisel, while, with swift, unerring strokes, two men, one on either side, brought their heavy hammers down upon it. One of these was a white man, one a Negro. The white man kept his stroke with a steady skill, never changing even the expression of his face; the Negro swung his hammer behind his back, and under one leg, and around his head, with constantly varying ejaculations.

"Why do you take all that unnecessary trouble?" I asked him.

"Jist to keep de fun agwing."

"What fun is there in so much unnecessary work?"

He grinned merrily at my ignorance, and answered: "Why, de fun is in doing dat dar and keeping time wid de oder hammer."

As a rule, the Negro dislikes factory work. The restraint and confinement soon make them dull and even sulky. The fresh fields, the woods, or, better than all, the high seat behind two mules is the Negro's taste and ambition; but, if he must work in a factory, then the manufacture of tobacco suits him best. There he can laugh and chat and sing and make believe he is not working. Play, indeed, seems to be a necessity to the majority. It is very amusing to simply watch them loading or unloading wagons on the streets. "Oh!" sang one big black fellow—

"Oh! I've got
Eighteen sides of bacon!
Nineteen sides of bacon!!
Twenty sides of bacon!!!
Oh! I've got
Twenty-one sides of bacon!
Twenty-two sides of bacon!!"

"I say, Jim, dat's a whole hog, or it ought to be." This remark was an "aside" to the man helping him, and then he went on with his musical addition, as merrily as ever.

"Look out, dar, Nigger!" said another man, as a dray came within an inch of running over him. "Look out, dar! Dey done try dat 'speriment ob running two sorts ob cabs on de same track in different ways, and dem engines and engineers ain't been heered from since. So I don't want you to run dat raw-hide of you'rn into my team any more."

"De raw-hide got de bone and meat in it yet, bless de Lord! And de next time I'se gwine to ride clean up on de top of you."

"Don't you be making tracks you can't fill; 'cause you'se gwine to sink in dem, ef you do. Mind dat, Nigger! Both went on their way haw! haw! hawing! and a yard or two further on, another dispute in mock heroics was progressing. Indeed, the streets of a southern city are full of the comic element.

Of course, there are Negro men and women to whom life is a much more serious business; but the majority take life in a childish way, that is as pitiful as it is amusing. Until a higher training and a better education is more general the colored man will not be a success as a manufacturer. He lacks patience, neatness, skill, and perseverance. He detests restraint and confinement. A labor that is monotonous appalls and benumbs him.

How Palace Cars Were Invented and Introduced.

Senator Wagner got the idea of building the sleeping cars from a man living above Palatine Bridge, who had built one of a clumsy pattern. Mr. Wagner was impressed with the idea of building sleeping cars, but he had little capital, and applied to Wm. H. Vanderbilt for the use of an old car to illustrate his theory. The Hudson river night boats then had a monopoly of the sleeping passenger traffic. It seemed to Mr. Wagner that much time could be saved merchants and others by providing sleeping accommodations on the faster trains. The experimental car was given Mr. Wagner, and he worked for months to get it into presentable shape. Some trouble was experienced in inducing Commodore Vanderbilt to look at the car. Through the influence of Wm. H., however, the old man was finally induced to make an examination of it. One Sunday morning in 1858 he went to the Thirtieth street depot, where the car lay, and Mr. Wagner explained its construction to him. The old gentleman walked back and forth through the car, closely examining every part. At last he turned abruptly to Mr. Wagner and said:

"How many of these things have you got on hand?"

Mr. Wagner replied that he had only one.

"Go a-head and build more," said the Commodore. "It's a good thing, and you can't have too many of them."

This was the beginning of the Wagner sleeping cars. Vanderbilt, however, insisted that the cars should be built by a company, and he have an interest in it.

It is said that hollow steel shafting is made in France in a way which most people would like to see actually done before their own eyes. "The metal is first cast around a core of lime, the ingot being finally rolled into the shafting, the lime core going with it, and diminishing in diameter in the same proportion as the metal even when the total diameter is reduced as low one-fourth of an inch."

A long running watch.—A watchmaker at Vouvry, Switzerland, claims to have made a watch which run for years without winding up. Nature says that a box containing two watches intrusted to the municipal authorities on January 19, 1879, has just been opened and the watches were found going.

Those Awful Slippers.

A FABLE.

There was once in Bagdad a man called Abderahman, who, during seven years, had always worn the same pair of slippers. Whenever one part of them got shabby, or fell into holes, he stuck on a new piece, so that by constant patching they became very heavy. When comparisons were made, people jokingly remarked, "Why, this is as heavy as Abderahman's slippers!"

One day, when Abderahman found himself in the Glass Bazaar, a broker came up, and thus addressed him: "Friend, a merchant from Aleppo has just arrived with an assortment of gilt glasses, which have not, as yet, been seen. He wishes to dispose of them; I advise you to purchase—you can get them for less than I could; I will then buy back of you, however many you may take, and thus you will gain more than you will have given for them." Abderahman followed his advice and bought glass to the value of sixty sequins.

As he came along the market of the Perfumers, another broker came up and said, "A merchant from Nisib has journeyed here with some excellent rose-water; he must return immediately, so you can advantageously make an investment at a very low price. I will buy of you to the same amount; and the price you shall receive shall be twice as much as you have paid." Abderahman disbursed another sixty sequins for the fragrant rose-water. He packed it carefully into the gilt-rimmed glasses, took all home with him, and deposited them on a shelf at the back of his room.

When he was preparing to take his usual bath, one of his friends remarked, "How much I should like to see you change these slippers! They are awkward for you and surely you are rich enough now to supply yourself with another pair."

"You are right," said Abderahman "I will do so one of these days.' After which he went to his bath, and when about to dress, found another pair of slippers awaiting him instead of his own, whereupon he surmised that in pleasantry, or out of kindness, his friends had bought them for him. Well pleased, he thrust his feet into them, and went into his house.

Those new slippers, however, belonged to the kadi, who had also gone to the bath the same time as Abderahman, and who had left them there ready for his return. When the kadi came out of his bath and searched ineffectually for them, a commotion ensued. He cried out, "Ah! ah! my brothers! has anybody got on my slippers and not left me any in their stead?"

Several attendants went to seek for them; the only ones they found were Abderahman's, which every one readily recognized. The kadi, in a great rage at having such shabby coverings for his aristocratic feet foisted upon him, immediately sent his people to surround the delinquent's house; he ordered them to enter it, and if they found his slippers there to give the purloiner the bastinado, after which he should be put in prison, that he might know for the future how to behave himself; after that he should pay a heavy fine, he might be set at liberty.

When Abderahman came out of prison he felt such spite against his worn-out slippers that he threw them into the River Tigris. At that moment it happened that a fisherman was spreading his net in the very spot where he had thrown them. He snatched them out of the water, and, after examining them, exclaimed: "These must certainly belong to Abderahman! He must have let them fall into the river." Wishing to restore them to their owner, but not finding him in his house, and remarking a window open at the back, he decided on tossing them in through the window. They unfortunately fell on the shelf where the newly-purchased glasses and the rose-water stood; the glasses were shattered, and the rose-water was spilt and ran over the floor.

When Abderahman returned home he observed the disorder of his room, and then the accident that had occurred. Deploring the misadventure, and striking his forehead violently and shedding abundant tears, he called out, "What a cruel misfortune! Oh, those slippers! they are the cause to me of every calamity!"

As night was closing in, he determined to dig a hole to bury them. Indeed, it was only when they went out of sight that he felt his grief somewhat lightened, but his neighbors, who heard him digging, thought it a strange and suspicious proceeding at that late hour, and went afterward to rob him of the treasure they imagined he was concealing. As he would not confess to the possession of any treasure, they made a complaint to the governor of the city, who thereupon had Abderahman arrested and placed in irons. He asked him why he was digging, thus causing injury to his neighbor's wall. As he did not like to reveal the cause of his foolish employment, they locked him up, and at length gave him his liberty only upon his consenting to pay a heavy fine. When the term of his imprisonment was over, his exasperation against his unlucky slippers increased. He thought, if he cast them into the river, that they might by chance float back with the tide, so he threw them into an old drain, where they gathered around them all sorts of rubbish, and caused a stoppage. The people of the caravansary soon complained. They searched, and inquired into the cause, and lo! Abderahman's slippers were discovered. The governor was informed of what had happened, and of the tumult and dissatisfaction existing in the caravansary. He summoned the culprit before him, gave him a severe reprimand, and had him lodged in prison. "I promise you, sirrah, that it shall be at your expense that the masons will be paid for executing the repairs." Abderahman possessed but a very small sum to pay for them; besides which he was to be mulcted of a fine before he could be set at liberty. When he departed he took his slippers with him, and full of wrath, cried out, "By the beard of the prophet, can I *never* rid myself of these detestable slippers?"

Then he placed them in a cellar of the house, which had also served as a sort of larder; a dog observing them, and being attracted by the smell of the larder, hoping to find something to eat, took them hastily up and ran off to another cellar with them. On his way there he happened to drop one, and an old woman coming by fell down over it, by which a severe injury was caused to her eyes. Whereupon the slipper was picked up, and every one about her vociferated loudly, "It belongs to no one else but Abderahman!" The complaint of the old woman was brought before the kadi, who decided that the individual who had occasioned the injury should marry the one-eyed crone, who, by the accident, had been rendered so ugly that no man would think of her.

Abderahman, struck aghast at his cruel fate, and inveighing against it, at length plucked up courage and went with his slippers before the kadi, to make a formal declaration. "I request the kadi," he said, "to draw up a document stating that all right of property must now cease between me and these evil-bringing slippers. I no longer own them; they no more belong to me. I publicly state, O kadi! that I will not be rendered liable for any misfortune that these detestable slippers may bring upon me or upon others."

The kadi made out the required document, and handing it to Abderahman, said, "I hope now by this solemn act of renouncement that their adventures and your affliction will cease. You have certainly been an unlucky bird! but, my son, remember and lay to heart, that whatever affliction Allah sends, life's burthen must be borne with patience, with fortitude, and with resignation. Invoke his protection and all will be well."

This was all very proper advice from a grave kadi, but the cobbler who narrated the story added the more homely moral, "Don't wear your slippers too long."

Silos—Ensilage

A good deal has been said and written of late on the new method of feeding corn fodder by burning it into ensilage. This description of the subject comes mainly from the Eastern states, where it seems the system has been on trial as a new one. A good many experiments have been made by one party or another in the way of building silos, filling them with ensilage and feeding the same to different kinds of stock, and quite a large number of these parties have given the result of their experiments to the public through one channel or another. As yet opinions seem to be divided as to the advantages of the system, so far at least as giving it widespread application goes. It is, however, an established fact that corn fodder at the proper stage of growth can be cut into short pieces three-eighths to one-half inch in length, and packed down as light as possible in a well made silo and ensilage thus made will come out in the winter and make a most excellent kind of feed for cattle, especially milk cows, and it is also settled that cattle are exceedingly fond of it. After saying this much it must be said that experiments have not gone far enough yet to satisfy the general public that ensilage is the proper thing for farmers to feed in all parts of the country, though we are of the opinion that the article can be used to good advantage in all those portions of the country where the summers are so short that a corn crop cannot be made to mature. In such portions of the country a good crop of corn fodder may be raised, and this may be made into ensilage and fed to the best kind of advantage, and in some portions of the country where the land is too thin and poor to produce a paying corn crop, a fodder crop may be raised that may be made into ensilage to good advantage. As to the expense involved in building a silo it may be made to vary greatly according to the plan followed in building, the size, etc., as they can be made to hold 50 or 250 tons of ensilage. We see the cost stated at from $30 to $580—in the latter case four thick walls were laid, the silos were made large, cement was used freely in laying the walls and over the bottom, the whole being covered with a good roof. The cheaper ones were built of wood, something like a common ice-house, and were of small size. As to the cost of raising the corn fodder and turning it into ensilage, Mr. J. R. Farnum, of Massachusetts, stated at a meeting of the Waltham Farmers Club that the expense of raising corn, cultivating, harvesting and filling the silo, he found to be $1.49 a ton. His corn was raised between the rows of potatoes, and averaged about sixteen tons to the acre. ome parties claim to have raised upwards of twenty tons to the acre, but the whole matter must be summed with the following which we copy from the New England *Farmer*:

Still it must be remembered that, so far so this generation is concerned, the system is entirely new, and that sufficient time has not elapsed since the feeding of ensilage was introduced, to give us data upon which to form definite opinions, but particularly regarding its effect upon the health of cattle.

Intelligence of Dogs.

Dr. F. L. Pardeen of Rochester, New York, writes to the Scientific American:

While at the university taking my medical course the facts I relate took place. Among other appurtenances to the department of physiological chemistry was a dog with a gastric fistula, which fistula was properly healed around a silver tube having an internal and external flange to keep it in place. The tube was stopped by a closely fitted cork, except at such times as we needed a supply of gastric juice. The fistula caused the animal no disturbance whatever. He was well and hearty, was fed at and made his home at the medical department.

During the summer vacation, however, when the university was closed, he was transferred to the care of the surgeon, who took him to his house. During his frolics one day he jumped over a fence, striking it, and dislodged the cork in the tube. Ponto soon noticed that his food didn't seem to satisfy him, and that all he drank ran out of his stomach on the ground. His master having gone away for several days—fishing—he must needs take care of himself, so immediately on eating or drinking anything, he ran to his bed in the carriage house close by, *turned on his back and remained there for an hour* or more, or until he felt satisfied that it would do for him to get up. Coaxing, threatening, and kicking by the domestics about the house, or by those whose attention was called to his actions, were alike unavailing to drive him from his place or from his supine position. Finally, some one who knew for what purpose the dog was used, examined his fistula and found the cork gone. This being restored, he was soon persuaded to go about as usual, and indicated by his actions that he understood that everything was all right. This incident can be vouched for by many reliable persons. Who will say that dogs—at least one dog—cannot reason?

*THE FARM.*

THE WIND AND THE ROSE.

A little red rose bloomed all alone
In a hedge by the highway side;
And the wind came by with a pitying moan,
And thus to the floweret cried:

"You are choked with the dust from the sandy sledge;
Now see what a friend can do!—
I will pierce a hole in the tangled hedge
And let the breeze come through!"

"Nay, let me be—I am well enough!"
Said the rose in deep dismay.
But the wind is always rude and rough,
And of course he had his way.

And the breeze blew soft on the little red rose
But now she was sore afraid;
For the naughty boys—her ancient foes—
Came through where the gap was made.

"I see," said the wind, when he came again
And looked at the trembling flower,
"You are out of place; it is very plain
You are meant for a lady's bower!"

Nay, let me be!" said the shuddering rose;
"No sorrow I ever had known
Till you came here to break my repose;
Now, please to let me alone!"

But the will of the wind is strong as death;
And little he recked her cries;
He plucked her up with his mighty breath.
And away to the town he flies.

Oh, all too rough was the windy ride,
For a rose so weak and small;
And soon her leaves on every side
Began to scatter and fall.

"Now, what is this?" said the wondering wind,
As the rose in fragments fell;
"This paltry stem is all I find—
I am sure I meant it well?"

"It means just this, that a meddling friend,"
Said the dying stalk, "is sure
To mar the matter he aimed to mend,
And kill where he meant to cure."
*John G. Saxe.*

How Spiders Fly.

PROF. C. A. YOUNG.

I was very much interested, a few days ago, in hearing a friend give an account of a manuscript she had seen, which was written by Jonathan Edwards when nine years old. It was an account of the behavior of certain small New England spiders, the manner they fly through the air, and the way to see them best, by getting into the edge of a shadow, and looking toward the sun. It is neatly and carefully written, and illustrated by little drawings very nicely done. The philosophical tendencies of the young writer already appear, for his conclusion as to the "final cause" of spiders and their flying is this: the little animals are scavengers, and since, in New England, the prevailing winds are west, they are carried to the sea in their flight with whatever filth they have consumed, and so the land is cleansed.

Every one knows how, in sunny weather, the little creatures, standing on their heads, project from their spinnerets fine filaments of gossamer, which are caught by the breeze, and float off into the air, though still attached to the spider. When she preceives that the thread is long enough, and the pull of the wind sufficient, she releases her hold and flies away on her gossamer like a witch on her broomstick; by watching her chance, and letting go only when the breeze is favorable, she is carried to her desired haven. Experiments have been tried by placing the animals on a chip floated in a pail of water. So long as the air was in motion about them they were able very soon to escape from their island; but when a bell glass was placed over the pail, thus preventing air currents, they could not get from the island to the surrounding shore.

But how does it happen that, on setting out for a voyage, the spider almost invariably ascends with her web and continues to rise, until, by pulling in her thread, she reduces her floating power, and so comes down? Spider web, in and of itself, is not lighter than air, how, then, is its buoyancy to be explained?

In two ways, I think. When the sun is shining, every projecting object, like a twig or stick, absorbs heat more rapidly than the air, becomes warmer than the air, and thus acts like an independent source of heat in generating an ascending current, so that when the spider lets go her hold she and her thread are carried up partly by the action of this current.

But this is not all; unless I am much mistaken, the action of the sun's rays on the thread itself and its surrounding envelope of air is the main cause of its buoyancy. Air is nearly diathermanous, or transparent to heat, so that the solar rays, in traversing it, warm it only slightly. The spider's thread is not so, but in the sunshine warms up almost instantly, heating the air in immediate contact with it; and then, although the spider thread alone is heavier than air, yet the thread and the adhering envelope of warmed and expanded air taken together, are lighter than the same bulk of the cooler air around, and thus constitute a quasi-balloon, on which the spider sails away. Of course, if this is so, the poor creatures cannot sail much on cloudy days and I think, in fact, they do not.

I have tried a few experiments to verify the idea, and so far as they go they all confirm it. For instance, one day in the autumn of 1880, when the air was full of floating gossamer, and there was no wind blowing, I caught some of the filaments at the end of a little stick, to see how they would behave. So long as I stood in the sunshine they streamed straight upward, tugging with almost a breaking strain; as soon as I stepped into the shadow of a building, they lost their spirit, and drooped abjectly; the moment I put them in the light again they resumed their buoyancy. It is of course possible that in the shade there were local downward air currents to account for their behavior; but once a cloud passed across the sun, and they droeped then, just as they did behind the building.

The same theory will explain the buoyancy of any minute particles of dust or smoke. So long as the sun shines, they will absorb its rays, become warmer than the air, and surround themselves with a buoyant envelope, which will carry them up, if they are not too heavy in proportion to their surface. But if the air is still and the sun obscured, they will settle down near the earth, in the way we are all familiar with in muggy weather. Of course, if there is much wind, this will mainly control their movements, and neither their buoyancy in sunshine nor their gravity in shadow, will be particularly noticeable.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry*

Packing Eggs.

A western dealer in eggs gives the following as the result of his experience in packing eggs for market: Eggs must be started fresh to insure arrival in good condition and to bring a good price. Eggs for cold storage should be packed in good, sweet packing. The packing was often musty, making the eggs musty and worse than rotten. Eggs should be packed in well cured oats, not less than a year old, in cold storage. The temperature should be from 40 to 43 degrees. Eggs in cases will become musty from dampness. If the change of temperature from cold to warm produces sweating, eggs become musty. Eggs should be selected carefully. Properly selected and packed, they can be kept in good condition in cold storage from six to eight months, but must be used immediately after being taken out of the cold. Jarring in transportation injured eggs by mixing. Fresh eggs mix worse than those kept in cold storage. Eggs held in cold storage in the west should be shipped east in refrigerator cars in summer. Whitewood cases are the best, as they do not become musty or taste the eggs. Eggs will keep thirty days longer if stood on the little end than in any other way. Temperature and purity of atmosphere have much to do in keeping eggs pure. Eggs laid on the side attach to the shell. An egg on the little end will only lose by evaporation. Cold storage that will keep an egg ninety days will keep it twelve months. Oat hulls are not good for packing. To prevent imposition people should insist upon handling before taking eggs from farmers. Broken eggs should be immediately removed, as they very soon spoil the flavor of all the others in the package. Eggs differ in consistency with the season; keep better in the dark than in the light. Eggs shipped in small quantities, if fresh, will bring as good and often better prices than if shipped in larger packages, but the freight is a little higher and the cartage more.

Poultry Notes.

I melted together tallow and mutton fat, then took wing feathers of the fowl and greased every egg, being careful to replace them in the same position as at first, and keep them in a dry and dark place. By this method you can at any time sell to the grocer or private family fresh eggs, as they do not lose their flavor or weight.

The increasing use of cold storage for perishable food stuffs, which are apt to be scarce at certain seasons, is one of the characteristics of the time. Last summer, when fresh eggs were plentiful and cheap, a gentleman in Chanango county, N. Y., stored in a mammoth cooler some five hundred barrels of eggs. Now they sell in this city as "fresh laid" eggs, at a large profit. As the eggs are moved the cooler is filled up with ducks and other fowls to be sold next spring.

For scabby or scurvy legs in fowls there is no better remedy than kerosene. The method of using it is to take an old quart cup, fill it nearly full of coal oil, catch the fowl, tie the legs together, hold the wings down with both hands, and dip the feet and legs into the oil, and hold them there for a few minutes, so that the oil may penetrate beneath the scales. At intervals of three or four days, dip again, until the fowls have been "dipped" three or four times—four times will cure the worst cases. When the rough scales begin to fall off, quit using the coal oil and rub on sweet oil every two or three days.

It is now a matter of fact that no branch of the live stock business suits the masses of the people better than fowl raising. It is a paying vocation, and is adapted to the young as well as the old, and to all sections of the country. Prime poultry is desirable in every poulterer's beginning. The wisest methods are the best and cheapest in the end. Pure bred stock cost the most at the start; but once established in the breeder's yard, its beauty, prolificness, stamina in courage, and the consequent value of all the specimens produced from the original breeding birds, more than make up for the extra outlay spent at the outset, while procuring the very best stock that money can buy.

LIVING IN ITALY.—Mr. Osmond talked of Florence, of Italy, of the pleasures of living in the country, and of the abatements to such pleasure. There were

# ANN ARBOR DEMOCRAT.

THURSDAY MORNING.... February 2, 1882.

*Entered as Second Class matter in the Post Office at Ann Arbor, Mich.*


IT now looks as if some of the abortionists and murderers in Detroit would soon receive their just deserts.

A SINCERE sigh of absolute relief goes up all over this country at the end of the national disgrace at Washington, misnamed the Guiteau trial. Guiteau is convicted, and now let the assassin be executed as quietly and quickly as possible.

WHISKY caused the terrible disaster on the New York Central railroad. A "jolly" legislator pulled the rope setting the automatic brake and stopped the train, when another fast express, following close behind, came up before the conductor and engineer had ascertained the cause of the stoppage, and had time to avert the accident, and telescoped the legislative train, killing God knows how many. Whisky did it. What misery and woe one besotted wretch carried into hundreds of happy homes that night. 'Tis horrible to think of the crimes whisky has committed.

LITTLE did we think when we called attention some six months ago to the lot on the corner of Main and Ann streets as being *the* proper location for a postoffice that it would be accomplished so soon. And now that this corner has been selected and a handsome building is to be erected thereon, THE DEMOCRAT, in common with a large majority of business men, rejoice that this city will soon have a model postoffice. The gentlemen who have been indefatigable in their efforts to accomplish this will have the thanks of the community.

BLAINE has entered training for the presidential contest of 1884. He announces the fact boldly, and gives it as a reason for declining to be a candidate for United States senator next year to succeed Fry. It is a good thing for Blaine that he retired from the cabinet as opportunely as he did, for his treatment of foreign and internecine affairs was badly damaging his chances for the presidency. It was indicative of an attitude which the American people may not wish to see in a president. It would have been vastly better for him if he had never accepted the foreign portfolio under Garfield.

ALMOST without exception the disinterested and philosophical thinkers of the world, who have given the subject an honest and impartial consideration, are strong advocates of free trade. Among the most practical of the learned men of Great Britain is Dr. Lyon Playfair, member of parliament for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's universities. In a recent speech at Edinburgh he said, in reference to American trade: "It is undoubtedly true that only a very small free trade party exists in the United States, but it includes philosophical political thinkers. The workingmen of America still share in the delusion that protection and high wages are synonymous. If the United States would shake off the protective trammels it would become the greatest manufacturing country in the world.—Evening News.

True, every word of it. Strange, how stupid apparently intelligent workmen are not to see it.

THE trial of the president murderer has given the civilized world an insight into our judicial system which they never had before. The sight has not been edifying, but has served as food for ridicule and sarcastic comment in all lands, by the press and people. The London Times takes the most conservative view of the case, suggesting that Englishmen should look at the record and length of the Tichbourn trial before judging too harshly of the Guiteau trial, but still it is doubtless a blot upon the legal system of the United States. The Standard says the only feeling the public have is that the hideous burlesque and masquerade of justice is over; while the Daily News says the proceedings will not raise in the world the estimation of American courts; that the scenes enacted in the trial of Guiteau would have disgraced the first informal court held in a clearing of the primeval forest; and must lead to the amendment of law practice, and also reforms in the system of political patronage. There is much truth in these remarks, and we have much to be ashamed of.

SUPERVISOR Yost says the blame for the non-payment of the saloon taxes lays with the county treasurer. He asked for the parties who had not paid last June and was given a list marked paid and it now turns out that they were not paid. The treasurer is a democrat. But this is no reason why he should favor the liquor interest.—[Ypsilanti Commercial.

The above statement is unqualifiedly false. In the first place Mr. Yost never called on the county treasurer as alleged, and second, if the stupid editor of the Commercial had taken the trouble to inform himself, he would have learned that according to Act No. 268, laws of 1879, it is made the duty of the supervisors or other officers whose duty it is to make assessments in townships, wards, villages or cities, to report in writing to the county treasurer, within the first five days of each and every month, the names and residence of every person within his township, ward, village or city violating this act.

"The treasurer is a democrat," says the Commercial. And because he is a democrat is undoubtedly the reason why the insinuation is thrown out that something is wrong. The county treasurer never grants a license unless the money is paid down, all statements of supervisor Yost or the editor of the Commercial notwithstanding.

ANOTHER of the greatest subjects before congress is the railway land bill, which proposes to wrest from certain railroads vast tracts of lands voted them years ago as subsidies for building certain lines across the continent, provided the lines were completed within a certain very liberal time. These lands were offered them to secure the early completion of such railways, in order to open the new states and territories to settlement. The chief return the government was to receive was an increase of national wealth through a speedy extension of population and agriculture. The failure of the roads to complete their lines in time not only forfeited their right to the lands, but it deprived the government of those benefits the grants were made to secure. The measure now before congress enumerates 23 railways whose land grants have been forfeited. These lands amount to the great number of 127,247,051 acres, and at the low governmental valuation of $1.25 per acre are worth $159,058,813. The railways charge settlers double for the lands what the government would offer them to settlers. Over 700,000 immigrants arrived in this country last year, and with such an immense immigration pouring towards the western prairies it is important that the lands should be reserved for settlers. It is attempted to justify the doctrine that "certain railways having fully completed their roads since the lapsing of their grants, all power in the government to forfeit the grants has passed;" but it is hoped that congress will at once declare against this attempted robbery of the settlers. There is no longer any reason why such enormous premiums should be paid to stimulate the construction of railways.

THE treasurer of Marquette county has resigned under circumstances which indicate a down right thievery of $18,000. Says a dispatch: "Actual dishonesty is not as yet charged, but poor management in outside business is believed to have caused all the shortage, he using or borrowing the county funds to do business with." Stuff and nonsense! What right had he to take the county funds for his own business? The chances are he lost the money in speculation. We believe the law says there must be the *intent* to steal in order to be guilty of theft, and out of this thin knot hole the Marquette county treasurer *may seek to escape*. But the law is wrong and ought to be changed so far as it effects public officers, bank cashiers and other custodians of public funds. It should be made a crime to take for any private purpose whatsoever any moneys belonging to the fund of which they are custodians, and the law should presume that any one who used the money belonging to any county, city or state, or to the depositors of any bank, or to any corporation, firm or association, for his own use and benefit, in speculation or otherwise, *intended* to commit embezzlement. An amendment of this kind is the only thing that will prevent private speculation with public funds, and the consequent loss of the same. In the case in point it is said that the treasurer's bondsmen "are *thought* to be reliable men." What a commentary is this on our loose and shiftless way of transacting public business! The bondsmen are *thought* to be reliable, forsooth. Are they reliable? is a question which should have been put and answered long ago, when the treasurer qualified for office. This idea of allowing a man to present such persons as he pleases as his bondsmen for the faithful and honest performance of his public duties is the cause of public corporations losing immense sums by defaulting officers.

The American Grocer says the action of the Standard oil company in starting a grocery store of its own in Columbus, Miss., and by selling goods at less than cost to force the grocers of that city to buy their oil of that company, or be ruined, is a fine instance of the Christian charity of that corporation. The grocers of Columbus had committed the awful crime of purchasing their oil of some other refiners than of the Standard, and this beneficent monopoly rents a store in Columbus, fills it up with groceries and proposes to undersell the other grocers until they yield and come back into the true fold. When the followers of the Prophet were extending their conquests they gave their captives the choice of the sword or the acceptance of Mohammed as the true Prophet. And in like spirit the Standard oil company offers financial ruin or the acceptance of its religion. When the laborers in a factory strike and will not allow other men to take their place their action is rightly condemned, and the press of our land from east to west prints homilies on the "arrogance" of labor. But when the Standard oil company says to the merchants of the United States, "Buy your oil of me, for I will let you buy it nowhere else," the voice of the press with a few exceptions is as dumb as before it was outspoken. Nothing is heard of the "arrogance" of monopoly, and no protest is made against the collaring of new victims. Can it be that the press wears a collar labeled "Standard oil company?" It is to be hoped the brave merchants of Columbus will succeed in their fight against the monstrous corporation that would crush them. The odds are great, but liberty is worth more than can be measured by dollars and cents; and he who fights for liberty is beyond the reach of bribery.

## ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

### Presentation Exercises.

At the regular meeting of Washtenaw chapter No. 6, R. A. M., held on the evening of December—last, a committee consisting of D. C. Fall, E. J. Johnson, and C. E. Hiscock were appointed to procure a Past High Priest's jewel for Mr. B. F. Watts who had served the chapter for a number of years, and at the regular meeting Monday evening the presentation took place. Prof. T. P. Wilson in behalf of the committee and members of the chapter, made the

FOLLOWING APPROPRIATE REMARKS.

He said: Companion Benj. F. Watts. The members of Washtenaw chapter have laid upon me the pleasing task of presenting to you in their behalf, the jewel of a Past High Priest. As a masonic emblem it tells its own story. It is not within the power of this chapter to place upon you a greater honor than this. It is not any every day affair for one to achieve the distinction you now enjoy. No man was ever born to it. Neither the wealth of all India, nor the royal influence and power of imperial courts could suffice to purchase it. It is a charter of such nobility as masonry alone can give. It carries with it an endorsement of which a king might be the proud possessor. It is placed in your hands by this most excellent chapter of royal arch masons because of your undisputed claim to the exalted honors of which it is a true emblem. The gladiator in the bloody arena triumphing over his foes, the vast amphitheatre is shaking with the applause of the multitude and the lordly knight errant of the tournament bearing all his enemies, to the dust, and receiving the loud aplaudits of the assembly might either of them attract more attention, and create more wonder than does this scene; but gladiator and knight shall sleep in forgotten graves, while the glory of which this jewel is emblematic shall continue to shine with exceeding brightness. Masonry has been through ages past, and is to-day the same vital truth, because it is an epitome of human life. And you represent the man of success—the man whom honor, virtue, truth, and nobility of character conspire to adorn. It is true, no doubt, that you owe much to masonry, but it is equally true that Washtenaw chapter owes much to you. In the prosperity and peace which this chapter enjoys no one can fail to see the fruits of your earnest labors. There is, therefore, in this presentation much more than a formal exhibition of good will and brotherly friendship. It is our wish that you wear this jewel as a just and upright mason, so that others seeing your good works may emulate your example. And with it accept the earnest good will and sincere appreciation of your masonic brethern, who are striving with you to successfully brave the rough and rugged road of life, until they shall reach that better land where the Supreme Architect shall grant as lasting admission into his own temple not made with hands.

THE REPLY.

Mr. Watts in accepting the gift, spoke as follows: Companion Wilson, and companions of Washtenaw Chapter. For this princely gift I can but return my most heartfelt thanks. It is indeed a present which in and of itself, stirs within me the most profound gratitude. But, companions, the friendship which has presented it to me in such complimentary and elequent terms is to me by far more precious than all the gold of India. For years I have been honored by you companions with the highest office within your power to give. That office before, in times past, kings, princes, and potentates have bowed their heads in honor thereof and received honor thereby. During the nightly vigils of this high trust I have ever been mindful of the duty thereby imposed, and to the best and utmost of the powers given to me, I have struggled to discharge those high duties with honor to the fraternity. And if I have in any degree succeeded therein it is because that friendship, more precious than gold and which has so generously visited me to-night, has ever been ready to extend to me its support. And in the years to come if mine eyes shall grow dim so that the luster of this beautiful and glittering gem can no longer rejoice my sight, the sweet remembrance of the brotherly love and friendship, which presented it to me, shall continue to cause my heart to swell with those tender thoughts too great for utterance. Again companions, I thank you, and as upon my breast I put this gem, so in my heart I fold the friendship that gave it there to remain forever.

THE JEWEL

is a perfect beauty and cost $100. It bears the follow inscription: Presented to B. F. Watts, P. H. P., by Washtenaw Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.

Rice's Evangeline Co., at the opera house next Thursday evening.

Monday evening, Feb. 13, Theodore Tilton will lecture at the opera house.

The Daily News has changed hands again. Now T. J. Herrick is proprietor.

A runaway team run into R. Burn's sulky yesterday afternoon and broke a wheel.

Some 45 couple from Ypsilanti will enjoy a social party at the St. James hotel to-morrow evening.

Reserved seats for the Beethoven Gesangverein concert for sale at J. Haller & Son's jewely store.

The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon was occasioned by a chimney burning out at 48 Division street.

For the month ending January 31, the county treasurer reports a balance on hand and in bank of $17,985.57.

J. G. Gilchrist, M. D., of Detroit will lecture before the Hahnemann society at the homeopathic college, Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, on "The Tower of London." The public is invited. Admission free.

Adrian Press: Mike McMillan a young and godless Ypsilantian, on the fourth of last July discovered a man who was full of patriotism and engaged in cheering the American Eagle over a schooner of beer. Mike was a smart boy and stole the patriot's valuable watch. He has just been caught and will be tried for his watchfulness.

The following members of the high school will take part in the junior exhibition which is to occur in March:

Myron W. Mills, Marysville.
Nettie M. Dawson, Ellingham, Ill.
Louise L. Loving, Ann Arbor.
William W. Gregg, Ann Arbor.
Robert W. Moore, Delphie, Indiana.
Nellie A. Platt, Pittsfield.
Minnie E. Stetson, Ann Arbor.
George E. Taylor, Ann Arbor.
Ada L. Upson, Ann Arbor.
Gertrude A. Warner South Lyon.
Alice B. Wheeler, Ann Arbor.
Charles H. Webster, Pittsfield.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia, and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear, but trust in Hop Bitters.

A Kentucky man was hit in the leg by a bullet while upon his knees in prayer, and an Indiana paper says, "Such a thing might not occur again in a thousand years in Kentucky."

Be sensible. You have allowed your bowels to become habitually costive, your liver has become torpid, the same thing ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now be sensible get a package or bottle of Kidney-Wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you have any such organs, for you will be a well man. —Albany Journal.

No, George Augustus, "trousseau" is not the French of "trousers." It is the French for more things than you could learn the names of in a month. Get married and you will know more about it.

BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of skin Eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or the money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Eberbach & Son, Ann Arbor, Mich.

When a newspaper paragraph opens in language as soft as the bosom of love and as sweet as the tinkle of a woodland brook, it is always safe to conclude that the virtues of some patent medicine are harnessed on to the end.

GIVEN AWAY.—We can not help noticing the liberal offer made to all invalids and sufferers by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. You are requested to call at Eberbach and Son's Drug Store, and get a Trial Bottle free of cost, if you are suffering with Consumption, Severe Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Hoarseness, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. It will positively cure you.

You never see a woman button anything than she can pin, and you never see a man pin anything that he can tie with a string. You would have trouble making some men believe that they couldn't tie a button hole into a wristband with a piece of twine.


## PILES! PILES! PILES!

### A Sure Cure Found at Last.—No one Need Suffer.

A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 and 30 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, Instruments and Electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice; gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: *I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment.*

For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, $1.00. Jas. E. Davis & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich., Agents. For sale by H. J. Brown & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.


## CITY ITEMS.

### AUCTION SALE.

I will sell at the residence of the late Sophie Wetzel on Second street, Third ward, on Saturday, Feb. 4th, at 1 o'clock P. M., a quantity of household goods to-wit: Marble Top Parlor Set, Cook and Coal Stoves, a quantity of Carpeting, Beds and Bedding, Rifrigerators, and Several Milk Safes, Crockery, Towels, Napkins, Table Clothes and other articles. L. GRUNER, Administrator.

Ann Arbor, January, 25, 1882.

Byron Green, having regained his health, offers his services as auctioneer. Residence corner of Fourth and Ann Sts., Ann Arbor.

A span of working mares for exchange for a carriage horse. Address Box 147, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Don't fo.get to buy a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Kellogg's Lung Remedy for colds and coughs. Sold by all druggists.

Students will find it to their advantage to look through Kearney's stock of lamps.

FOR SALE.—A nice family horse owned by Frank H. Ortmann, Ann Arbor.

Cady's Catarrh Remedy, a sure cure for catarrh, is for sale at Holmes' drug store, Cook hotel block.


RESTAURANT

GEORGE ARDNER'S

Hotel and Restaurant, opposite the Michigan Central Depot.

**Accommodations for Travelers.**

*Meals at all hours.* A lunch counter in connection with his restaurant.

GEORGE ARDNER, PROPRIETOR,
Ann Arbor, - - Michigan.

**SMALL POX**

Prevented and Cured by the use of

**Bromo-Chloralum**

Used in hospitals of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, New Orleans, and other cities. Patients should be sponged with it, according to directions several times a day. The virus of the disease is by this means neutralized, and contagion is prevented, pitmarks are also prevented. Sold by all druggists. Send for a pamphlet.

**Bromo Chemical Co.,**
*24 Liberty Street, New York City.*

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use **Hop Bitters.**

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use **Hop B.**

If you are young and discretion or dissipated or single, old or poor health or languishing, rely on **Hop Bitters.**

suffering from any infection; if you are married young, suffering from ing on a bed of sickness, rely on **Hop Bitters.**

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take **Hop Bitters.**

Thousands die annually from some form of **Kidney** disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of **HopBitters**

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use **Hop Bitters**

**D. I. C.** is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS M'F'G CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

TRADE MARK KIDNEY-WORT

**THE ONLY MEDICINE**

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

*THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.*

**WHY ARE WE SICK?**

*Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.*

KIDNEY-WORT

**WILL SURELY CURE**

**KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS,**

**PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,**

*by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.*

**Why suffer Bilious pains and aches?**
**Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?**
**Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?**
**Why endure nervous or sick headaches?**

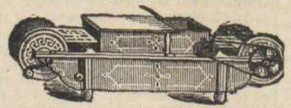
*Use* **KIDNEY-WORT** *and rejoice in health.*

It is put up in **Dry Vegetable Form**, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in **Liquid Form, very Concentrated,** for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

**WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,**
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

**THAT MUSICAL WONDER!**



The **MECHANICAL ORCUINETTE** is the greatest Musical invention of the age. Any person can perform upon it with the apparent skill of a master, all sacred, secular, popular, and dance music. Equally suitable for the home, lodge, or church. Admirably adapted for the hall-room, picnics, excursion parties, etc. No instruction required. Prices, $5, $10, $20, $30, and upward. Beware of worthless imitations with similar names. Agents wanted. Enterprising men make $10 to $20 per day. Illustrated Catalogues free.

**LYON & HEALY,** State and Monroe Sts., Chicago.


### Sophia S. M. Wetzel.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Sophia S. M. Wetzel, deceased.

On reading and filling the petition duly verified of Leonhard Gruner praying that he may be licensed to sell the Real Estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 25th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the ANN ARBOR DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

A true copy.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.


LEONARD HOUSE,

T. F. LEONARD, Proprietor, Ann Arbor, Mich.


## RAILROADS.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE, NOV. 13, 1881.

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | *Mail. | *Day Express. | *Jackson Express. | *Gr.Rap. Express. | ‡Evening Express. | †Pacific Express. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M | P. M. | P. M. |
| Detroit.....Lv. | 7.00 | 9.35 | 5.55 | 4.05 | 8.00 | 9.50 |
| G. T. Junc..... | 7.15 | 9.55 | 6.10 | 4.20 | 8.15 | 10.10 |
| Wayne Junc... | 7.52 | 10.29 | 6.42 | 4.46 | 8.45 | 10.40 |
| Ypsilanti..... | 8.20 | 10.48 | 7.05 | 5.05 | 9.08 | 11.2 |
| Ann Arbor..... | 8.40 | 11.00 | 7.24 | 5.22 | 9.25 | 11.17 |
| Dexter..... | 9.04 | ..... | 7.48 | 5.39 | 9.44 | ..... |
| Chelsea..... | 9.22 | ..... | 8.05 | 5.52 | 10.00 | ..... |
| Grass Lake..... | 9.50 | ..... | 8.32 | 6.12 | 10.30 | ..... |
| | | P. M. | | | | A. M |
| Jackson.....Ar. | 10.10 | | 9.00 | | 11 50 | |
| Jackson.....Lv. | 10.20 | 12.15 | — | 6.55 | A. M. | 12.45 |
| Albion..... | 11.04 | 12.50 | | 7.40 | 11.55 | 1.32 |
| Marshall..... | 11.50 | 1.30 | | 8.05 | 12.20 | 1 43 |
| | P. M. | | | | | |
| Battle Creek.... | 12.19 | 1.55 | *Kal. Accom. | 8.40 | 12.47 | 2.07 |
| | | | | | A. M. | |
| Galesburg..... | 12.53 | ..... | A. M. | 9.15 | ..... | ..... |
| Kalamazoo..... | 1.13 | 2.36 | 4.50 | 9.35 | 1.35 | 2.47 |
| Lawton..... | 1.52 | ..... | 5.25 | ..... | 2.13 | ..... |
| Decatur..... | 2.07 | ..... | 5.42 | ..... | 2.32 | ..... |
| Dowagiac..... | 2.29 | ..... | 6.07 | ..... | 2 57 | ..... |
| Niles..... | 2.55 | 4.04 | 6.50 | ..... | 3.37 | 4.15 |
| Buchanan..... | 3.08 | ..... | 7.02 | ..... | 3.42 | ..... |
| Three Oaks.... | 3.38 | ..... | 7.27 | ..... | 4.12 | ..... |
| New Buffalo... | 3.53 | 4.52 | 7.40 | ..... | 4.35 | ..... |
| Mich. City..... | 4.23 | 5.18 | 8.08 | ..... | 5.03 | 5.28 |
| Lake..... | 5.13 | 6.02 | 8.54 | ..... | 5.51 | 6.18 |
| Kensington.... | 6.00 | 6.50 | 9.45 | ..... | 6.40 | 7.10 |
| Chicago.....Ar. | 6.50 | 7.40 | 10.35 | ..... | 7.30 | 8.00 |

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | *Mail. | *Day Express. | *Kal. Accom. | *Gr. R. & D. Ex. | †Atlantic Express. | ‡Night Express. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | ..... | P. M. | P. M. |
| Chicago.....Lv. | 7.00 | 9 00 | 3.40 | ..... | 5 15 | 9.10 |
| Kensington..... | 7.50 | 9.50 | 4.30 | ..... | 6.05 | 10.00 |
| Lake..... | 8.35 | 10.27 | 5.12 | ..... | 6.50 | 10.40 |
| Mich. City..... | 9.25 | 11.18 | 6.00 | ..... | 7.38 | 11.33 |
| New Buffalo... | 9 50 | 11 33 | 6.25 | ..... | ..... | 11.55 |
| Three Oaks.... | 10.02 | ..... | 6.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | | | A. M. |
| Buchanan..... | 10.30 | P. M. | 7.06 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Niles..... | 10.45 | 12.18 | 7.27 | ..... | 9.00 | 12.45 |
| Dowagiac..... | 11.13 | ..... | 8.06 | ..... | ..... | 1.12 |
| Decatur..... | 11.39 | ..... | 8.33 | ..... | ..... | 1.57 |
| Lawton..... | 11.55 | ..... | 8.53 | A. M. | ..... | ..... |
| Kalamazoo.... | 12.33 | 1.38 | 9.30 | 6.50 | 10.25 | 2.30 |
| Galesburg..... | 12.58 | ..... | | 7.08 | ..... | ..... |
| Battle Creek.. | 1.38 | 2.15 | | 7.40 | 11.08 | 3 20 |
| | P. M | | | | | |
| Marshall..... | 2.17 | 3.00 | *Jack. Exp. | 8 05 | 11.33 | 3.46 |
| Albion..... | 2.46 | 3.21 | | 8.32 | 11.55 | 4.15 |
| | | | A. M. | | A. M. | |
| Jackson.....Ar. | 3.45 | | | | | |
| Jackson.....Lv. | 3.45 | 4.05 | 7.15 | 9.30 | 12.40 | 5.00 |
| Grass Lake..... | 4.10 | ..... | 7.40 | 9.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Chelsea..... | 4.40 | ..... | 8.08 | 10.07 | ..... | ..... |
| Dexter..... | 5.00 | ..... | 8.17 | 10.19 | ..... | ..... |
| Ann Arbor..... | 5.22 | 5.07 | 8.40 | 10 34 | 2.04 | 6.25 |
| Ypsilanti..... | 5.38 | 5.23 | 8 56 | 10.48 | 2.20 | 6.41 |
| Wayne Junc... | 6.02 | 5.45 | 9.17 | 11.08 | 2.44 | 7.03 |
| G. T. Junc.... | 6.35 | 6.15 | 9.45 | 11 35 | 3.20 | 7.45 |
| Detroit.....Ar. | 6.50 | 6.30 | 10.00 | 11.50 | 3.35 | 8.00 |

The New York Express, a fast train leaves Chicago at 3.30 in the afternoon and makes the following stops, Michigan City, 5.30; Niles, 6.27; Kalamazoo 7.40; Battle Creek, 8.16; Jackson, 9.23; Ypsilanti, 10.40; G. T. Junction, 11.25; arriving in Detroit at 10.40 P. M.

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday & Sunday excepted †Daily.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, *G. P. & T. A., Chicago.* JH. B. LEDYARD, *Gen'l Manager, Detroit.*

### TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

*Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1881.*

Trains run by Columbus time.

| Going North. Exp'ss P. M. | Mail. A. M | STATIONS. | Going South. Mail. P. M. | Exp's A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †6.25 | *8.25 | Toledo..... | † 5.55 | *9.25 |
| *6.28 | *8.28 | North Toledo..... | *5.52 | *9.22 |
| 6.38 | 8.37 | Detroit Junction. | 5.42 | 9.12 |
| *6.47 | *8.45 | Hawthorn..... | *5 32 | *9.05 |
| 6.55 | 8.25 | Samaria..... | 5.23 | *8.55 |
| *7.10 | *9.10 | Lulu..... | *5.10 | *8.40 |
| 7.15 | 9.15 | Monroe Junction | 5.0 | 8.35 |
| 7.37 | 9.35 | Dundee..... | 4 55 | *8.25 |
| 7.38 | 9.37 | Azalia..... | 4.43 | 8.13 |
| 7.52 | 9.50 | Milan..... | 4.30 | 8.00 |
| 8.00 | 9.57 | Nora..... | 4.25 | 7.50 |
| * 8.07 | 10.03 | Urania..... | *4.17 | *7.43 |
| 8.20 | 10.15 | Ypsilanti Junct'n | 4.08 | 7.33 |
| 8.35 | 10.30 | Ann Arbor.. | †3.55 | *7.20 |
| .... | 10.50 | Lelands..... | *3.35 | ... |
| .... | 11.02 | Wordens..... | *3.25 | .... |
| .... | †11.20 | South Lyon ..... | †3.05 | .... |

H. W. ASHLEY Gen'l Superintendent.

### Opening and Closing of the Mails.

Mails leaving Ann Arbor, East and West, wil close as follows:

GOING WEST.

Way Mail..... 6.30 a. m.
Through and Way Mail..... 10.50 a. m.
Way Mail between Ann Arbor and Jackson..... 4.50 p. m.
Night Mail..... 9.00 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Through and Way Mail, Night Line.... 6.00 a. m.
Through and Way Mail, Sunday and Monday, closes Saturday and Sunday night..... 9.00 p. m.
Through and Way Mail.....10.25 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Toledo and Way..... 7.00 a. m.

Eastern Mails distributed at 8 a. m. and 12 m and 6.20 p. m.

Western Mails distributed at 8 a. m. and 6.20 p. m.

Jackson Mail and Way Mail between Jackson and Ann Arbor distributed at 11.15 a. m.

Monroe and Adrian pouch, 10.15 a. m.

The Mail to Whitmore Lake, Hamburg and Webster leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m.


C. E. Holmes, proprietor of the City Drug store has the choicest lot of perfumes and the LARGEST STOCK of PURE DRUGS in the city. Also everything in the Toilet and Fancy goods line, at prices lower than anywhere else. Prescriptions carefully compounded. No. 12 Cook Hotel Block, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

**DO YOU TAKE A COUNTY PAPER?**

If not, and you are about to subscribe for one we invite your attention to the

**ANN ARBOR DEMOCRAT!**

And respectfully inform you that

**It is the People's Paper.**

*IT PUBLISHES FULL REPORTS OF ALL IMPORTANT EVENTS*

In Washtenaw county. It gives a concise and interesting summary of

*THE WORLD'S NEWS,*

Foreign, American, Congressional, Western and Northern. It prints

*THE NEWS OF MICHIGAN,*

Boiled down for brief reading, and gives a full synopsis of the doings of the Legislature. It chronicles

*ALL THE HAPPENINGS OF ANN ARBOR,*

The county seat, giving full and accurate reports of the Circuit Court, Political Meetings, Farmers' Clubs, University and School Matters, Etc., Etc.

*IT IS FEARLESS*

In its denunciation of monopolies, and all other burdens that weigh upon the People; and shows up all frauds regardless of who it hits. It publishes

*A GOOD STORY*

Every week, and has interesting articles for the young.

*Its Price is $1.50 Per Year, in Advance.* And is regarded by its subscribers as too valuable to loan; so don't try to borrow. We invite your attention to some of the many complimentary things that are being said of THE DEMOCRAT:

"It evinces shrewdness, push and ability."—*Lansing Journal.*

"It is making friends every day. It is a well-conducted and readable sheet."—*Pontiac Bill Poster.*

"A very enterprising, wide-awake local journal, full of new and good sayings."—*Genesee (Flint) Democrat.*

"It is a live, spicy newspaper, and a valuable addition to the journalistic list of Washtenaw county."—*Tecumseh Herald.*

"Editorially, locally and typographically it is one of the finest looking papers that ever came into this office."—*Detroit Evening News.*

"THE DEMOCRAT abounds in able and vigorous editorials, a great variety of local information and interesting general news and miscellaneous matter."—*Jackson Patriot.*

**'THE DEMOCRAT"**

Is Published Every Thursday Morning.

**HALT! HALT! HALT!**

**OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!**

**To be Closed out During the Next Thirty Days.**

**JOE T. JACOBS, The Clothier.**

27 and 29 Main Street, - - - - - - - - Ann Arbor Michigan.


### Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in chancery. Ambrose Kearney, *complainant* vs. Joseph Clinton, Jane Clinton and Christopher Kearnes, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said court, made and entered in the above entitled cause, on the twelfth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty one, notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, or vendue to the highest bidder, on Monday, the seventh day of March, A. D., 1882, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the court house, in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, and State of Michigan, the following described real estate, being the same mentioned and described in said decree, to-wit: All those certain parcels of land known and described as follows, viz: Lots number nineteen and twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, and lot sixteen, except one acre off, from the west side thereof, as described in the plat of the south-east quarter of section number nineteen, township number two south, of range six, east, in the State of Michigan, as recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Washtenaw county in liber M. of deeds on page 374.

PATRICK McKERNAN, Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County of Washtenaw.

JOHN F. LAWRENCE, Solicitor for Complainant. Ann Arbor, January 16th, 1882.

### Estate of John C. Burkhardt.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Present William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John C. Burkhardt, deceased.

Leonhard Gruner, the administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

Thereupon, it is ordered, that Friday, the 3d day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in *The Ann Arbor Democrat*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

### Estate of Fanny J. Henion, Minor.

STATE OF MICHIGAN County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 13th day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Present, William D. Harriman, judge of probate.

In the matter of the estate of Fanny J. Henion minor.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Aaron B. Henion, guardian, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minor.

Thereupon, it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 14th day of Febuary next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minor and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE ANN ARBOR DEMOCRAT, a

HILL'S OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1882.

Eighth Year and Farewell Tour.

E. E. RICE'S justly celebrated Opera Bouffe Extravaganza,

EVANGELINE!

Interpreted by the largest, most complete and Refined organization in existence. Headed by the universal favorites, HATTIE RICHARDSON. BLANCH CHAPMAM.

4 COMEDIANS 4

CHAS. STURGES, JOE W. HARRIS, CHAS BURKE, the great and only FORTESQUE.
SPARKLING MUSIC!
SURPRISING NOVELTIES!
CHARMING COSTUMES!
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY!
WONDERFUL SPECIALTIES!

THE LONE FISHERMAN!

THE LIVELY WHALES!

Complete Orchestra, Efficient Chorus.

EARNEST STANLEY, - - - - Manager.
ADMISSION.....75, 50 and 25 cents

No extra charge for reserved seats, now on sale at Watts Bros.' Jewelry Store.

## F. & A. M.

ANN ARBOR COMMANDERY NO. 13 K. T. Regular Conclave held the first Tuesday evening of each month at the Asylum, in Masonic Hall, at eight o'clock. ZINA P. KING, E. C.
JOHN KAPP, Recorder.

WASHTENAW CHAPTER, No. 6, R. A. M.—Regular convocation at Masonic Hall on Monday evenings on or preceding each full moon. Visiting companions will be cordially welcomed. WM. G. DOTY, H. P.
ALBERT SORG, Sec'y.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE No. 159, F. & A. M. Regular meetings at Masonic Hall, Thursday evenings on or before the full of the moon.
DEWITT C. FALL, W. M.
N. D. GATES, Sec'y.

FRATERNITY LODGE. No. 262, F. and A. M.—Regular meetings Wednesday, before the first full moon in each month. Special meetings for work until further notice on each Wednesday evening at 7 1-2 o'clock at Masonic Hall on South Main street, Ann Arbor.
W. D. HARRIMAN, W. M.
W. F. STIMSON, Sec'y.

ANN ARBOR DEMOCRAT.

THURSDAY MORNING.....February 2, 1882.

Friends of THE DEMOCRAT, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their Printing to this office.

## JOTTINGS.

Additional local on second page.

Council meeting Monday evening.

Pork—live weight $6; dressed, $7.25.

It only costs a trifle to be vaccinated.

The first semester closes on the 17th.

There is a case of small-pox at Dixboro.

Meeting of the K. O. M. this evening.

Company A inspection Monday evening.

Postmaster Clark's time will expire in May.

The new Chronicle board will organize soon.

L. C. Risdon has returned from Battle Creek.

D. Hiscock is shipping dressed pork to Detroit.

Frank Hangsterfer has finished harvesting ice.

The Savings bank is doing an immense business.

Chelsea has a flourishing lodge of good templars.

Dr. Hendriks lectured last week in Prof. Ford's place.

Hangsterfer's hall is undergoing thorough repairs.

The regular semi annual examinations begin Saturday.

Several loads of wood wanted at THE DEMOCRAT office.

The new postoffice building is to be built by R. A. Beal.

Mrs. J. J. Reed *nee* Miss Hiscock, has returned to Chicago.

G. Luick will build a $2,500 residence the coming summer.

Madison Davis, a juryman, has been excused until Feb. 6.

E. B. Hall has a colt two years old that weighs 1,500 pounds.

Mrs. Wood of the sixth ward is suffering from a broken hip.

W. Thomas has had a telephone put in his Huron street store.

Albert Yocum and Geo. Rowe of Lyndon have gone to Texas

Louis, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Sorg, died Saturday.

Prof. Chas. A. Kent addressed the civil service association Saturday.

Mrs. A. A. Terry is visiting her son William, at Warren, this state.

President Angell and family are expected to arrive home next week.

A. R. Hall has had several offers for his store north of the Duffy block.

O. Smith, Wm. Corselius and H. Atkinson are fishing at Whitmore Lake.

A. A. Wood, the sheep man of Lodi, is in Vermont purchasing a new stock.

The first load of stone for the new postoffice building was drawn yesterday.

The gigantic Barnum-London combination will visit this city next summer.

Five electric lights are to be placed in Cornwell & Co's paper mill Ypsilanti.

A union temperance meeting was held at the Baptist church Sunday evening.

County treasurer Seyler settled with a number of township treasurers yesterday.

Joe T. Jacobs disposed of a large lot of overcoats in Dexter the past week.

Jas. Halladay of Bridgewater will put in a bill for several sheep killed by dogs.

Another adjournment has been taken in the Sophia Lyon case until next Monday.

There will be a regular meeting of Golden Rule lodge F. & A. M. this evening.

A school house recently destroyed by fire in Freedom is to be re-built at once.

Manly & Hamilton expect to take possession of their new office in a few days.

H. Kitredge has the contract for hauling the stone for the new postoffice building.

Soon the political pot will begin to boil, and there will be work all along the line.

The farmers' club of Manchester meet to-morrow at the residence of L. D. Watkins.

The latest reports say that Guiteau's future mail will be dropped into the Potomac.

The Sun says a marble quarry has been discovered at Lulu station on the Toledo road.

W. E. Walker the hunter and trapper, has been spending a few days at Base Lake.

Jas. Kitson is going to build a brick store adjoining Hall's bakery on the south.

Wm. Judson of Sylvan will start for Texas this month with several hundred sheep.

Last night was regular meeting of Fraternity lodge F. & A. M.—work on third degree.

Haverly's Widow Bedott company and the female minstrels stonpel at the St. James.

The temperance men are talking of running Will J. Herdman for mayor this spring.

D. B. Ross, of Indiana, talked temperance in the Unitarian church Sunday afternoon.

Jno. Schneider has recovered a judgment for $1,623.83 and costs against Jacob Brenning.

Mrs. Scott and daughter, of near DeWitt, Clinton county, are visiting friends in the city.

J. A. and N. D. Gates are building a $2,000 farm residence for Geo. McCormick of Salem.

Pomological meeting Saturday. Large attendance desired. Important questions to be discussed.

Rev. Dr. George was made happy last evening by his Dexter friends who gave him a donation.

"Chaff" says the manager of the Daily News fastens himself up nights in a burglar proof box.

Some big rocks are being transferred this week from the T. A. A. & G. T. R. R, to the campus.

A student was knocked down on High street Monday night and releaved of a watch and chain.

The lecture of Prof. Kent before the civil service association Saturday evening was well attended.

Hall & Moseley have dissolved partnership in the grocery business. Mr. Hall now goes it alone.

Many students and townboys and some young ladies spent Sunday afternoon skating on the river.

Joseph B., son of Michael T. and Mary A. Kearns, died Saturday of conjestion of the lungs.

A student skating on the river Sunday broke through the ice and came very near being drowned.

At a special meeting of the council Monday evening the time for collecting taxes was extended five days.

The ladies' homeopathic hospital aid association will meet Thursday Feb. 9 at 3 o'clock in the hospital.

It is a shame to have the grass plot around the court house cut up by drawing heavy loads over it.

The townships of Salem and Augusta, and Ypsilanti city have had the time extended for collecting taxes.

Beethoven Gesangverien concert tomorrow evening. A rich treat is in store for our music loving people

Our citizens are soon to be favored with a lecture by vice-president Colfax on "Our Martyred President's."

R. E. Frazer is to address a temperance meeting at Whitney's opera house, Detroit, next Sunday afternoon.

A. R. Schmidt has manufactured for J. S. Earls a handsome new bus which will soon be seen on the streets.

Geo. E. LaMotte has opened an eating house and runs a lunch counter in connection with his other business.

Omar Lutz and Frank Campion fell through the ice the first of the week and were rescued by some small boys.

Mary, daughter of Patrick and Mary O'Neal of the town of Northfield, died Friday aged 3 years and 5 months.

Cincinnati has a religious streak and the people are being converted by the thousands. But how long will it last?

A. V. Robison has purchased the lot south of H. Sessions' place on Fifth street and will build a residence for himself.

Extra precautionary measures should now be taken by the board of health, since the small pox is so near this city.

The ladies' library association of Chelsea gave an entertainment Saturday evening for the benefit of the library fund.

Wm. Burke has sold the house and lot on the corner of Division and Liberty streets for $6,500 to Dr. W. H. Jackson.

Hon. Sam Post of Ypsilanti, has been re-appointed pension agent, and S. M. Cutcheon United States district attorney.

Crelle's Mathematical Journal which was purchased for the university at an expense of $500, will arrive in a few days.

The Unitarians to the number of some 35 were given a social Thursday evening at the residence of Joseph Whitlark's in Scio.

For the past three years an information for perjury has been on file against Bob McKinney in the Washtenaw circuit court.

W. H. Hicks proposes to put up in this city an electric light so that our citizens may note the difference between it and gas.

Miss Mary Mains of Dexter is suffering with a dislocation of the hip and a fractured wrist, caused by falling on the sidewalk.

R. E. Frazer spoke in Battle Creek Saturday in the Lever course, and Sunday afternoon and evening addressed the reform club.

R. Lespinasse of the newspaper department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, was in the city the last of the week.

The Port Huron Times is after the confidence men who are permitted to carry on their vocation with impunity in the above city.

Comstock F. Hill of Lodi, has been appointed guardian of Emanuel H., Eliza B., and Mary K. Cook, vice Frederick Hutzel, resigned.

Rev. Dan R. Shier, whose name is familiar to a large number of persons in this county, was in the city Monday and put up at the Cook house.

A cadaver was recently shipped to the pickling vat, but the university authorities would not receive a "stiff" that had died of typhoid fever.

Thus far this season D. Hiscock has bought and shipped to Detroit 164 dressed hogs weighing 37,683 pounds, or an average of 268 pounds each.

Dr. Knapp, one of South Lyon's influential citizens has been seriously ill for nearly two months, and now it is thought he may possibly recover.

Not a night passes that one or more tramps do not ask for lodgings at the county jail. They are given a place to sleep and something to eat.

August Kokohol of Ypsilanti, was brought here Monday by constable Schmield and lodged in jail to await examination on the charge of larceny.

A judgment for $287,000 has been rendered in faver of the First National bank of Brattleboro, Vt., and against the estate of the defaulting president.

David B. Ellis of Ypsilanti, who was injured by being run over by a train on the Michigan Central, has commenced suit against the company for $50,000.

Business in the probate court is unusually dull for this season of the year. The amount of business transacted in 1881 was much less than in 1880.

The stone walk on the south side of the St. James will probably not be widened, as the present one will answer every purpose when the postoffice is removed.

The case against Sophia Lyons was to have come off yesterday, but owing to the arrest of this woman and Bob McKinney, the case went over one week.

The ladies are especially invited to attend the pomological meeting Saturday. James Toms the florist, will have on exhibition a choice collection of flowers.

Joel W. Hamilton says he is better satisfied to have the postoffice on the corner of Main and Ann streets than to have it near Baxter's barn. You are right Joe.

Mrs. Helen Pack who has resided in Chicago for the past 10 years, with her two children have arrived in the city and will live with her brother, A. V. Robison.

Chas. E. Matthews of Paw Paw, who came here to be treated for a tumor, died at the Cook house Saturday and his remains were taken to his home for interment.

A. A. Gregory, for many years a resident of the third ward, expects to leave the city in the spring. He offers his place for sale or to exchange for a smaller place.

Jno. A Nichols has purchased the barn that formerly stood on the old Hoskins place and moved it to his lot north of the jail. He will fix it over into a dwelling.

Time and perseverance will tell. It told in the postoffice war, and now that the location is fixed, the question is what next will occupy the attention of the public mind.

Dr. Cox, who is well known in Ypsilanti, but for the past 11 years a resident of Detroit, was arrested Friday for the murder of Martha Whitla. So was old mother Schneider.

Second grand concert to-morrow evening by the Beethoven Gesangverein society, assisted by the harmonic quartette club and the philharmonic string quartette of Detroit.

In Oberlin, Ohio, $100,000 has been subscribed to fight the liquor question. This city has raised the magnificent sum of $750 for that purpose. Quite a difference in the two places.

Wm. Merkle has purchased the house and lot on the corner of Liberty and Fifth streets, for which he paid $1,650. He will move the building off and build a fine residence this summer.

Democrat: Judge Morris has resumed the practice of his profession, and on Tuesday made his first entry in the common rule book since his election to judgeship in the spring of 1879.

Of course we have great respect for the professors, but when they undertake to locate a postoffice for the citizens of Ann Arbor, they should be set down on, as they have been most beautifully.

THE DEMOCRAT, Courier, Daily News and Washtenaw Post advocated strongly the site which was finally selected by the government for a postoffice. The Register was opposed to the location.

The small-pox is still raging with great fury in Pennsylvania, and other eastern states. In the west there are also a large number of cases. Fortunately this city has escaped thus far without a case being reported.

An old man from Minden who lost his wife and three children by being burned up, and who came here to be treated at the university hospital for his eyes, which were injured at the time of the fire, has gone home.

Now that the postoffice location has finally been determined, nearly everybody feels disposed to make the most of it, and think a handsome building on the corner of Main and Ann streets will be a great improvement to the city.

Thos. Boyd, proprietor of the shooting gallery in the billiard parlors under the St. James, offers three prizes as follows to the ones making the best score—ten shots allowed: First, silver watch, valued at $10; second, 1 box cigars, third, $3 in cash.

The practice of allowing from one to three stiffs shipped to the university to remain in front of the express office several hours at a time is severely condemned and THE DEMOCRAT has been asked to call the attention of the board of health to the matter.

At a meeting of the Chronicle association Saturday the following editors were elected: L. S. Berry and J. A. McLennon, independents; C. T. Wilkins, Delta Kappa Epsilon; J. T. Winship, Zeta Psi. A motion was passed giving the board power to fill a vacancy.

In the circuit court Tuesday Agnes Greeshaber and Eugene Coffer were arraigned on the charge of adultery and both pleaded guilty to the information. The former was sentenced to the Detroit house of correction for 65 days and Coffer got the same dose at Ionia.

The Commercial says hereafter it will publish the names of those subscribers who "refuse" to take their paper from the postoffice without paying up in full. That is right, Mr. Editor, and THE DEMOCRAT now publishes the name of Jacob Terns of Ypsilanti, who has served us that way.

Mrs. Eliza R. Sunderland will speak next Sunday morning at the Unitarian church on "Dr. J. G. Holland"—the discourse being the third in the series on "The Eminent Dead of the Past Year." In the evening Mr. Sunderland will speak on "The Origin of the Doctrine of Bible Infallibility."

It quite frequently happens that a vicious horse is hitched in front of some Main street store, and it is a wonder some person is not injured. Monday afternoon a lady passing in front of Eberbach's drug store had the ribbons of her bonnet torn off by a biting horse. The next time it may be an ear.

It was not that we had any ill will against J. W. Hamilton we opposed the removal of the postoffice to his building, but because we thought the office should not go east of Main street, and that the best location, in fact the most central, was the lot on the corner of Main and Ann streets—which has been selected for a site.

The county treasurer mailed Tuesday to supervisor Yost several blanks, and also called his attention to Act 268, laws of 1879, section 7. It now remains to be seen whether this republican supervisor will do his duty relative to the enforcement of the liquor tax in his district. Yost is a republican, but this is no reason why he should favor the liquor interest."

The annual oratorical contest between the two societies of the law department will take place March 9th. The Jeffersonian society on last Thursday night elected the following contestants: Senior orator, A. Mires of Oregon; senior debater, Singleton Bell of Pennsylvania; junior debater, Geo. S. Grimes of Minnesota, junior reader, Prof. Geo. B. Holmes of Michigan. G. J. Dickerna, Geo. S. Grimes and W. R. Wood were appointed a committee on arrangements.

Rev. Mr Sunderland will begin next Sunday evening a series of seven discourses on "The Origin and History of Leading Doctrines and Observances of Popular Christianity." The subjects and dates will be as follows: Feb. 5, "The Infallibility of the Bible;" Feb. 12, "The Doctrine of the Trinity;" Feb. 19, "The Depravity of Human Nature;" Feb. 25, "The Doctrine of the Atonement;" March 5, "Baptism and Kindred Rites;" March 12, "The Jewish Sabbath and the Christian Sunday;" March 19, "The Day of Judgment and Hell."

Morning Sun: Roscoe Allen has made arrangements with the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk railway for a side track near the Clymer road, the first highway crossing south of the Wabash depot to Milan. He has selected this point for the erection of several coal kilns and has purchased the brick and other materials to begin the manufacture of charcoal. There are 15 patent coal kilns in the township of Milan and five near by us in the township of Augusta. More are to be built and we are happy to see these local industries flourish. They add to the amount of money put in circulation and aid business in his vicinity.

The Detroit Evening News, and Post and Tribune are making it red-hot for chief of police Rogers, and are showing up that gentleman in no enviable light. These two papers are also endeavoring to bring about a reform in other matters. But the F. P. seems to be opposed to everything that is right and decent—sides in with Peoples, the alleged murderer of Martha Whitla; in fact, one would judge from the tone of this paper of late that the News, and Post and Tribune had committed a grave crime in attempting to bring the abortionists, thugs, and murderers to justice, and to surpress liquor selling on Sunday, by endeavoring to make the officials do their duty by calling attention to the many flagrant abuses which evidently exist in the city of the Straights. The work in which the Post and Tribune and News are engaged, will be commended by every right-minded citizen in the state. Perhaps the F. P. will be shamed into coming out in favor of law and order and good government.

### Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the transfers of real estate for the week ending Wednesday, February 1st:

WARRANTY DEEDS.

Aretus Dunn to Wm. Burke, lot in Ann Arbor, $6,500.

Wm. Burke to Walter H. Jackson, property in Ann Arbor, $6,500.

Watson Snyder to Alonzo Bennett, property in Ypsilanti, $1,500.

Jno. J. Shike to A. and Catharine Fillmore, land in Ann Arbor town, $215.

Gottlieb Mayer to Jacob Larmee, 10 acres sec 30 Webster, $625.

Jennie B. Wallace to E. W. Wallace, 3-16 acres village of Saline, $107.76.

Jas. F. Seeley to E. W. Wallace, land in Saline village, $575.

Wm. H. Bruce to Jno. Nogel, lots 246 and 249 Hanwoods add Ypsilanti, $340.

Joseph Beckford to Jas. F. Seely, land in Saline village, $575.

Lucious D. Walkins to Wm. Johnson, 49 acres sec 17, Manchester, $2,000.

Delos Showerman to Geo. M. Stechsr, 80 acres sec 21 Augusta, $2,800.

Louisa E. Polhemus to D. J. Ross, s 2-3 of lot 7 b 3 n r 6 e, Ann Arbor, $2,900.

Michael Howard to Jas. Howard, land in Northfield, $1,200.

A. W. Morton to Washington D. Morton, 40 acres sec 32 Augusta, $800.

Christina B. Koch to Jno. Adam Koch, 120 acres sec 12 Ann Arbor town, $2,000.

Daniel R. Gibson to Penelope H. Saxton, 25 acres sec 33 Bridgewater, $4,800.

Chas. Fantle to Wm. J. Herkle, lot in Ann Arbor, $1,464.

Ansel Morgan to Fred J. Bartlett, 80 acres sec 36 Northfield, $4,500.

Edward W. Coddington to Wm. Burke, 60 feet in width off from the n side e 1-2 lot 5 b 3 s Huron street, excepting the east 2 rods in width thereof included in Division street.

Margaret McPhillips to Wm. Cornwell, e 1-2 lot 2 b 9 Scio village, S. W. Foster's plat, $250.

Frank Schairer and Mary Stierele, formerly Mary Schairer to Wm. Stieale, e 1-2 n w 1-4 and e 8 rods and 4-10 in width w 1 2 n w 1-4 sec 19 Scio, $1,253.46.

### The Postoffice.

Of course there was great excitement in the city Saturday when it was announced officially that the lot on the corner of Main and Ann streets had been selected as the site for the new postoffice. The news soon spread through the city, and groups of men could be seen on the streets earnestly discussing the matter. Some were disappointed and expressed themselves in language more forcible than elegant. Others were free to say that the government had shown sound wisdom in naming the location. Certain it is it will accommodate the

BUSINESS MEN,

and in fact a majority of the citizens, and no one will be injured, except it be those who are occupying stores in the St. James hotel block on West Huron street. It is generally conceded that a handsome building on the site selected will be a great ornament to the city. Not only this, but Ann Arbor will have the best

ARRANGED POSTOFFICE

in the state. The plans and specifications will be furnished by the government and within the next six or eight months the building will be completed and ready for occupancy. It will have a frontage of 45 feet on Ann street and 100 feet on Main street. There will be several entrances on the two sides, and there is to be plate-glass fronts and a marble floor. The office will be fire proof. There is no doubt that by this time many who favored the Hamilton block have come to the conclusion that the government could not have done a wiser thing than in locating the postoffice where it is to be.

## HIP HIP HURRAH!

*LET THE ROOSTER CROW.*

For The Postoffice Question is Settled.

Yes, the question is settled and a magnificent postoffice building is to be erected on the corner of Main and Ann streets which will be ready for occupancy within eight months. It is stated on reliable authority that several new buildings will also be put up this season near the postoffice. This is what THE DEMOCRAT is anxious to see. Let the work of improvement go on.

### Death of John O'Hara.

John O'Hara, for many years a resident of this county, died in Washington, D. C., Friday, at the age of 74 years. He was born in Ireland and came to this country when a young man and first located in New York city, where he resided for some time. He afterwards attended school at the Georgetown university, D. C. He completed his education in Baltimore and was a man of great learning. He was master of several languages, and when in his 60th year commenced the study of German and spoke it fluently. He was educated, it is said, for the priesthood. At the time of the war Mr. O'Hara was one of the commissioners to see to the distribution of goods and provisions to the soldiers in the army who went from Washtenaw county. Soon after the war he was admitted to the bar but never engaged in the practice of the law. Still later he was professor of languages and mathematics in the university of Notre Dame at South Bend, Indiana. He remained there two years, when he returned to Ann Arbor and took up his residence with his son Michael. Some two years ago he went to Washington, where he accepted a clerkship in the interior department, which position he held at the time of his death He leaves a family of six children—four sons and two daughters. Michael lives in this place, William is deputy clerk of the probate court in Chicago, Daniel is a resident of Toledo and a member of the common council, John is a telegraph operator in Monroe. Mrs. J. E. Turtle resides in Florence, Alabama, and Miss Maggie O'Hara is at present in Bay City. Mr. O'Hara's remains were brought here Tuesday and interred in the Catholic cemetery.

### County Fair Notes.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the Washtenaw county agricultural and horticultural society, the resignation of treasurer elect Jas. B. Gott, was accepted, and the former treasurer, Dr. W. B. Smith elected.

Dr. Smith reported about $200 necessary to pay back premiums and expenses and was authorized to borrow the amount.

Jno. S. Nowland was elected marshal, Fred Schmid of Mack & Schmid, superintendent, with power to appoint assistants.

C. S. Gregory, S. W. Dorr and E. B. Scott, were appointed delegates to attend the state county fair association to be held at Paw Paw Feb. 7.

A business committee was appointed consisting of J. B. Gott, H. Hutzel, C. L. Tuomey, E. T. Walker and Geo. W. Phelps. Committee on printing—C. A. Chapin, W. B. Smith, and Fred Schmid. Committee on revision of premium list from the first to the 20th class—D. M. Finley, W. B. Smith, Wm. Geer, E. E. Leland and S. Hurth. For the balance of the classes as follows: Prof. Perry, S. W. Dorr, J. E. Sumner, Mrs. A. W. Ames, Mrs. N. M. Schoff.

The following resolution was also adopted:

*Resolved*, By the board of managers of the Washtenaw county agricultural and horticultural society that the president, recording secretary and treasurer be instructed to petition the governor to recommend the legislature to pass at the extra session soon to be called, an act to authorize said society to borrow money and execute a mortgage on its lands for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of said society; also to authorize the said society to sell its real estate and invest the proceeds in other fair grounds when determined by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting at an annual meeting.

The executive committee was requested to present names for viewing committees, when the board adjourned sine die.

EASILY PROVEN.—It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

O, the pup, the beautiful pup,
Running along with his tail curled up,
Looking as bright as a day in Verona;
Beautiful pup, you will soon be bologna.

What ails you? is it a disordered liver giving you a disordered skin or costive bowels, which have resulted in distressing piles or do your kidneys refuse to perform their functions? Take a few doses of Kidney-Wort and you'll feel like a new man—nature will throw off every impediment and each organ will be ready for duty. All druggists sell it in both dry and liquid form.—Evansville Tribune.

A drunken man at Fort Worth, Texas, entered a circus and patted the big lion on the head. The arm he has left will do to turn a hand organ.

Women that have been given up by their dearest friends as beyond help, have been permanently cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

The young lady who worked a pair of slippers for her lover with the unique design of a coiled snake on each, doesn't go to the theatre at his expense any more.

WORTHY OF PRAISE.—As a rule we do not recommend patent medicines, but when we know of one that really is a public benefactor, and does positively cure, then we consider it our duty to impart that information to all. Electric Bitters are truly a most valuable medicine, and will surely cure biliousness, fever and ague, stomach, liver, and kidney complaints, even where all other remedies fail. We know whereof we speak, and can freely recommend them to all.—Exch.—Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by Eberbach & Son.

## MARKETS.

### Home.

ANN ARBOR, February 2, 1882.

| | |
|---|---|
| APPLES, Dry, per lb | 5 |
| BEANS, per bushel | $150 a 160 |
| BUTTER, per pound | 25 a 28 |
| CHEESE, " | 12 13 |
| CHICKENS, " | 7 a 8 |
| COFFEE—Rio, by sack, per lb. | 13 18 |
| " Java " " | 25 30 |
| CORN, per bushel | 30 35 |
| EGGS, per dozen | 20 |
| FLOUR, per bbl | 7 00 |
| PATENT FLOUR, per bbl | 8 00 |
| HAY, per ton | 9 00 a 10 00 |
| HIDES—Green | 6 |
| Kipskins | 8 a 9 |
| Calfskins | 10 |
| Pelts | 15 a 40 |
| Green salt-cured | 6 a 7 |
| HONEY, Cap, per lb | 16 20 |
| KEROSENE Water white | a 15 |
| " bbls | 75 |
| LARD, per lb | a 13 |
| OATS, per bushel | 38 a 40 |
| ONIONS, " | 1 00 a 1 10 |
| PORK | 6 50 a 700 |
| POTATOES, per bushel | 80 a 90 |
| SUGAR—"A's" by bbl., per lb. | 10 a 10 1-2 |
| TALLOW, per lb | 5 |
| WHEAT, per bu | 1 25 1 27 |
| WOOD, per cord | a 4 00 |

## Livery Sale and Boarding Stable

I have opened a Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable opposite the Court House on Fourth street, where livery rigs can be obtained at any time of the day or night. A fine lot of new carriages and good horses, at reasonable rates. Breaking colts and handling track horses a specialty; good references given. P. IRWIN,
Ann Arbor

## MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM' LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by C. E. Holmes Cook hotel block

## REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

MANLY & HAMILTON'S

Abstract and Real Estate Office,

No. 11, First floor, Opera House block, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

**Abstracts** furnished on short notice on any parcel of land in Washtenaw county, from French Claims of Ypsilanti, to the most complicated titles in the Village of Manchester.

**Money to Loan** on Real Estate secureties.

For Sale!

**120 Acres** at $50 per acre in the township of Webster, good buildings. Terms to suit purchaser.

**New Store** on west side of Main street, terms easy.

**Thomas Colliar Farm,** being the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter—forty acres—on section eight, Ann Arbor. This farm is only three miles from the city, has good title, land well watered, good orchard, fair buildings, ten acres good wheat

**100 Acres** within 1 1-2 miles of court house with first-class building, perfect title and very cheap.

**House and Lots** 1, 2, 3, block 4 south range 2 west, situated on South side of Liberty St.

**House and four Lots,** on corner of Forest avenue and Orleans street.

**Entire Block** 2 N R 13 E, except 2 lots. Good building sites. Terms to suit purchaser.

**A Good Farm,** 200 acres, well improved, in the township of Webster, good buildings, $65 per acre

**House and Lot** on Catherine street for sale, or exchange for lot near the Methodist church. Terms easy.

**A House** and double **Lot** at Whitmore Lake, $700.

**House and Lot,** on Ingalls street, north of University, $3,000.

**House and Lot,** on Lawrence street, $2,000.

**House and Lot,** on north side of West Huron street; also 6 1-2 acres situated on south side of Jackson road, about one mile from court-house, $2,600 for both parcels. Terms to suit purchaser.

**One House** and two acres of land situate in Ingalls' addition, known as the M. J. O'Riley property, good barn and well.

**House and Lot,** on Elizabeth St., $2,000.

**A House** and 1-2 acre of land in 5th ward, west side of the Dixboro road.

**House and three Lots,** in the Fifth ward, good locality, $1,000.

**House and five Lots** on Miller avenue. Will be sold at a bargain. Good barn on the premises.

**30 Acres** of land on Whitmore Lake road, within 3-4 miles of Court-House. Would like to exchange for city property.

**Lots 77, 78, 90,** and part of lot 89 and a large brick house with 12 rooms, R. S. Smith's addition.

**A Fine Brick House,** Barnes, Orchard, with nice well and spring, and six acres of land, on West Huron and Jewett streets, known as the Jewett property. Price $15,000, or two lots off said property on Huron St., price $700 each.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums from $100 to $5,000, amount and terms to suit applicants.

## GRAND PREPARATION

—FOR—

# The Holiday Trade!

We invite the attention of the public to our large

## Stock of Furniture

Consisting of Handsome Bed Room Sets, Easy Chairs, Lounges, etc., etc., which would make very acceptable

## Christmas or New Year's Presents!

Please remember that we will not be undersold by any house in the city. Furniture Rooms up stairs, No. 35 and 37 South Main street. Entrance next to A. L. Noble's clothing house.

A. MUEHLIG.

HERE WE COME WITH 50,000 BOTTLES
—OF—
## DR. KELLOGG'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

DR. KELLOGG'S
### LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a tonic, diuretic and alterative. It cures liver complaints, scrofula, and purifies the blood; gives tone and strength in cases of debility, increases the appetite and renovates the whole system. It is especially beneficial in ague, billious fever, sick or billious headache, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, female debility, constipation and all billious or scrofulous complaints. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

DR. KELLOGG'S
### *Indian Lung Remedy!*

It is a speedy and reliable cure for every description of lung disease. It never fails to give relief to bronchitis, colds, coughs, asthma, lung fever, croup, sore throat, hoarseness, &c., &c., and in consumption, where a cure is possible it may be relied upon. Its certain reliability in the cure of croup and pulmonary diseases, makes it a desirable Family Friend. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

DR. KELLOGG'S
### *MAGIC RED DROPS!*

Is a cure for all manner of acute pains. Colic, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, pains in chest, neuralgia of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, &c., cured by one or two doses—one always giving relief. When applied as a liniment, cures rheumatism and all manner of nervous pains. It is just what every family should keep in the house. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

DR. KELLOGG'S
### *CATHARTIC PILLS!*

Are purely vegetable. They neither nauseate the stomach, gripe or constipate the bowels; but leave the appetite good, digestion vigorous, and the bowels free and regular. They should be employed in cases of billiousness, fever, ague, constipation, indigestion, etc.

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### *Champion Ointment!*

It cures salt-rheum, sores, cuts, bruises, and all kinds of skin diseases. For piles it is the very best in use. Price, 25 cents per box.

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Have on hand a complete stock of everything in the
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Teas, Coffees, and Sugars
In large amounts, and at
Cash Prices
And can sell at Low Figures.
The large invoice of Teas they Buy and Sell, is a good proof that in
Quality and Price they Give Bargains.
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Manufacturers of
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DRAIN TILE.
All our Drain Tile are made of Fire Clay, are of *unusual* strength and *light weight*, which materially reduces the breakage and expense of transportation.
The ditching for this class of tiling is less expensive, as they do not require to be laid below frost, but only deep enough to escape the plow.
While this is more economical it also aids in obtaining a better "fall" or grade to the drain.
A full assortment of all sizes, for sale in small quantities, or car load lots, at the
FERDON LUMBER YARD.
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FOR SALE AT F. RETTICH'S
3 and 5 East Washington St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Also the Largest Stock of Domestic and Imported Wines and Liquors in the City.
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Is now taking the
Best Class of Photographs
In the City at
Prices to Suit the Times.
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Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines
And a fine lot of
French Hair Brushes
—AND—
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We call special attention to our stock of
Chemical Glass-ware, Apparatus,
—AND—
Pure Chemicals of our own Importation.
A full line of
TIEMAN'S SURG'L INSTRUMENTS
At list prices.
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Are cordially invited to examine our stock as quality and prices.
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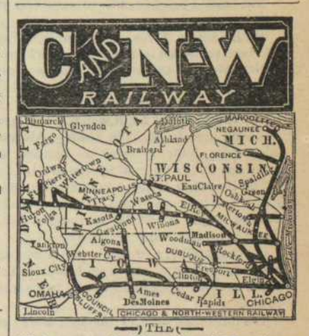

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Chicago & North-Western
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Is the OLDEST! BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST EQUIPPED! and hence the
LEADING RAILWAY,
—OF THE—
WEST AND NORTHWEST!
It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in
Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for
COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA
DENVER, LEADVILLE,
Salt Lake, San Francisco,
DEADWOOD, SIOUX CITY,
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all Points in the Territories, and the West. Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## MICHIGAN.

In the Supreme Court at Lansing this week, the application of Hugh S. Peoples for a writ of habeas corpus was argued, Messrs. C. I. Walker and E. F. Conley appearing for Peoples and Attorney General VanRiper and Prosecuting Attorney Caplis for the people. The decision held Peoples but will probably allow bail.

Grand Lodge of Royal Arch Masons of Michigan has just held its annual session in Detroit. Officers were elected, and Kalamazoo was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The postoffice, barber shop, Kneyell's hardware, etc., at Chase, burned at a loss of $600.

Mrs. Sarah D. Rogers of Grand Rapids, has begun suit against the Michigan Central railroad for $20,000 damages for being put off a train near Chesaning, and injured in consequence. She fell in a culvert in trying to reach the depot at that place.

Wesley P. Fairchild, eldest son of Benj. Fairchild, late of Sturgis, died at Cedar Springs of congestive chills. Mr. Fairchild was a member of the common council.

Geo. Wylde, book-keeper for the Detroit Lead & Color manufacturing company has been arrested for misappropriation of funds. He was so under the influence of liquor at the time of arrest, nothing definite could be learned.

Anna Dickinson's Hamlet was greeted with an immense audience in Detroit, standing room being at a premium. The critics found their occupation gone, it would seem, for her acting was pronounced superb.

Thos. Byrne, one of the most prominent lumberman of Grand Rapids has just died at 45 years of age.

A deficit of $18,000 in the accounts of the County Treasurer at Marquette, results in his resignation. He has made an assignment of his private property to protect his bondsmen, and it is thought that bad management and not actual dishonesty, further than borrowing the county funds for private business, is the cause of the trouble.

A $5,000 fire is reported in Priestly & Bacon's tove works, Grand Rapids.

The President of the Lenawee County Agricultural Society, Geo. B. Horton, has sold the timber on his farm in Fairfield for $10,000 to Canada parties.

Ruel Freeman, a farmer of Ogden, Lenawee county, has just marketed a dressed porker weighing 610 pounds, and received $7 55 per undred weight therefor

John McEwan, the prominent saw mill owner and salt manufacturer of Bay City, died of congestive apoplexy, after an illness of about a week. Mr. McEwan came to Bay City in 1853 and commenced the manufacture of lumber, and at the time of his death was considered one of the most successful lumbermen in the valley. He leaves a widow, three daughters and three sons.

Col. D. B. Parker of the postoffice department has raised $500 for the family of Ira Humphreys, the faithful mail carrier who lost his life in the fire near Marlette.

Lewellyn Parkhurst of Fenton, aged 17 years and Lillie Dippe of Perry, aged 15 are reported married at Linden.

The state teachers' association at Greenville is reported a success. The agricultural college was represented by President Abbott, Profs. Kedzie, Beal and McEwen and Secretary Baird, all of whom gave the institute practical knowledge in agricultural pursuits.

H. Mather of Tecumseh has sold his farm of 120 acres to John Garlinghouse of Raisin for $100 per acre.

The asylum for the insane at Kalamazoo has established a telephone exchange from which point telephone wires connect with 32 stations.

The strong gale Thursday night set the fishermen on Saginaw bay flying for shore, abandoning their shanties. Luckily the ice did not move, and they returned Friday when the storm subsided.

Grand Rapids papers complain that the electric lights there, the wires for which are on poles, are apt to grow dim or go out in windy or rainy nights.

The liabilities of C. B. Ackley, the Adrian toy and notion dealer, who has made an assignment to Capt. C. K. Miller, amount to an even $10,000.

Charles Randolph, who is believed to have been engaged in robbing freight cars on the Central between Kalamazoo and Jackson, has been arrested at the former place. The police found 13 dozen knives which he had deposited with a party in town.

Commissioner of immigration Morley reports an increasing flood of inquiries from all directions.

M. Sargent, agent of Canada Southern R. R. at Monroe, has just died of consumption aged 58 years.

John O'Hara of Ann Arbor holding a government position in Washington has just died.

Typhoid fever prevails to an alarming extent at South Lyons. Dr. A. S. Knapp is seriously ill with the disease. The doctor was formerly a member of the legislature.

Dr. Cox and Mrs. Schneider have been released from custody, evidence complicating them in the Peoples-Whitla murder case proving inadequate.

The bill to appropriate $10,000 for a survey of the proposed canal route connecting lakes Michigan and Erie, has been presented in the house and senate.

Elias A. Stuart for 40 years a resident of Marshall, has just died.

Jas. M. Dodge of Concord, a well known citizen, has just died.

The Clarion printing office at Reed City has just burned.

Benj. Verity, a horse thief from Paw Paw, has been sentenced to five years at Jackson.

Nora Wood of Cheboygan, in trouble for a forgery on Nelson & Bullen, attempted to commit suicide.

The effort to sink a salt well at Cheboygan, has been abandoned. The steamer Algomah proves its ability to break ice between this point and St. Ignace making regular trips.

The Hon. E. O. Rose, of Big Rapids has sold his one-half interests in the Daily and Weekly Pioneer-Magnet to M. W. Barrows, a newspaper man of extended experience.

Charles Bradley, a lunatic, escaped from the Kalamazoo asylum, and went home to Marshall, but his friends returned him to the institution.

The funeral services of the late Mary Cass Canfield, were held in Detroit this week from the old family residence on Fort Street. The services in New York were conducted by Rev John Hall.

The men who stole $10,000 worth of silk, from Camp, Morrill &Co's store Jackson, have been discovered. It was ascertained that E. H. Thomas, a young man who had been engaged in the collection and insurance business, Jackson, had disposed of several pieces of silk to W. B. Crane, of Albion, upon learning of the misfortune of Camp, Morrill & Co., Crane notified them. One of the firm on going to Albion was able to identify the silks as part of the lot stolen. Thomas had held office relations with James M. Welch, a young lawyer, whose office was at once shadowed. A brother of Thomas driving in Monday afternoon from Calhoun County to take some things home for Thomas, led to an investigation of the office of Welch, with the result of finding much of the property. Welch was arrested but procured bail and was released. E. H. Thomas' whereabouts are not known.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The Hartford, Ct., high school building has just burned at a loss of $120,000.

The new elevator of the Wabash railroad, Chicago, with a capacity for 1,500,000 bushels of grain, was opened this week. It cost $400,000.

August Arndt, at Lincoln, Neb., has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for threatening the life of U. S. District Judge Dundy.

A reporter telegraphed Cincinnati papers that thirteen cases of small pox existed in Louisville, Ky. The health officers not finding them, caused warrants to be issued against the reporter under a city ordinance making it a misdemeanor to fail to report small pox cases. The fine in each case is $50, which will aggregate the sum of $650, for failure to report to health officers where the cases are to be found.

Fire in Woonsocket has destroyed the Providence and Worcester railroad depot, Edward's block and Talcott's machine shop. Loss $130,000, insurance $75,000. Two firemen were injured, and Engineer Reed was chilled through and is not expected to live.

The Dubuque Times suggests that "an insane murderer hung is much more desirable than an insane murderer at large."

A Guaymas dispatch announces an engagement of State troops with the Apaches who raided Lompago. It resulted in the killing of twenty Indians. Troops were in hot pursuit at last accounts.

John Roach is on the war path bent upon obtaining steam ship subsidies.

Another swindle has been discovered in the system of surveying townships in the west.

The residence of Geo. H. Bend, near Kingsbridge, N. Y., was damaged by fire Thursday morning. Loss to insurance companies $70,000. Bend is a wealthy Wall street broker.

The dry goods store of Moses M. Black, at Mansfield, O., was closed by creditors Thursday. Two of the clerks having been taken, with small-pox caused a withdrawal of public patronage.

Failures of business concerns in the United States in the past week were 155 in number.

Senator Ferry introduces a bill to pension certain Union soldiers who suffered in Confederate prisons.

Iowa prohibitionists do not favor the Logan bill to convert whisky revenues to the educational fund

The probabilities are that Dakota will evolve into a state and a territory.

Feb. 27th is appointed for the governmental Garfield memorial services.

A bad break in the levee at Delta, Louisiana, opposite Vicksburg, is reported.

Col. Corkhill predicts that the assassin will be executed on or before the 30th of June.

An attempt was made to wreck a New York Central & Hudson River R. R. train. It was discovered in time to avert accident

An unknown man jumped from the St. Louis bridge into the river and was drowned about noon Saturday.

Seventeen persons are dangerously ill of trichinæ at Minneapolis, Minn.

The ways of the Chicago grain dealer are to be examined by a grand jury.

The government pays $1. an ounce for mutilated currency.

An explosion in a Belleville, Ill., nail mill injured several persons and throws out of employment 200 men.

Mormon leaders, by way of retaliation propose to show the ways that are dark of certain indiscreet Congressman.

The bill to regulate, the immigration of Chinese laborers is made the special order in the house for February 7.

Cobb of Indiana, seeks the repeal and revocation of land grants to certain trans-continental railways, the Atlantic and Pacific, Texas Pacific and Northern Pacific included.

Rev. Dr. Bellows of New York, the well known Unitarian minister and author, died on the 30th.

Arguments for a new trial of the Guiteau case are set down for Friday, 3d inst.

Business men in Cincinnati are moving goods out of their cellars, owing to a rapid rise in the Ohio river.

Mrs. Mary Canfield, second daughter of the late Gen. Lewis Cass of Detroit, died in New York city last week, aged 70 years. Mrs. Ledyard of Newport, R. I., mother of H. B. Ledyard, Gen. Manager of the M. C. R. R., is the only surviving daughter of this once famous and influential family.

### BIG FIRE IN NEWSPAPER ROW.

A fire originating in the World building, Park Row, New York, on Tuesday of this week, did immense damage to newspaper men. The block was an irregular shaped gore, with the building formerly occupied by the World on its southwest corner and the Times building occupying the entire northern angle of the gore. The Tribune office is diagonally across Nassau street from the Times building, and the Sun office is on the upper corner of the same block with the Tribune.

The New York Observer is burned out and Dr. Irenaeus Prime sends by the Associated press that their publication will be delayed. Pettengill's advertising agency is also burned. In this department several women and girls were employed. Some lost their lives, while others escaped at great hazdard.

It is stated that four bodies were recovered in Nassau street of persons killed by jumping from windows.

An old gray-haired woman was seen in the fourth story of the World building appealing for help. The flames raged about her person igniting her hair and her clothing. She fell back into the flames and was burned to death.

A young girl wearing a blue dress, who was cut off the stairs, ran to a fourth story window on the Park Row side and stood hesitatingly, while the flames and smoke encircled her. Casting a frightened look below she threw herself out and fell on the stone pavement. When picked up life was extinct.

A few minutes later a negro woman appeared at a third story window of the World office on the Park Row side. She also jumped to the sidewalk and was badly injured.

Several men and women saved themselves by leaping from the windows on Nassau street. Where the woman who was killed jumped from the window were two men hanging from the window-sills by their finger ends. The ladders were too short to reach them and they were saved by firemen mounting on one another's shoulders, and the men let themselves down with their aid.

A boot-black on the corner of Beekman street and Park Row, seeing some men entangled in the telegraph wires adjoining the premises, climbed the pole and cut the wire, releasing them from a critical position.

An express wagon with a heavy canvas covering drew up under the windows, and several men who were about to leap to the ground were told by the driver to jump on the wagon, which they did and escaped any serious hurt.

### ESTIMATE OF LOSSES.

The police give the following estimate of losses:

| | |
|---|---|
| New York Belting & Packing Com'y | $100,000 |
| Pettingill & Co | 5,000 |
| New York Observer | 10,000 |
| Turf, Field and Farm | 5,000 |
| Scottish American | 10,000 |
| Will Wallace | 50,000 |
| Marks, tailor | 20,000 |
| Rodeguez & Ponds, cigars | 2,000 |
| Orlando Potter, building | 300,000 |
| Eugene Kelly, building | 5,000 |
| Evening Mail building | 2,000 |
| Morse building | 5,000 |
| Nash & Crook, restaurant | 5,000 |
| Times building | 5,000 |

The new postoffice building was thoroughly warmed but was protected by closing the heavy iron blinds to the openings next the fire. Although the Times building, it was thought, would surely go, it was saved with damage.

It is said that Mrs. Garfield paid no attention to the proceedings of the Guiteau trial.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has ordered gambling-houses to close at 7 p. m. on Saturday evenings, so as to keep employes from the temptation of staking their wages. He also forbids the supplying of refreshments, solid or liquid.

The Committee on the District of Columbia ask an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the reclamation of the Washington and Georgetown marshes.

Centreville, Cal., has just experienced an earthquake.

Twenty-three students of Princeton college were arrested for breaking street lamps; most of them plead guilty and were fined $20 each. Others who plead not guilty have to prove it. Their names have also been printed in the leading New York papers.

O. L. Baldwin, the Newark cashier, pleads guilty and gets 15 years in state prison.

An explosion of 100,000 feet of gas in Newark, N. J., left a large part of the city in darkness.

## CONGRESS.

January 26.—In the house the following bills were reported: By Mr. Page, chairman of the committee on commerce, appropriating $100,000 for continuing work on the Davis Island dam. Referred to the committee of the whole. By Mr. Neal, chairman of the committee on district of Columbia, appropriating $1,000,000 for the reclamation of marshes in the harbors of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Referred to the committee of the whole.

In the senate Mr. Miller, from the committee on foreign relations, reported with an amendment the bill to enforce treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese. He gave notice that he would ask to have the bill taken up next Wednesday. Mr. Allison introduced a bill to provide a reserve fund for redemption of United States notes, and for other purposes. A resolution offered by Mr. Plumb was adopted, directing the secretary of the interior to furnish information concerning damages by the raid of northern Cheyennes through Indian territory, Kansas and Nebraska September, 1878, and action necessary to secure the payment of sufferers therefrom out of funds of the offending tribe.

Jan. 27.—In the Senate bills were introduced by Mr. Logan for the distribution of pure vaccine virus to the people; directing it to be furnished to the National Board of Health to all persons applying for it, at cost price. By Mr Edmunds to prevent and punish counterfeiting within the United States, of notes, bonds, and other securities of foreign governments. The bill is the one introduced by Mr. Davis of Illinois, in the last congress. By Mr. Beck, to provide for the erection of a public building at Lexington, Ky. Mr. Morrill from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably, with amendments perfecting it in minor details, the bill to establish an educational fund, and apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education, and to provide for a more complete endowment and support of colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education.

In the House, Mr. Townsend offered a resolution reciting the charges that certain residents of Territories known as Mormons are inciting the Piute and Navajo Indians in Arizona to outbreaks and lawlessness, and calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for an information upon the subject on file in his department. Adopted. Mr. Orth asked that further consideration of the resolution reported by him from the Committee on Foreign Affairs requesting the President to obtain a list of American citizens confined in English prisons, be postponed until Tuesday next.

Jan. 28.—The President has signed the Census Deficiency bill. The Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee will report to the full committee in favor of a tariff commission. The President, at Senator Mahone's request, has withdrawn the nomination of Nichols, for Postmaster at Norfolk. The new apportionment bill is likely to become a law.

Mr. Willis, of Battle Creek, Mich., before the the Committee on canals to urge an appropriation for a Survey from Saugatuck to Detroit, claimed that there would be less than 100 rods of rock excavation, and that 335 lakes would afford abundance of reservoirs and feeders to the canal. He asked $10,000 for the survey. It is thought the committee is disposed to grant this, as well as a like amount for the survey of a route with the eastern terminus at Toledo.

Jan. 30.—The bill for a public building at Peoria, Ill., was reported favorably. Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably with amendment Senate bill re-establishing a court of commissioners on the Alabama claims, and for the distribution of unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award. Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to provide a water route to facilitate transportation between Lake Michigan and Lake Erie. The Sherman funding bill was discussed without taking a vote.

In the House, Mr. Cobb introduced a bill repealing all laws granting lands to certain railroad companies and states for the benefit of such companies, declaring the right and interest of such companies to said lands forfeited The committee on Education and Labor reported back the bill to regulate, limit and suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers. Making it the special order for Feb. 7. A resolution calling on the Secretary of State for a list of all promotions, removals and appointments made in the consular service since March 4, 1877, was adopted.

January 31.—In the senate the funding bill being under consideration the Vest amendment was defeated by a vote of 28 to 32. Mr. Plumb's proposition, reducing the greenback redemption fund to $100,000,000, was adopted, though opposed by Edmunds and Sherman. Bills were introduced by Mr. Harris for a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis. By Mr. Morgan, granting the right of way over public lands in Alabama and lands in said state in aid of the Chicago Air Line railroad company.

In the house Mr. Springer, from the committee on postoffices and post-roads, introduced a resolution calling on the postmaster-general for all the correspondence in the department relative to the necessity of mail weighing on the trunk line railroads between New York and Chicago. Adopted. Mr. Robeson's resolution to declare certain lands heretofore granted to certain railroad companies forfeited to the United States, and to restore the same to the public domain, subject to settlers, was amended and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

## FOREIGN.

An explosion in a dynamite factory, Port Vendres, France, killed 16 men.

Garibaldi is suffering from bronchitis.

The Home Rule confederation of Great Britain has merged into the Land League.

The Relief Committee organized in Warsaw after the termination of the riots estimates the sufferers lost 767,399 roubles; 150,000 roubles have already been subscribed for their relief.

Lord Lieutenant Cowper of Ireland, refuses to permit the presentation of the freedom of the city of Dublin to Parnell and Dillon within Kilmainham jail.

Fleming, one of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, who evaded arrest at the time of the trial of his colleagues and who recently returned to England from America, has been arrested.

Fifteen editors of newspapers published at Vienna have been summoned before the police authorities and informed that the publication of any intelligence in regard to the movement of troops, war material, etc., is forbidden.

Rouzaud, Christine Nilsson's husband, has become insane over his losses in the recent Paris stock panic.

Dillon's illness is reported alarming. He refuses conditional release.

Another infantry regiment has been ordered to Dublin from England.

Public ceremonials will be dispensed with on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar.

Owing to the appearance of cholera among the pilgrims assembled at Allahabad the government has ordered them to disperse.

The Herzegovinians are concentrating in the mountainous angle included by the upper bend of the Narenta River. The position is considered unassailable. It threatens Colnitza, which commands communication between Mostar and Serajevo, and dominates the principal mountain pass. A panic in Vienna is feared

The doctrine of Imperial rescript has been reiterated in the German Reichstag, with the assertion that "royalty must not be allowed to weaken by disuse," pointing to the absurdity of the statement, "The king reigns but does not govern."

A raid by police and military in Galway county, Ireland, resulted in the finding of treasonable documents and the arrests of 20 persons.

An ambassador to the Vatican has gone for Rome from Berlin.

Dr. Freycinet will form a new cabinet in France.

Young French Canadians favor the full independence of Canada and want the Liberal party of the Dominion to take up that issue and press it.

A reign of terror is reported at Cabul. The Ameer is arresting all leaders in the opposition and confiscating their property. Over 1100 political prisoners are in sail.

The financial panic in Europe it is thought, will result in the Bank of England putting up its rate to 7 per cent. The Bank of Belgium has advanced its rate from 7 to 9. The Union Generale Bank of Paris has suspended.

The bursting of a reservoir at Calais, France, destroyed a school house, other buildings and several lives.

Every possible precaution will be observed to protect the Czar when he goes to Moscow for coronation.

DeFreycinet submits a list of the new ministry as follows: DeFreycinet, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs; Terry, public instruction; Goblet, interior and worship; Hummbert, justice; Leon Say, finance; Varroy, public works; General Billot, war; Admiral Jaureguiberry, marine; Tirard, commerce; Cochery, posts and telegraphs.

The Bank of France has placed 100,000,000 francs to help the merchants and manufacturers of Lyons through the financial crisis.

Herr Von Putkamer, one of the German government officials, asserts that so far Bismarck's policy has been successful. And that in the threatened, European crisis the monarchy will prove itself the bulwark of the rights and freedom of Germany.

The alleged expulsion of the Jews from Russia was the subject of a motion of Mr. Cox, who called for the official correspondence thereon.

## DETROIT MARKETS.

Receipts of wheat during the past week amounted to 86,000 bushels, against 116,000 bushels, during the corresponding week one year since. The shipments for the same period were 45,700 bushels and 16,000 bushels

POULTRY—Dressed chickens were scarce and firm at 7@10. Turkeys were quiet and in ample supply at 12@13c per lb.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHEAT—white ℔ bu | 1 30 | @ 1 38 |
| RYE—℔ bu | 90 | @ 1 00 |
| CORN—℔ bu | 64 | @ 65 |
| OATS—℔ bu new | 46 | @ 49 |
| APPLES—℔ bbl | $3 75 | @$4 50 |
| BARLEY—℔ bu | 2 00 | @ 2 15 |
| CHEESE—Ohio & Mich., ℔ lb | 13 | @ 14 |
| DRIED FRUIT—Apples ℔ lb | 6½ | @ 7 |
| " " evapor'd | 12 | @ 13 |
| —Peaches | 23 | @ 25 |
| CRANBERRIES—Culti'd per bbl | 9 00 | @11 00 |
| —Wild " " | 7 50 | @ 9 00 |
| ONIONS—℔ bbl | 2 75 | @ 3 00 |
| BEANS—℔ bu | 2 25 | @ 2 80 |
| BUTTER—℔ lb | 21 | @ 24 |
| BEESWAX—℔ lb | 20 | @ 22 |
| DRESSED HOGS—℔ lb | 7 40 | @ 7 85 |
| EGGS—℔ doz | 18 | @ 21 |
| HAY—per ton | 14 00 | @18 50 |
| HIDES—Green | 6 | @ 8 |
| —Cured | 8½ | 9 |
| HOPS— | 20 | @ 25 |
| POTATOES—℔ bu | 95 | @ 1 05 |
| SHEEP PELTS—each | 50 | @ 75 |
| TALLOW—℔ lb | 5½ | @ 06 |
| WOOD—℔ cord | 4 00 | @ 6 50 |

## Detroit Live Stock Market.

The cattle market to-day was active and firm. Butchering cattle were sold at an advance of 15@20c. Shipping grades were about the same as last week. Oxen were 20c lower Sheep were very dull, with prices for common 40@50c lower than last week; good stock 25@30c lower. Hogs were sold at an advance of 25c.

CATTLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Steers extra per cwt | $5 50@5 75 |
| Steers shippers | 4 50@5 00 |
| Steers butchers | 4 00@4 50 |
| Steers common grades | 3 00@6 50 |
| *SHEEP. | |
| Per 100 lbs | 4 00@4 50 |
| HOGS. | |
| Per 100 lbs | 6 40@6 60 |

## Racing Across The Atlantic.

To sail side by side on the Atlantic on the eastward passage, and to arrive at the same port simultaneously, is a remarkable circumstance for two sailing vessels. For the same two sailing vessels to repeat the feat returning to the westward makes the circumstance still more remarkable. Indeed, no ocean steamer has ever crossed and recrossed with a rival in exactly the same time, as in the case of these sailing vessels. Such close work is unknown even among the Havanna steamships, where there is much rivalry as to speed.

To make the coincidence still more singular, both vessels bear the same name, both are bark rigged, and both belong to an Italian port, and are owned by the same firm. The captains are also intimate friends, though rivals in trade. One bark is the Vittoria, Capt. G. De Martino. She is 409 tons burden, and was built at Alimuri, Italy, in 1871. The New York consignees are Slocovich & Co. The other is the Vittoria M., Capt. Basile, built at Castellamare in 1875. She is larger than the Vittoria, being of 492 tons burden. She was consigned to Seager & Bro. She was at one time commanded by a relation of Capt. Martino, but he left to accept a higher position. Both barks were named after an Italian girl. The Vittoria rates 1.2 and the Vittoria M. 1.1, and on this account the competition is greater, as the captain of the older vessel is striving to maintain her reputation against the newer craft. Both vessels left Lisbon together. They were laden with iron ore and logwood, and both arrived at this port together last Saturday, after a thirty-six days' passage. After keeping together for thirty-six hours after leaving Lisbon they parted, not to meet again until off Fire Island. They had a fair wind after leaving Lisbon, and for awhile kept their royals set, The wind blew hard, and some sail had to be taken in, but the two racers gallantly carried their remaining canvas until they were exactly thirty-six hours from Lisbon, when a fierce squall struck them. The topsails were double-reefed, and the two vessels parted in the gathering dusk not to meet again until within sight of the American coast. When the lookout on the Vittoria discovered that the Vittoria M. was ahead on the lee bow off Fire Island, they exchanged signals, and sailed in together on last Saturday. Both barks experienced some heavy weather, but suffered no material damage.

Both vessels left New York last fall on the same day, grain laden, and both arrived at Lisbon on the same day. On that, as on the west-bound trip, they were separated shortly after the start, not to come together until near the finish of the ocean race.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Squire Wells, of Millville, N. J., has condemned an uncleanly youngster of that village to pay a fine of $13.55 or submit to ten days' imprisonment for discharging tobacco juice upon the floor of the Methodist church during a revival service. The boy committed various other misdemeanors within the sacred edifice, but profuse expectoration was the gravamen of the charge. Squire Wells found a precedent for his righteous anger in an identical decision by Squire Stratton, who administered justice from the same bench twenty years ago.

Miss Dorothea Dix, the philanthropist, is lying dangerously ill at her hospital home in New Jersey.

# GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

Judge Porter proceeded to state the law of the case, which required the jury to say whether the prisoner was insane on the 2d of July, or insane to that degree that he did not know what murder was, morally or legally, and said that unless they find that he was laboring under a delusion which disabled him from knowing what was morally and legally wrong, they must convict, otherwise, must acquit, that if partially insane and that resulted from his own malignity, they must convict: that if the jury have no reasonable doubt as to his being partially or wholly insane, they must convict.

Mr. Porter proceeded to discuss the points of law as laid down by Judge Cox, and then took up the question of responsibility.

"What household," he said, "would be safe, what church would protect its worshipers, if this man were to escape on the plea of irresponsibility? It is true that any man who has had an insane cousin, an insane uncle, an insane aunt or an insane ancestor, and who is not himself insane, but knows perfectly that murder is legally and morally wrong, is to escape punishment? May he stab or shoot or waylay or murder in any form, by day or by night, and then claim as his vindication, not that he is insane himself, but that somebody else was? If so, what is human life worth? Nay, more, if it were true every insane man, no matter in what degree, no matter whether from melancholia or from any of those casual or occasional aberrations of mind, is at liberty to commit burglary, to fire your dwelling house, to set the city of Washington on fire when frost shall stiffen water, and when fire is destruction; to ravish your daughters—what security is there? That is the license for which this brother-in-law of Guiteau contends, namely, that the law is intended only for rational men and that all of those crimes which I have mentioned may be committed by license, not from law, but from one of the twelve imperials or kings, in defiance of law and of instructions from the court. Nay, more, the insane of this country (I mean the undoubted insane, who are inmates of lunatic asylums) are to learn from the verdict in this case (if the defense shall be sustsined) that each of them are at liberty to murder the keeper who retains him; that they are all at liberty to confederate to open the gates of asylums and go out, knife and torch in hand, and spread ruin and conflagration in every direction, and although the law forbids it, the American jury can be found that will sanction the act. More than that; any man who has insanity in any degree shall be at liberty to murder any other insane man. I believe if a jury could be impaneled in a lunatic asylum in this country they would say of this man, not only that they would be endangered by his presence, but that he is perfectly sane. Was this man insane on the 2d of July? If he was not you have but one duty, and that is to convict him. He was not insane. I aver (what their proof indisputably established) that he never was insane, and certainly not on the 2d of July. On that point the principal claim by the prisoner and his counsel is the atrocity of this particular act. I do not deny his claim of being the most cold-blooded and savage murderer of the last six thousand years; but he is not alone, as he will find when he comes to those realms where murderers are consigned. Murder has existed in all ages. Four thousand years ago there was inscribed on tables of stone the command to all people; 'Thou shalt not kill.' But Guiteau says that life is of small consideration. He says in one of his letters of consolation to the widow: 'Life is but a fleeting dream. His death might have happened at any time.' But the Law-giver of the Universe entertained different views on the value of human life when he said: 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.'"

The Prisoner—"That was 3,000 or 4,000 years ago. We have new laws since then."

Mr. Porter—"And that man tells you the same God that placed that value on human life placed no value on the life of James A. Garfield, and that as to that life it was but of small value. It was a fleeting dream. We have had the gospel of Guiteau, and he thinks that the jury will indorse his gospel. Christ, speaking to the Scribes and Pharisees, said: 'Ye who claim to be of the seed of Abraham prove it by doing the acts of Abraham. But ye are the children of your father, the devil, who was a murderer from the beginning.'"

Mr. Porter further argued against the claim of the prisoner's insanity, until the hour of adjournment, was continually interrupted by the prisoner's insulting interjections.

### MR. PORTER'S SECOND DAY.

Tuesday as court opened and Mr. Porter was about to begin, the prisoner forestalled him, calling out from the dock: "I want to remark that some crank has signed my name to a letter that appears in this morning papers. It was without my authority, and I repudiate it. I also want to say in regard to a couple of cranks I understand have been arrested for hanging around here, that if they undertake to harm me they will be shot down. I want every one to understand this."

Judge Porter, who had paused to permit this preliminary announcement, began by saying the prisoner as usual had made the opening speech. After thanking the court and jury for their consideration yesterday, which had made it possible for him to appear before them to-day, Judge Porter said: "This whole defense has been a shame and an imposture, which was supposed to have gained a strength of credence from reiteration. The truth asserted by this defense is the truth which is uttered with effrontery enforced by persistency and reduplicated by reiteration. This is the truth which they assert in opposition to that truth which you are to ascertain and declare. That this man has grown worse every year of his life, we have all seen and know."

Guiteau—"That's all bosh, and you know it, Porter."

Judge Porter continued to depict the character of the prisoner and the fallacies of his defense, when Guiteau again and again interrupted him, at one time calling out: "Attorney-General MacVeagh wouldn't have anything to do with it."

Judge Porter replying to the prisoner, said: "And this christian gentleman would have you even believe that Attorney-General MacVeagh had dipped his hands in Garfield's blood."

Guiteau—"Oh, that's very fine."

A moment later an allusion having been made by Judge Porter to the present Attorney-General, Guiteau bawled out: "He is a high-toned gentleman, and you are a wine-bibber. I've got your record, Mr. Porter."

Judge Porter proceeded to discuss the question of reasonable doubt as an element of defense in insanity. Referring to the decision of Judge Martin, in New Jersey, which had been reinforced by a decision in Ohio, he was again interrupted by Scoville, who desired to know if arguments were to be heard again upon law points.

A sharp colloquy between counsel ensued, when Judge Porter removed the objection by handing his authority to the Judge, saying: "It will answer every purpose of mine, your honor, if you should have occasion to rule upon that point."

Mr. Porter referred to the Chicago convention, Senator Conklin, Guiteau's father, the doctors, and all others charged with being responsible for Guiteau's act, and showed the absurdity of trying to shift the responsibility to any but the assassin. He said: "This man told you in his speech last Saturday that Garfield might have died from any other cause; that he might have trod upon an orauge peel and received injury which might have caused his death, or that he might have trod upon a rattlesnake whose fangs might have pierced his heel. Was it orange peel or rattlesnake that made Arthur President?"

"Neither," said the prisoner.

"Both, because the prisoner has shown himself all his life as slippery as orange peel and venomus as a rattlesnake—"

The prisoner—"That is false and you know it."

Mr. Porter—"But in one respect meaner than a rattlesnake, for Providence has provided in respect of that reptile that there shall be a warning at one end, but venom at the other. This was a rattlesuake **without** a rattle, but not without fangs; **and** when he tells you he made Gen. **Arthur** President of the United States, he made him President in just the same sense in which a rattlesnake might have done it by introducing into President Garfield's veins that venom which in eighty days would bring him down to the grave.

Passing on to criticise Reed's argument and his illustration as to Christ casting out devils and healing lunatics, Porter said:

"The Savior made a distinction between sick, lunatic and those possessed of devils. The claim here is that this man was so enormously wicked as to be, in the language of Dr. Spitzka, a moral monstrosity. He represents the class of which the Savior spoke, not lunatics, but possessed of a devil."

"You know, gentlemen, how the Savior dealt with those who were possessed of a devil. A man who was possessed of the devil came to the Savior and prayed to be delivered. The Savior granted his prayer, and commanded the devil to say who he was. 'My name,' said the devil, 'is Legion.' And he prayed to be allowed to go into a herd of swine, because even devils go through the form of prayers."

"Then it is time for you to pray," said the prisoner.

Mr. Porter—"The Savior consented. What became of the swine after the legion had entered the herd? They rushed down a steep place into the sea and were choked. Whether the devil that possessed this man is or not to be choked by law, you are to determine. But the destination of diabolism such as his was thought by the Savior to be fitting for swine, and the ultimate destination even of the swine was to be choked in water."

The Prisoner—"If you do not stop drinking wine the devil will choke you. You will go into a drunkard's grave yet."

### 53d AND LAST DAY OF THE TRIAL.

On the 53d day of the trial, the Guiteau case reached a conclusion. Judge Porter commenced the third day of his eloquent and masterly argument with a promise to let the case go to the jury on that day if possible, and the day was found long enough for his speech, the judge's charge and the jury's verdict. Admonished by the falling snow and the severity of the weather from which he had suffered and from which doubtless all had suffered, Judge Porter felt it necessary to vary somewhat from his original intentions and trust to the intelligence and honor of the jury to supply his defects. He would not, therefore, linger over the dry details of the evidence, feeling it imperatively necessary that this case should be brought to a conclusion as soon as possible. He would simply touch upon a few salient points of the evidence. "John W. Guiteau," said Porter, "I believe to be an honest man. He came here ready to contribute his means, his evidence and his services to save a brother's life and honored father's name, and yet the truth comes from his lips which must impress upon every one of you the conviction, that on the 2d of July this prisoner was as same as you or I or the judge upon this bench."

Reading from the evidence of J. W. Guiteau and commenting upon it, Judge Porter said of the prisoner: "He has two faces."

Guiteau—"How many faces have you got?"

Judge Porter—"He has two faces, one showing the sanctity of a Pharisee, and the other the hideousness of the fiend that possesses him." As he continued to read from J. W. Guiteau's testimony relative to his last interview with the prisoner, Guiteau continually interrupted with such comments as "What I say is always true, Judge Porter," "what you say is generally false," "I never say so," "that is absolutely false."

Proceeding, Judge Porter contrasted the life and conduct and swindling practices of the prisoner with the life of the Apostle Paul, in the light of the prisoner's assumption that he, like Paul, was honestly engaged in doing the Lord's work. "Paul never palmed off brass watches for gold."

"Neither did I," shouted Guiteau.

Porter—"Paul never swindled his creditors out of their just dues."

"Oh, you're a blood man," retaliated Guiteau; "you belong to the Judas tribe."

The picture drawn by Judge Porter was anything but lovely, and provoked the prisoner to the most abusive retorts.

"You are a liar and you know it, and I tell you so to your face, Judge Porter," he called out.

As Judge Porter continued his arraignment of the prisoner Guiteau winced and nervously twisted in his seat, and finally drowned the voice of Judge Porter, who gave way to his clamor. In savage tones he shouted: "A saint from Heaven couldn't stand the abuse of that man Porter. I won't stand it. I will relieve my mind. The idea of this man trying to make me out a fighting man, a man of bad character, and all that. It's a lie, and he knows it. He's a liar and I'll call him so."

Judge Porter—"I am simply giving the sworn statements of his own brother."

Guiteau—"He's no brother of mine. I wouldn't have spoken to him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last summer. I have nothing against him, but I don't like his style. I did not like my father's style, either. My sister sympathizes with me and my brother sympathizes with my father. I want that understood. It is contemptible in that man Porter to undertake to make me out an unprincipled, bad man."

The interruptions of the prisoner increased in violence and frequency till, reinforced by an objection of Scoville, the clamor and din for a moment resembled a small Babel.

Passing to the testimony of Dr. Spitzka, Judge Porter said: "I wonder if Lucifer were on trial would Dr. Spitzka pronounce him a moral imbecile, a moral monstrosity? Satan fell from his high estate. There was a change in Satan, but in this man, according to Dr. Spitzka, there never could have been a change. He was from the start a moral imbecile, a 'former of morbid projects,' says Dr. Spitzka. Why are the most of mankind poor? Because of morbid projects. Yet do we pronounce the majority of mankind insane? What does he say of this prisoner's sanity on the 2d of July?—'that is probably insane.' Probably insane! Do you propose, gentlemen of the jury, to bring in a verdict that he was probably insane? Was he sane or insane? That is the question. What does he say of the prisoner as a lawyer? He calls him a third-rate shyster in a criminal court. I suppose Scoville can tell you what that means. I cannot," said Porter.

"Well, some of your clients can tell what it is," retorted the prisoner.

Referring to the reference by Reed to Charlotte Corday, Porter said it was left to Reed to make the discovery and to answer to this court and to the world that Charlotte Corday was insane He contrasted her act of patriotism with Guiteau's foul murder in eloquent and stirring words, which roused the prisoner almost to fury, and he raged like an infuriated beast, drowning the speaker's voice: "God Almighty will curse you, Porter, you miserable whelp; you can't make the American people believe I'm not a patriot. To-day I suffer in bonds as a patriot, and God will curse you if a hair of my head is injured."

Pausing a moment, Judge Porter said: "Contrast the conduct of this vindictive, cowardly wretch with Charlotte Corday, who walked peacefully to the scaffold with hands folded over the crosses upon her breast and a serene smile that denoted her willingness to suffer death for her country and patriotism, which instigated her act."

## Moths in the Candle.

An interpretation of the moral worth of the late Dr. J. G. Holland may be found in the following extract taken from an article written by him many years ago:

"Every moth learns for itself that the candle burns. Every night while the candle lasts, the slaughter goes on, and leaves its wingless and dead around it. The light is beautiful and warm, and attractive; and, unscared by the