THE ANN ARBOR DEMOCRAT.

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THE ANN ARBOR DEMOCRAT.

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As the sun does not wait for prayers and incantations before he rises, but straightway shines forth and is hailed of all, so do not wait to do good for applause and noise and praise but do it of your own desire; and, like the sun, you will be loved.

Intersession is the very safety valve of love. When we feel that we can really do nothing at all in return for some remarkable kindness or affection, how exceedingly glad we are that we may and can pray.—Danville Tribune.

"MICHIGAN MY MICHIGAN."

IN THE STATE.

There was a heavy snow storm at Ontonagon on the 20th inst.

Six disciples of Blackstone are trying to make a living in Manistique.

The ladies of the Adrian Baptist church will soon open an art loan in that city.

Cheboygan bakers are having a fight over prices. As a result bread can be bought for almost nothing.

James Nesbitt, of Flint, took morphine to ease his toothache, got too large a dose and died from the effects.

Strawberry plants are in bloom at Cheboygan for the second time this season. Sure sign of an open winter.

The Cheboygan Lumber company's mill has yet 5,000,000 feet to cut, and will probably run as long as possible.

The assessed valuation of Bay County, is $14,255,670, of which $11,415,269 is real and $2,840,401 personal.

Over 100 mill men at Au Sable are thrown out of employment by the shutting down of the two mills in that place.

A South Haven farmer recently marketed a $2,100 load of cabbage seed and it wasn't as heavy as a load of wheat either.

The summer vacation of the agricultural college is to be but one week hereafter instead of three, as has been the custom.

Miss Annie Buechner of Lawton while practicing on roller skates in the parlor of her home, fell and broke one of her legs.

Wm. Godley, formerly of Adrian, was sent to Jackson for life in 1876, for murder. He died on the 14th inst. of consumption.

The A. W. Wright Lumber company of Saginaw report a sale of 6,000,000 feet of lumber to eastern parties for $9, $18 and $38.

Armstrong, who murdered his wife and her paramour at Newaygo some days ago, has been bound over for trial at the next term of court.

St. Ignace rejoiceth in the discovery of a mineral well, the water of which rival in efficacy the fountain of youth for which Ponce de Leon sought.

At the special election held at Plainwell the proposition to borrow $3,000 for use in rebuilding the water works pump house and purchasing a sight therefor was voted down.

The village of Houghton, in the Upper Peninsula, with a population of less than 1,600, has issued $25,000 of six per cent bonds in order to supply its inhabitants with water.

The village of Rogers City was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 18th. The fire originated in a saloon, and it is thought was caused by a lighted pipe dropped by some half-drunken individual.

Charles Hazlett of Belleville, loaded his gun to kill cats, but accidentally got the charge in his own person when the gun went off. He is not seriously hurt, but has gone out of the cat killing business.

A young boy named Willie Hatfield was killed by an engine while switching cars at Hillsdale. He fell on the track and the engine backed over him before he was discovered, killing him instantly.

During the season just closed there was shipped from Monroe 33,300 baskets of grapes, averaging fifteen pounds each, and making a total of 499,500 pounds. This brought to the growers about $12,000

At a recent college entertainment in Albion, C. Waldo responded to the toast "book canvassing," and showed that of the 20 students who went out from college to canvass, not one came out ahead financially.

Mayor Humphrey, of Adrian, is a practical kind of moral reformer. The city dead walls were placarded with flaming yellow posters of a vulgar patent medicine, and the Mayor immediately ordered them obliterated.

The New Orleans Bulletin, a paper devoted to booming the coming World's fair at that city, contains a handsome picture of the pavilion to be devoted to the exhibits made by the Grand Rapids furniture manufacturers.

Perry Hannah of Traverse City is reported as saying that the pine forests of this state would last about 10 or 15 years more; that is, before the year 1900 the great lumber industry of Michigan would have died out for want of material.

Some of the manufacturers will operate on their best tracts of pine the coming winter. They recognize the fact that the country is flooded with common lumber, and they hope to improve matters by having a better grade to sell.—Muskegon News.

The Frankfort lumber company offers an $80 Michigan stove works range to the farmer who will deliver the 40 largest and heaviest ears of corn, a clothes wringer to the second, and a set of silver knives and forks to the third. A very liberal offer, surely.

David Lynch of Jackson, brakeman on a way freight train, was killed Wednesday, 15th, at Zilwaukee while coupling cars. His neck was broken, head bruised and arms fractured. His remains were brought to Bay City and sent to Jackson where he had a wife and family.

Sunday, October 19, Mrs. Benjamin Stocking of Quincy was crossing the Lake Shore & Michigan railroad track on her way to church, when she was struck by a train and instantly killed. She was about 65 years old, an earnest Christian worker and will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

The Butler and West Club, of St. Louis thinks it has a grievance against the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad growing out of a disagreement about car rates, on the occasion of Butler's visit to East Saginaw. It has, therefore, voted to boycott that railroad, by not doing any freight transportation over the line.

While J. R. Foster of Coopersville, county surveyor, was surveying in the woods near Holland, recently, a sportsman mistook his horse for a deer and shot it dead. As the horse was a jet black there is a strong probability that that hunter had drawn too heavily on the sutler's department for liquid nourishment.

Miss Jennie Taylor of Kalamazoo, a beautiful girl of 26 years, while alone in the sitting room had a fit and fell on the grate of the open fireplace, burning her head, face, neck and shoulder so terribly that part of the flesh on one side and the ear dropped off. Returning consciousness enabled her to give the alarm, and saved her from a horrible death.

Harry Barnard, son of a Saginaw merchant, drowned himself in the river at that place Sunday, October 19. About three weeks before some property had been stolen from Joseph Barber. Three boys were arrested on suspicion, among them Harry. Overcome by the disgrace that had come upon him by being found in bad company he took his own life.

A few nights ago just as the turnkey went into the jail at Kalamazoo with the suppers, two pickpockets, Thos. Ramp and James Waldron, awaiting trial, having picked open an unused door and concealed themselves in an inner corridor, closed the doors on him and ran away through the empty sheriff's office. They went south closely pursued by officers.

Sherman T. Millard, the 19-years old son of Capt. Willoughby Millard of West Bay City, met with instant death the other morning in the yard of the Michigan Central railroad on the west side. It is supposed that in stepping in between the cars to uncouple them his foot caught in a frog and that the brake beam caught him and pulled him under the train. He was terribly mangled.

Clem Schaffer, a half-witted man, was taken with a fit while watching the workmen at the new bridge at Belleville and fell off, striking his head against the abutment. His satchel, which stood upon the bridge, caused the workmen to notice his absence, and when found he was lying in the water nearly dead with cold and injuries on the head. He was taken to his home in Sumpter township.

By direction of the Secretary of War Capt. John V. Forey, Assistant Quartermaster, in addition to the present duties will assume charge of the work of improvement of the cemetery lot at Fort Gratiot, Mich., occupied by the bodies of soldiers who died in the service of the Untied States, provided for in the act of congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government.

A stranger applied to Rev. Dr. Rexford of Detroit some time ago for aid, representing himself to be Rev. Dr. Dix of Washington. The aid was given, when Dr. Rexford's suspicions were aroused. The police were notified and at once arrested the man. Upon examination he was remanded for trial. Subsequent developments prove the man to be Ex-Gov. Moses of North Carolina, at one time one of the most prominent politicians in the South.

A. C. Davis, the first agent of the great Calumet and Hecla mine, has been appointed special commissioner to see that the mining interests of the Upper Peninsula are properly represented in the New Orleans Exposition, and will in that capacity soon address himself to the managers of the different copper mining companies, who, it is to be hoped, will do all in their power to see that the copper mining industry is properly represented.—Calumet News.

At Rawsonville, a little village near Ypsilanti, a girl named Martha Bell died the other morning under suspicious circumstances. An inquest showed that an abortion had been attempted. The inquest was adjourned and the girl's stomach sent to Detroit for analysis. Miss Bell's parents live at Wayne, but for the last three years she has been living in the family of Michael Bumpus of Rawsonville. Archie McCoy, a hired man, admitted having been criminally intimate with the girl.

The Dowagiac Republican has the following bit of information on sorghum raising: James Moore of Silver Creek is pushing his sorghum mill to its fullest capacity. The sorghum is brought to him from all parts of this section, some of it coming from near Benton Harbor. He makes as high as 100 gallons a day and expects to make 2,000 gallons of syrup this year. One acre of good cane will make four barrels or 128 gallons of molasses which retails at 50 cents per gallon. The cost of having it ground and made into syrup is 29 cents per gallon, while the cost of raising the cane is very small. The best place for raising the cane is on light, sandy soil which is not well fitted for other kinds of produce. This pays well and yields a good return.

George W. Owen, editor of the Owosso (Shiawassee County) American, came out in a late issue with a letter against Judge A. A. Harper of Corunna, charging him with swearing falsely in a suit tried in the Shiawassee Circuit Court some two years ago. The judge, who is an honorable man, is a candidate for re-election for the office of Judge of Probate in Shiawassee County, an office he has filled for the past four years. Owen, it appears, has been having a newspaper war with Ingersoll, of the Corunna Journal, and has seen fit to extend his campaign against Judge Harper. Mr. Harper has commenced a suit for damages against Owen and lays them at $10,000. Circuit Court Commissioner H. H. Watson has fixed Owen's bail at $5,000. The case will excite extended interest.

Patrick Hewes, committed suicide in Schoolcraft a few days ago by shooting. He had been in the place but a few days and was stopping with Horace Pattingale, with whom he had formerly worked at putting up Pattingale's patent slate blackboards. He was somewhat dissipated and was suffering from disease produced by his indiscretions. Mr. Pattingale says he heard him several times during the night and went up to offer his assistance, but Hewes told him to go back as it was all right, he was only a little sick at the stomach. About 10 o'clock Pattingale went up and proposed to call a physician, which angered Hewes very much and he drove Pattingale down stairs. Shortly afterwards the report of a pistol was heard, and rushing up stairs Pattingale found him with the bed-clothes over his head; turning them down he saw blood oozing from a hole in the forehead. He immediately ran on the street and called for help, and returning found Hewes dead. He had placed the muzzle of the revolver to his forehead and the bullet came out near the base of the brain. The remains were taken in charge by Mrs. McLeod and Sawyer and will be prepared for interment by them.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1 white	$ 75	@	80
Wheat—No. 2 red	73	@	84
Flour	4 50	@	4 60
Corn	50	@	54
Oats	26	@	30
Barley	1 50	@	1 60
Rye	3 65	@	3 75
Clover Seed, ℔ bu	4 75	@	4 80
Timothy Seed ℔ bu	1 55	@	1 60
Apples per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Butter, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Eggs	17	@	00
Chickens	09	@	10
Turkeys	12	@	12½
Potatoes	35	@	40
Onions per bu	40	@	45
Honey	13	@	15
Beans, picked	1 25	@	1 50
Beans, unpicked	0 90	@	1 00
Hay	12 00	@	12 50
Straw	6 00	@	7 00
Pork, dressed, ℔ 100	6 00	@	6 10
Pork, mess new	8 00	@	8 50
Pork, family	18 50	@	18 75
Hams	13½	@	14
Shoulders	8½	@	9
Lard	9	@	10
Beef, extra mess	12 00	@	12 50
Wood, Beech and Maple	4 50	@	5 00
Wood, Maple	6 25	@	6 50
Wood, Hickory	5 00	@	

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Exports, $6 60 @7; choice shipping $5 90@6 50: common to fair, $4@5 60; Texan, $3 40@4.

SHEEP—Inferior to fair, $2 10@3; medium, $3@4 25; Texans, $2 10@3.

HOGS—Rough packing, $4 75@5 15; packing and shipping, $5 20@5 70; light, $4 60@5 35; skips and grassers, $3 76@4 50, Closed weak; 7,000 unsold.

How Frogs Help Farmers.

American Agriculturist.

Mr. C. M. Weed, of the Michigan Agricultural College, has recently examined the contents of the stomach of eight common frogs (*Rana haleeina*), and finds undoubted evidence of the usefulness of frogs as destroyers of insects injurious to farm and garden crops. The average quantities of various insects and other substances determined by the examinations are as follows; Insects, eighty per cent.; spiders, five per cent.; sow-bugs, one per cent., and the balance, vegetable matter of various kinds. Of the insects, over half are known to be injurious, and one-quarter are on the doubtful list. Much of the vegetable matter, (leaves, etc.,) was probably swallowed accidently, along with the insects and spiders. Nearly all of the stomachs contained grasshoppers, and in one they made up seventy-six per cent of the contents. The Carabid beetles formed a large part of the food taken by some of the frogs. The Strawberry Crown Girdler was well represented, as also were several other pests of the garden. Much has been said for and against the frogs, the robin, and the crow, but there is no evidence of usefulness more positive than the finding of large numbers of injurious insects in the stomachs of these creatures. Under the dissecting knife, the frog is sure to have its right to live vindicated. By their good works we shall know them, and learn to protect our croaking friends, as well as their relatives, the toads.

Moral Sickness.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

Eleanor Kirk, who is noted as a story-writer, relates an interview which she had with a burglar. Whether the interview was real or simply drawn from her imagination, as when she writes stories for the press, we will not undertake to say; but it may be true. Just such examples doubtless occur. The burglar was educated for the ministry, but he told Eleanor Kirk that he "was born with an overweening desire for the unattainable." For instance, the old clergyman, with whom he studied, he could easily have robbed any day, as the whole house was thrown open to him. It was only when the house was locked up and was inaccessible, that the desire came upon him to enter the premises and take something from them! He related how he had many opportunities for stealing, but he abominated thieves—had as much contempt for thievery as anybody. Nothing, indeed, had any attraction, excepting that which was put under lock and key, and when, indeed, robbery seemed almost impossible. Then his ingenuity seemed to be aroused and a desire awakened to remove property which was supposed to be put securely beyond the reach of the burglar. He believes that he inherited this propensity. Sometimes he felt like killing himself because he possessed it. He was finally apprehended and sent to prison for ten years. Prison life thoroughly broke him down in his physical health, and with the loss of his physical health came an eradication of the desire for the unattainable. He thinks if he were as well as he used to be he would still have the same desire. He says that he has found out that there is a moral as well as a physical scrofula, and he further believes that if he could have made known his sickness to some physican wise enough to deal with it he might have been cured. According to his view—"The time must come when a moral disease will be no more of a disgrace than physical sickness. Both are entailed and science should bestir herself."

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Ohio Claimed by the Republicans by majority of from 12,000 to 20,000.

West Virginia Democratic by a Good Majority.

A dispatch to the Chicago Herald from Columbus, O., Oct. 14, says: At midnight returns indicate the election of the head of the Republican ticket by a plurality of about 14,000. The Republican gains are largest in the cities and on the western reserve. The gains are surprising in all the German localities, such as Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Cincinnati, and indicate that most Germans who left the Republican party on account of the liquor legislation have returned. The managers on both sides have felt the utmost uncertainty as to the vote of this element, having been unable to poll it satisfactorily, but relying upon the representations of the local workers, the Democrats have claimed their ability to hold most of the Germans who were with them last year. The returns show they were grievously mistaken. Republican gains in Cleveland were expected, but the result in Cincinnati surprises even Republicans. Notwithstanding the accurate polling by both sides and the most complete organization ever known on both sides, neither side felt assured of the result. The Republican poll never showed more than 12,000 plurality for Robinson. The Democratic poll showed 9,500 for Newman. It appears that the German uncertainty, the shrinkage of the Prohibition vote and the enormous aggregate vote—probably exceeding over 800,000—were elements on which neither side could count and so both parties felt anxious to the last.

The Democrats have about held their own in the rural precincts, except in those where the German and liquor elements had such large majorities last year. They could not be maintained in the face of the large vote and the Republican earnestness. Republican gains are reported large in the wool counties, such as Muskingum, Jefferson and Delmont, but it is in the cities that the Democrats met their Waterloo. At this hour but six Democratic congressmen are known to be elected and six Republicans, leaving nine districts in doubt. It is probable that unexpected Republican gains will elect at least five of the nine Republicans now in doubt. The Democratic legislature redistricted the state on a plan designed to elect 14, and possibly 16 Democrats. McKinley's election is assured and James D. Taylor's over A. J. Warner is indicated in the Seventeenth district. Hurd, Foran and Geddes are still in doubt, but are probably elected. Both Republican congressmen in Cincinnati are thought to be elected at this writing. Reports come in slowly and the Democrats claim that fuller reports may cut the plurality down to 10,000 or 11,000.

A Cleveland dispatch says: The great interest locally centered in the congressional fight. The results in this particular are still mixed, although Foran (dem.) is probably elected over Burnett (rep.) by a small majority. There is no doubt but that Cuyahoga county went Republican by an old-time majority. Many of the districts in the western reserve, and especially in Republican strongholds, gave Democratic gains which were unexpected. Frank Hurd (dem.) is elected to congress from the Toledo district by a good majority. In the Twentieth district David R. Peige (dem.) is probably defeated by Maj. William McKinley, whose majority will not be over 200 or 300. In Garfield's old district, the Nineteenth, Taylor is elected by the Republicans by a large majority. At this hour the Democrats fear the state has gone Republican by a small majority and rely upon the strong Democratic counties yet to hear from to give them hope and encouragement. Kenton, O., the home of Gen. Robinson, shows a net Republican gain of 182.

Great interest was manifested here over the news from the Hocking valley, where the Democrats have made a gain of 60 to 200 in every town visited by Blaine recently. The Republicans are jubilant over the reports of continued gains in the state and especially in Hamilton county.

At 1 o'clock in the morning the Republicans are claiming everything. Mayor William W. Armstrong, editor of the Plaindealer, concedes the state to the Republicans by 10,000 majority. Other Democrat leaders here concede 6,000 and 8,000 to the Republicans. The Republicans are figuring upon a majority of 19,000.

There was great rejoicing here about midnight when the news came that Hamilton county had gone Republican and elected two Republican congressmen. Men fairly went wild and paraded the streets singing campaign songs and yelling for Blaine and Logan.

Cuyahoga county will give a Republican majority of not less than 1,500. The fight for congressmen is still a matter of doubt although a few Republicans concede the election of Foran, the Democratic candidate. Every ward in the city has been heard from, and Foran's majority is less than 200. His friends fear the country precincts yet to hear from will defeat him. It is probable that the Republicans have elected every congressman in northern Ohio, with the possible exception of Frank Hurd of the Toledo district.

From Toledo: Midnight, Oct. 14.—Lucas county has evidently made another of its sudden somersaults. Every indication at this hour points to a Republican victory. Fifteen of the 41 precincts in the country show a net Republican gain of 697. The Democrats have lost from seven to 113 in every precinct heard from. Returns are coming in slowly, but enough has been received to warrant the Republicans claiming the election of their county ticket, which last year went Democratic by 1,500. The county has gone Republican from 500 to 800 on county ticket, and Romeis (Republican) will have 800 majority over Hurd. The claim that Hurd is defeated, however, cannot be confirmed. Robinson, Republican candidate for secretary of state, only received 100 majority in this county. Reports received here indicate that the state has gone Republican by 10,000 to 15,000.

3 A. M.—Twenty precincts out of 23 in the city give Robinson (Republican) 85 majority and Romeis 893 majority. Hurd is defeated without doubt.

The small majority of Robinson in this district is due to the German Republicans who cut him badly.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

The following is a list of congressmen probably elected in Ohio, compiled from the latest accessible returns at Republican headquarters:

First district—Benjamin Butterworth, Republican.
Second district—Charles E. Brown, Republican.
Third district—Henry L. Morey, Republican.
Fourth district—Charles M. Anderson, Democrat
Fifth district—Benjamin Lefevre, Democrat.
Sixth district—Hiram C. Glenn, Republican.
Seventh district—Daniel Babst, Jr., Republican.
Eighth district—John Little, Republican.
Ninth district—William C. Cooper, Republican.
Tenth district—Jacob Romers, Republican.
Eleventh district—Alphonso Clark, Republican.
Twelfth district—Albert C. Thompson, Republican.
Thirteenth district—Joseph H. Outhwaite, Democrat.
Fourteenth district—John L. Vance, Democrat.
Fifteenth district—Beriah Wilkins, Democrat.
Sixteenth district—George W. Geddes, Democrat.
Seventeenth district—Joseph D. Taylor, Republican.
Eighteenth district—Isaac H. Taylor, Republican.
Nineteenth district—Ezra B. Taylor, Republican.
Twentieth district—William McKinley, Republican
Twenty-first district—Martin A. Foran, Democrat.

Total—Republicans, 14; Democrats, 7.

Ohio's delegation in the last congress comprised eight Republicans and 13 Democrats.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 14.—The comparison made in reports sent from this state are based on the state election of 1882, when Snyder (Dem.) defeated Guthrie (fusion) for supreme court judge by 3,211, the vote being 46,651 for the first named and 43,440 for the last named candidate. The vote to-day was the largest ever cast. In Wheeling the total vote was 7,300, a gain of 1,000 over the presidential vote of 1880. Early in the evening the results seemed doubtful, but later the indications pointed to the election of Wilson (Dem.) for governor. Both parties claim gains but the preponderance of evidence favors the Democrats. The Register of this place estimates Wilson's majority at 6,000.

MIDNIGHT—The latest returns from the state indicate that Wilson (Dem.) is elected governor, but it is impossible to give his figures.

LATER ELECTION NEWS.

Later returns from Ohio reduce the majority to about 12,000 on the state ticket. The congressional ticket is about evenly divided, with one or two districts still in doubt. Returns received from all parts of the state are uniform in showing an increased vote. In many places the increase is very marked. Another feature shown is that the people were more than ordinarily arrayed in the two great parties. Both the Greenback and Prohibition vote was comparatively insignificant, and the vote was as distinctly marked as if a presidential ticket had been before the people. A matter of great surprise is the large vote received by the Republican candidate for judge of the supreme court. There was a general belief that he would fall far below the rest of the ticket owing to the disaffection among saloon men on account of his opinions on the Scott liquor law. On the contrary he has been carried fully up with the remainder of the ticket and in Hamilton county his vote is greater than that for Robinson.

The result in West Virginia is very gratifying to the Democrats, that state having rolled up a splendid majority of 9,500 for the Democracy.

NEWS NOTES

A SHUT DOWN.

A written agreement was circulated Oct. 15 among the mills at Fall River, Mass., to close for a week, commencing Saturday night, Oct. 18. It was signed by thirty one mills and will stop over 1,000,000 spindlers of a total of 1,400,000 employed on print goods, and throw out of work for a week 10,000 persons. The prospect is that unless the market improves the shut-down will continue indefinitely. The shut-down includes every cotton goods mill in the city except those making fancy goods and a few large print works.

JUDGE LYNCH HOLDS COURT.

F. A. Burton, president of the Blaine and Logan club of Lacrosse, Wis., was shot dead by a ruffian named "Scotty," while a procession was forming the other evening. The murderer was arrested and hurried to jail and locked up. As soon as the people learned what had occurred, hundreds of men surrounded the jail and demanded the prisoner. The officers were not able to resist the mob, who finally secured the murderer, and hung him. Never before were such exciting scenes witnessed in Lacrosse. The murdered man was one of the most prominent young men of the place.

OUR CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

The Director of the Mint has prepared a statement in regard to the present money circulation in 39 of the principal countries of the world as compared with the circulation a year ago, which shows a decrease in gold circulation of about $52,000,000, an increase in silver circulation of $42,000,000, and an increase in paper circulation of $112,000,000. He attributes the loss in gold circulation to reduced production and to the increased use of that metal in ornamentation and art.

SHOT BY A NEGRO GUARD.

A great sensation was created throughout Georgia a week ago by the killing of a convict in Lockett's camp by a Negro guard. The story as then told, was that a party of 16 convicts, all white, under guard of armed Negroes, had been sent to Chattoohoochie river, when F. M. Faulkner jumped into the river and was shot at by Dock Jackson, a Negro. The body of the convict was found next day riddled with buckshot. The idea that even white convicts were placed under the power of Negroes in Georgia, created a thrill of indignation which the press and people freely vented upon the convict lessees. The coroner's jury found that the killing was justifiable. Evidence was accumulated, however, which shows the crime to have been deliberate murder. Faulkner fell in the river and cried lustily for help, and the only response he received was a charge of buckshot from a Negro guard, which caused his death. Jackson has been arrested and is now in Fulton county jail. The convict camp of Lockett has always had a hard name. It is stated as evidence of the treatment of convicts, that since February 1 out of 150 convicts, 20 have died.

A NAVAL COLLEGE.

The secretary of the navy has issued an order establishing a college for an advanced course of professional study for naval officers, to be known as the naval war college, to be under the general supervision of the bureau of navigation. The principal building on Coaster's Harbor island, Newport, R. I., will be assigned to its use, and is transferred to the custody and control of the bureau of navigation. The college will be under the immediate charge of an officer of the navy not below the grade of commander, to be Kromas, the president of the naval war college. He will be assisted in the performance of his duties by a faculty. A course of instruction embracing the higher branches of professional study will be arranged by a board consisting of all the members of the faculty, including the president of the college, who will be the presiding officer of the board. The course of instruction will be open to all officers above the grade of naval cadet. Commodore G. B. Luce has been assigned to duty as president of the college.

A TERRIFIED CANADIAN TOWN.

Reports received in Toronto on the 17th inst. from Michipicoton, on the north shore of Lake Superior, say that town is in possession of a gang of roughs and whisky sellers. The respectable people of the place have received notice to quit the town. The other night the Canada Pacific railway office was riddled with bullets by a band of masked men. John Mackenzie, an employe, was shot through the hand. Capt. Burden was fired at while in bed a few nights ago. The ball passed within a few inches of his head. The roughs are employed on the Canada Pacific railway construction. Wherever work on that line is in progress the public works act, which prohibits the sale of liquor, is enforced. The navvies object to this and aid the whisky peddlers in openly defying the law. On an attempt being made to suppress the traffic, the liquor sellers called in the assistance of the roughs and whisky men from Peninsular harbor and by their assistance the stipendiary magistrate was set at defiance, but not until a serious riot had occurred, in which revolvers were freely used and two of the constables were shot. On the night of Oct. 9 several revolver shots were fired after dark near the quarters occupied by Capt. Burden, the Ontario magistrate, and those of Alexander Macdonald, agent of the Canada Pacific railway. No great importance was attached to the fact, but on the following day a notice was found posted in the neighborhood of the railway office threatening death to Macdonald and other persons supposed to be connected with him in the suppression of the whisky traffic. The notice was signed "by order of the vigilance committee." On the evening of that day a simultaneous attack was made by about 35 men upon the quarters of the magistrate and the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific railway company. Some 200 or 300 shots from revolvers and Winchester rifles were directed into the building. Some of the shots passed through the windows and lodged at the back of the house occupied by the magistrate. Immediately afterwards an attack was made upon the lockup. The front door was forced open and three cell doors wrenched off and the prisoners set free. Three newly appointed constables, who were obnoxious to the whisky gang, were shot at and two of them wounded, perhaps fatally. Notices were found placed in positions where they would be certain to be seen, saying that the three newly elected constables would be killed unless they left by the next steamer leaving for Toronto. On the following day further demonstration was made. Another intimation was given to the Canada Pacific railway agent that unless he stopped his opposition to the whisky traffic he would be shot. No confidence could be placed in any of the constables on the spot, and a large majority of the inhabitants, the teamsters and others were in sympathy with the "Molly Maguires," as they call themselves, and even those who were not in sympathy with them were afraid to come forward and give evidence. As the local authorities were unarmed it was deemed advisable that the local government should be appealed to. The facts were duly brought to the notice of the local government at Toronto, and armed volunteers will be sent to Michipicoton. But as it is three days' journey from Toronto, it is feared that blood may be shed before assistance gets there.

A BROKEN SPAN.

The middle span of the bridge across the east fork of the river on the Cincinnati Eastern Narrow Gauge Railway at Batavia, O., gave way as the Manchester express was passing over. The bridge is fifty feet above water. The engine, baggage car and first coach were hurled to the water beneath, while the rear car remained on the sound portion of the bridge. Forty-five persons were on the train at the time and many made miraculous escapes, several leaping to the stream below. Three persons were instantly killed and many others seriously injured.

REVISED RETURNS.

Official returns from 60 of the 88 counties in Ohio, with semi-official returns from the remainder, give Robinson (rep.) for secretary of state a plurality of 11,321, and for Flickanger (rep.) for the board of public works 17,476. The semi-official returns do not report on the other Republican candidates; but with the 60 counties the plurality of Johnson for supreme judge is estimated at between 15,000 and 16,000. The total vote of majorities by congressional districts cannot be given, but the vote by counties on congressmen shows 58,544 Republican majorities and 40,126 Democratic, a net Republican majority on the congressional vote of 18,418.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE

The Republican Candidate Arraigned and his Record Discussed.

Some Good, Wholesome Campaign Reading.

A Change of Parties Will Bring Better Times.

Albany Argus.

The hard times prevailing in this country are clearly due to Republicanism. The party in power is responsible for the conditions while it is in power. A change for the better will only come by a change of parties. To Republicanism extravagance is habitual. Democracy is everywhere the party of economy in government. The great mass of its membership comprises poor men. It is true to its members when it is frugal in public trusts. The illicit wealth of the country, on the other hand, is allied to Republicanism. It is the party of rings and corporations. The Republican party is equally true to its controlling influences, when it is wasteful in management and corrupting in tendency. Neither party should be an object of wonder, for responding to the law of its own quality. A party in power affects the business of the country in two ways: First, determines how much money shall be raised out of the people and spent by the officeholders. Secondly, the example which it sets in this regard has a great influence on the living customs of the people. Just as "a strong government makes and means a weak people"—and that clear-headed man, John T. Hoffman, never spoke a truer word—so does an expensive government make and mean a prodigal and short-sighted people.

The Republican administration of the United States government has, for a long time, cost the people much more than was necessary or than could be honestly accounted for. In addition to the extravagance which has prevailed in this respect, over one hundred millions of dollars a year, for many years, have been raised from the people by direct or indirect taxation, more than the rings installed in power have been able to spend, even when they have done their utmost to get away with it. This is what "a surplus" means in government affairs, It is the amount over and above the sum required for the expense of the government and for a liberal allowance for wants which may occur. Unnecessary taxation is oppression and robbery. An hundred million dollars a year, for many years, shows that oppression and robbery, in the form of unnecessary taxation, have become wrought into a Republican system.

The material effect of this on the general mass of the people is seen in the hard times which prevail. The moral effect of it on Republicanism is seen in the fact that the corrupt and arrogant elements which have an interest in maintaining an extravagant scale of expenditure, have nominated Messrs. Blaine and Logan, who are pledged to adhere to such a course, and who are earnestly desirous of it. The people can understand why Messrs. Blaine, Logan, James G. Belden, James W. Husted, Chauncy M. Depew, A. B. Cornell, and Messrs. Dorsey, Brady, Elkins, Phelps, Kellogg, Gould and the other supporters of Mr. Blaine should be for increased taxes and a higher surplus every year. It is to the interest of their pockets that it should be so. But it is against the interest of every man who does not make a living out of "the government." It is against the interest of the laborer, the mechanic, the manufacturer and the merchant. It is against the interest of all who pay wages and of all who earn them. The evidence is seen in the failures, which are increased on every side; in the reduction of wages, occuring among those who are not absolutely closed out; in the shutting down of factories and the going out of furnaces; in the inability of the farmers to forward their products or to get a living price for them, and in the increase of the price of the necessaries of life which is occuring on every hand.

Only by change of party can better times be assured.

MCSWEENEY AND BLAINE.

Irishmen who are invited to support Blaine will read with interest the statement of Daniel McSweeney, the Irish-American who spent ten months and four days in an Irish prison as a suspect, and who reached New York on Sunday. In an interview upon his arrival he said:

"I came over here voluntarily, to tell my countrymen how Blaine treated me when I was locked up in an Irish jail. I am now 50 years of age and came to this country in 1852. I remained in Pensylvania three years, where I got out my first naturalization papers and then I went to California, where I got my final papers November 15, 1860. I was in the cattle trade, and attended so strictly to business that my health gave way, and physicians ordered me to take a sea voyage for my health. In March, 1877, I went to Ireland with my family and bought a small freehold property called Carrowcannon House, in County Donegal. I was there four years, and tried to sell the property, but Buckshot Forster's Coercion act had so depreciated property that I could not dispose of it.

"Early in the morning of June 2, 1881, constables broke into my house and arrested me. I was so feeble at the time that I had to use a crutch. I was dragged 200 miles and thrown into Dundalk jail. The charge against me was inciting the people of the neighborhood to riot and assault. I saw the American consul at Dundalk and demanded my release or a speedy trial on the ground that I was an American citizen. He wrote to Minister Lowell, who in turn wrote to Secretary Blaine. With the sanction of Secretary Blaine Minister Lowell wrote to me, after I had been four months in jail that Earl Granville refused to tell what the charges against me were and that he himself could not interfere, because I was only a naturalized citizen anyway, and not an American born. It was a new and startling doctrine to me. I had thought that the rights of American citizens were equal, no matter what their previous condition or nationality might be.

"For over ten months I lay in that British jail, when, if I had not been an American citizen, I would have been released in three months' time at least, as the other suspects were. During all that time I listened to the galling taunts of my jailers: "What good is your Americrn citizenship? Let your flag protect you if it can." Insult after insult was heaped upon me, all because it was James G. Blaine's policy to turn his back on the appeals of Irish-Americans. The Irish-Americans should know this, and act accordingly. When Mr. Freelinghuysen went into office he took hold of my case at once and the prison doors were opened and I was released."

BLAINE AND AARON BURR.

The following is an extract from the speech delivered by Mr. Thompson at Ann Arbor on Wednesday, the 8th inst.; "The proven charge against James G. Blaine of official dishonesty is bad enough, but when we add to it his erratic statesmanship, as exhibited in his advocacy of the distribution of the whisky tax among the states; of the assumption of the state debt of Virginia by the general government; of the recognition of Calderon government in Peru while secretary of state, which almost plunged us into a useless war with Chili; his adroit handling of the fraudulent Landreau guano claim; in which it is most probable he took an interest; his uncalled-for interference in the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, and his absolute abandonment of the rights and liberties of naturalized American citizens in Ireland, I have no hesitancy in denouncing Jas. G. Blaine as the most dangerous and unscrupulous politician that has appeared in public life in this country since Aaron Burr."

THE PULPIT IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Exchange.

If there is anything that injures the cause of religion and draws contempt of the public upon morality and christian professions, it is the alliance of politics and religion. To drag the holy principles of Christ into political channels and mix them up indiscriminately with the slums of politics, is not only a sacrilege, but the most indecent and injurious course that could be pursued. A minister of the gospel who will use his pulpit as a stump and desert his Master to champion the cause of some political scalawag, is too low for notice.

Beecher is out for Cleveland, but his talks are made outside his church and pulpit. He does not draw his congregation together Sunday to hear Christ preached and then outrage sentiment and decency by preaching Cleveland.

In Chicago, however the case is different. The Congregational ministers there determined that the country ought not to support so immoral a man as Cleveland and eulogized a far darker character. Such men have no more conception of character or decency or morality than a lot of gutter-snipes. A half dozen of these preachers, according to the Times, made their pulpits last Sunday in Chicago political stumps. It is this repeated action on the part of Republican preachers north that is bringing religion into more contempt than all the Ingersolls in the world.

It is impossible to disassociate the cause from its teacher and champion. A man who advocates a creed and yet deserts its purest precepts to serve the arch enemy of all the best impulses and principles of that creed is a traitor. Further than that, he is as dishonest as the arch enemy himself.

Blaine is a self-confessed rascal, both politically and personally. He not only sold himself as speaker and accepted bribes and stole money, according to his own declarations, but he ruined an innocent young woman and would not make reparation until circumstances forced him to do so. Cleveland is a saint by comparison with such a man. What will be thought, therefore, of the morality of a set of preachers who, under such circumstances, can eulogize Blaine and denounce Cleveland.

The church, as a body, must muzzle its political preachers, or at least keep the pulpit free from political harangues, or it will be brought into a contempt that otherwise it does not deserve. The business of the pulpit is to look after souls and morality and not boom partisans in politics. It is a source of satisfaction to the South that no stump speeches disgrace its pulpits. They would not be tolerated there.

THE BLAINE CODE.

SECTION 1. I do not feel that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise.

SEC. 2. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful.

SEC. 3. You urge me to make as much as I fairly can out of the arrangement into which we have entered. It is natural that I should do my utmost to this end.

SEC. 4. No one will ever know from me that I have disposed of a single dollar in Maine.

SEC. 5. I note what you say about the importance of my keeping all quiet here.

SEC. 6. I have endeavored, in writing, not to be indelicate.

SEC. 7. It will be in my power to cast an anchor to the windward in your behalf.

SEC. 8. By a strange revolution of circumstances I am again able to control an interest, and if you desire it, you can have it.

SEC. 9. Keep my name quiet, mentioning it to no one unless to Mr. Caldwell.

SEC. 10. I can do something. I feel very sanguine, with Thomas A. Scott.

SEC. 11. Regard this letter as strictly confidential. Do not show it to any one.

SEC. 12. Burn this letter.

SEC. 13. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher.

FLOATERS.

A nice point of law has been raised in connection with the office of Commissioner of Labor Statistics, which, it is said, accounts for the failure of President Arthur to fill the office. Mr. Jarret was nominated by the President as commissioner, confirmed by the Senate, and his commission was prepared, but never delivered. Therefore Mr. Jarret did not become a public officer. The Tenure of Office act authorizes the President during the recess of the Senate, to fill only such vacancies as may occur through death, resignation or inability to serve. Neither of the contingencies had arisen in this case, and it is maintained that no vacancy exists in the Office of Commissioner of Labor Statistics that the President is by law authorized to fill. There has been no reason given, however, why the commission was not delivered to Mr. Jarret. Many Knights of Labor are disappointed that Mayor Powderly was not appointed.—Boston Republic.

Factories are closing; furnaces are blown out; shops are silent, men are standing around idle and anxious and hungry. Goods are down; stocks are down; people are down in the mouth; business is down; wages are down; everything is down but taxation. That is high enough to make glad the heart of monopoly, and the cry of Blaine and Logan is more taxation. Their doctrine is that the road to prosperity runs over the hill taxation—that to bleed the people of $400,000,000 annually—$100,000,000 of which shall be a surplus—is the sure way to make the country prosperous. And still down, down, down go the prices, and out, out, out go the workmen, turned out to idleness because there are more goods made by double than the country needs.—Wilmington (Del.) Star.

This matter of imported pauper labor under contract to take the place of strikers is the most serious problem now before the country. It is fraught with danger to the Republic, and it demands the serious consideration of our wisest statesmen. The trouble in the Hocking Valley was only the muttering that precedes the storm—only the tremor of the earth before the volcano belches forth. Will our statesmen be warned by the signs of the times?—Wheeling News-Letter.

Says the New York Graphic: We believe—and we are certain that the Tribune will support us in the assumption—that the prospect of a resumption of business thus held out, slight but gratifying as it is, is due the growing expectation that Grover Cleveland will be elected, the Democratic party will resume the reins of government, and will give both the laboring man and the business man some slight measure of fair play.—

Business among the glass manufacturers is extremely dull, especially so in common ware. A gentleman closely connected with the glass business informed the writer that three-fourths of the glass works throughout the United States lost money in the last twelve months' run. The outlook for the future is not at all flattering, though on new designs the manufacturers here expect to earn enough money to pay for the great deficiencies in the price of common ware.—Wheeling Register.

The Amalgamated Association of Miners and Laborers has ordered its members in the Clearfield bituminous mines near Williamsport, Pa., out on strike. This will put between 15,000 and 20,000 men in idleness. The strike will be for better wages, and against the company store system. It is thought likely to become general through Northern Pennsylvania, and will have a disastrous effect on trade.—New York Truth.

It is time that the Congress should protect American Labor from the competition of foreign pauper labor. Considering the cost of the necessaries of life, wages are altogether too low in this country now, and it is unfair to lower them still further by admitting to our ports hordes of workers whose sole object in coming is to earn and save a certain amount, and after they have done so to return to the land of their nativity.—Dubois Telegraph.

Senator Gibson of Louisiana has no doubt but that the vote of his state will be cast in favor of Cleveland and reform. He said to a reporter; "There is no doubt about the result in West Virginia. I have been all over the state and the Democrats are thoroughly aroused. If the Republicans ever really entertained a hope of carrying West Virginia at the coming election, they have abandoned it."

The striking coal miners of Corning, Ohio, have formed a Cleveland and Hendricks club, beginning with one hundred and ninety-two members. The people are taxed to give the bituminous coal operators seventy-five cents a ton as a bonus upon all the coal they market, but they object to giving the poor miners over seventy cents a ton for their hard work in digging the coal out of the bowels of the earth.—Schenectady Star.

Wheat at 75 cents; all the crops of the farm abundant; plenty everywhere; the banks with millions of idle money; the Treasury vaults filled with money, for which the Government has no need, taken from the channels of trade, and yet thousands of laborers in Pennsylvania are asking for bread and tens of thousands everywhere are asking for labor. Behold the fruits of a protective tariff.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Twenty thousand men are out of work in Cincinnati, of which 8,000 are members of trades unions—painters, carpenters, cabinet makers, tanners, printers and shoemakers. The cotton mills in Biddeford will again shut down to-day. Thousands of coal miners in Ohio and Pennsylvania are idle. Be sure and vote to continue by voting for me, says dodger Blaine.—Shelbyville Democrat.

The iron trade throughout the country generally is anything but encouraging, and there are no signs of immediate improvement. Stocks are light, but orders come in very slowly and in small quantities at that.—New York Truth.

"As goes Maine, so goes the Union," gleefully shouts the Baltimore American. If this refers to Maine's performance in the Prohibition line we beg leave to differ. We beg leave to differ anyhow.—New York World.

The Perry cotton mill, Newport, R. I., shut down on the 5th. It is doubtful if it starts up again. This is the third large concern to suspend in Newport because of an unprofitable manufacturing.—New York Truth.

The strike of the miners at Bozeman, Montana, is still on. The men recently arrested under the conspiracy law have been acquitted. The strike was against a reduction of 25 cents per ton.—New York Truth.

The shops of the Vandalia Railroad company at Terre Haute, Ind., have reduced their working force, and the men retained will hereafter work five days of eight hours each.—New York Truth.

There is a great deal of enforced idleness among the printers, cigarmakers and shoemakers of Baltimore, and wages in some branches have been reduced.—New York Truth.

A mass meeting of miners was held last week at Pottsville, Pa., to protest against the existing conspiracy laws and to demand their modification.—New York Truth.

Now that nearly all the nurses of Washington are dead, travelers in Greece are discovering Byron's boatmen. The latest is John Kazis, who still pulls a boat from Missolonghi over to Kilssova, but who must have been quite a small boy boatman when he boated over Lord Byron.

Nearly 30,000 square miles of United States territory are now owned by foreign syndicates and capitalists.

Ann Arbor Democrat.

Entered as Second Class matter at the Post office at Ann Arbor, Mich.

FRIDAY..........OCTOBER 24, 1884

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Of Indiana.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

WILLIAM B. MORAN,
JONATHAN W. FLANDERS,
HERMAN GOESCHEL,
HIRAM O. ROSE,
ANDREW N. HARSHAW,
ALFRED L. MILLARD,
FREDERICK CARNAHAN,
WILLIAM D. THOMPSON,
AARON S. DYCKMAN,
ALEXANDER F. KELSEY,
JOHN J. WATKINS,
JOHN R. SAVIDGE,
WILDMAN MILLS.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—
JOSIAH W. BEGOLE, of Genesee.
For Lieutenant-Governor—
MATTHEW H. MAYNARD, of Marquette.
For Secretary of State—
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, of Kalamazoo.
For State Treasurer—
JAMES BLAIR, of Kent.
For Auditor-General—
GEORGE P. SANFORD, of Ingham.
For Attorney-General—
FRANCIS W. COOK, of Muskegon.
For Commissioner of the State Land Office—
JOHN H DENNIS, of Barry.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DAVID PARSONS, of Wayne.
For Member of the State Board of Education—
CHRISTIAN VANDERVEEN, of Ottawa.
For Representative in Congress, 2d district—
NATHANIEL B. ELDREDGE.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE TICKET

For Senator—
DENSMORE CRAMER.
For Representative, 1st district—
NATHAN E. SUTTON.
For Representative, 2d district—
EGBERT P. HARPER.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Judge of Probate—
WM. D. HARRIMAN.
For Sheriff—
WM WALSH.
For County Clerk—
JOHN J. ROBISON.
For County Treasurer—
FRED H. BELSER.
For Register of Deeds—
JAMES KEARNS.
For Prosecuting Attorney—
EZRA B. NORRIS.
For Circuit Court Commissioners—
PATRICK McKERNAN.
FRANK JOSLYN.
For Coroners—
DR. T. J. SULLIVAN,
DR. CHRISTIAN KAPP.

DEMOCRATIC APPOINTMENTS.

HON. DENSMORE CRAMER.

Ann Arbor, Opera House.......Nov. 1
Freedom.......Oct 25
Dundee.......Oct 29
Bridgewater, Town Hall.......Oct. 31

HON CHARLES R. WHITMAN.

Chelsea.......Oct. 25
Dexter.......Oct. 27
Freedom.......Oct. 25
Superior, Town Hall.......Oct. 28
Lyndon Town Hall.......Oct 24

Charles H, Manly will also speak with Mr. Whitman at the places designated above.

H. R. FOWLER.

Scio, school house No. 2, Jedele.......Oct 29
Mooreville.......Oct. 25
Iron Creek school house.......Oct. 25

HON. CHAS. S. MAY.

Ypsilanti.......Oct. 28

GEN. W S. ROSECRANZ.

Ann Arbor, afternoon.......Oct 30

JUDGE HARRIMAN'S REPLY TO JAS. S. GORMAN.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 13, 1884.

Mr. Kittredge, Publisher and Proprietor of the Ann Arbor Register:

MY DEAR SIR: In the last number of the Register, one of your correspondents or patrons asks me several questions, and, your editor in a taunting way, asks if "I can afford to answer them." As a candidate upon the Democratic ticket, fairly and honorably nominated, I do not for one moment, recognize the right of a bolting Democrat to catechise me in a Republican Journal for the gratification or amusement of my personal enemies. So I propose to answer these questions in my own way—not simply because they have been asked, but because they cover a subject matter which has never yet been fairly and impartially presented to the readers of the Register; those readers are intelligent, and but few of them have any interest in doing me an injustice, nor can they take delight in rolling falsehoods as sweet morsels under their tongues.

Four years ago, Mr. TurnBull and myself were candidates for Judge of Probate. A few days before the convention, Mr. TurnBull came into my office and told me that he had withdrawn from the contest; that his letter of withdrawal would soon appear in the papers. I frankly expressed my gratitude, and told Mr. TurnBull that I would assist him on any fitting opportunity in the future. Judge of my surprise when the following letter of "withdrawal" appeared in the ARGUS:

To the Democrats of Washtenaw Co.:

GENTLEMEN—My name having been put forward as a nominee for the office of Judge of Probate, I take this method of informing you that I am not a candidate for that or any other office.—It will be time enough for me to consider as to the acceptance of an office, when the same is voluntarily tendered by you. Until then by no act of mine will my name be suggested for office. I take great pleasure in thanking all who have voluntarily complimented me by using their influence to promote my nomination. G. W. TURNBULL.
Chelsea, August 18, 1880.

Of course, nobody could be deceived by such an epistle. This letter of "withdrawal" was simply, as I understood it, an announcement of his candidacy.

Notwithstanding his "withdrawal" Mr. TurnBull was a candidate on the day of the convention. I remember a conversation with one of his delegates from Chelsea, an honorable gentleman, in relation to the course of Mr. TurnBull and the propriety of his being a candidate against me under the circumstances, as it was usual to give a candidate a nomination for a second term by acclamation, as it was done this year in the case of Mr. Robison. This delegate and myself entered into no bargain as to who should be nominated by the Democratic convention this year. I do not know that this delegate ever reported this conversation to Mr. TurnBull; if he did, it was without my knowledge and without my request. That letter of "withdrawal" had put me on my guard. To state the exact truth in the fewest possible words, Mr. TurnBull finally withdrew as a candidate for the same reason that all other candidates have withdrawn since the world began. *Simply and solely because he had not votes enough to get a nomination*, and not because of any bargain or arrangement made with me. The idea that Mr. TurnBull and myself or any body else could "fix up" an arrangement which would bind a convention four years before the convention could meet, or its delegates be elected, is too preposterous and silly to deserve a moments consideration; if such an arrangement had been made it would have been equally discreditable to all persons engaged in it.

Your correspondent or patron who visited several portions of the county before the late convention to "fix" things for Mr. TurnBull asks me, probably in a Pickwickian sense, if I did not visit different towns, or send some one to secure delegates favorable to myself. I did not. The only ground for such a suspicion, that I can think of, is the fact that the Register of Probate visited his parents in Manchester and happened to be there on the day of the Dem. caucus. I have not learned that he attended the caucus or interfered with its action in any way, and I do not believe that he did. Instead of interfering in the caucuses I openly told my friends that there were only four Democrats in the county whom I would not be willing to see elected delegates, one in the township of Lyndon, one in the township of Ann Arbor, one in the City of Ann Arbor, and one in the township of Pittsfield, all of whom are my bitter personal enemies and all of whom I knew would use any honorable or dishonorable means to defeat my nomination or election. If ever a candidate was fairly and honorably nominated I was. I did not step foot into the court room on the day of the convention. I did not speak to more than a dozen delegates upon the subject of how they were going to vote, and to this day I do not know how the delegates from Ann Arbor voted. Some say all but three voted for me; some say all but three voted against me. Of course they voted as they pleased and as they had a perfect right to do. The Democracy of Washtenaw county nominated me fairly and generously, and I feel that I have a right to ask that Democracy for a fair and generous support.

As I read the questions of your correspondent or patron in relation to my salary as Judge of Probate there came involuntarily into my mind that immortal exclamation:

"The Lord hath delivered my enemy into my hands."

Without the fault of its present management the Register has never presented this matter to its readers fairly and candidly. These questions in relation to my salary can only be answered intelligently and truthfully by giving a brief statement of the whole case.

Previous to the year 1860, the Judge of Probate was paid by fees which I am informed amounted some years to four thousand dollars. At the commencement of Judge Beake's term in January 1861, the office was made a salaried one—the salary being fixed by the Board of Supervisors at fifteen hundred dollars per year. For the eight years that Judge Beakes held the office he received $1,500 per year—he was followed by Judge Cheever, who for four years received $1500 per year. But in the fall of 1876, when it appeared certain that I would be elected, a Republican Board of Supervisors attempted to reduce the salary to $1200, to commence on the beginning of my term. This reduction was made, notwithstanding every member of the Board knew that the business and labor of the office had increased enormously since they placed the salary at $1500 and was continually increasing. I felt the insult deeply, but kept my counsel and bided my time. During the four years of my first term I placed on the back of the warrants I received this endorsement, "not accepted in full of salary," and five days after the close of that term when my work was done I caused the matter to be presented to the Board of Supervisors; it was referred to the committee on salaries. Mr. Wm. E. DePew, the supervisor from Mr. TurnBull's own township—a good Republican, an able lawyer and an honorable gentleman, was chairman of that committee. He reported that in his opinion I was legally entitled to the same salary which my predecessors had received ($1500) per year—the Supreme court having decided that the supervisors having once fixed the salary, their power over the subject was exhausted and they could not afterwards *increase* or *diminish* it. The prosecuting attorney was called upon and gave it as his opinion before the board that I was entitled to the $1500 per year. Thereupon the board voted unanimously, so far as the printed record shows, to pay it. The next day the matter was reconsidered by the board and the roll being called, it decided by a *two-thirds* vote (14 to 7) to pay me the salary to which I was legally entitled. Mr. Boyce, the supervisor from your correspondent's own township (Lyndon), voting for it. For four years I have endured abuse and misrepresentation—much of it from the Ann Arbor Register—upon this subject. I have been compared with those men who in congress, *voted themselves* increased pay and justly earned the name of "Salary grabber." But my conscience is clear, and I know that my record is honorable and clean upon this subject. The Board of Supervisors voted me my salary as it was their duty to do, and I accepted it as any other man in Washtenaw county would have done under the circumstances.

To illustrate the fairness or decency with which I have been treated in this matter, one ignorant or dishonest print in this city boldly tells its readers—and the Register republishes the article—that I have been receiving this extra pay during the eight years I have held the office, $2400 in all, when every intelligent man in the county knows or ought to know that the salary was fixed by act of the legislature at $1500 per annum nearly four years ago.

Your correspondent or patron openly asks me if I did not tell a certain candidate that if Democrats voted against me, Republicans would elect me. I do not remember such a conversation, but I will say here, that some of my most intimate and dearest friends are Republicans. If I felt that I was about to die, and losing my hold on earth, I should want to see some of them at my bedside. I do not know how they are going to vote and I shall not ask them.

I hope it will not be charged against me as a crime that I have friends in the Republican party. If such a fact can prejudice me with any class of voters and cause my defeat, I joyfully submit to the sacrifice.

Your correspondent or patron asks me with a triumphant air at the close of his catechism, whether I did not state in my office that I "did not care a damn for parties." That memorable conversation took place a long while ago and I can not remember the precise language used; what particular technical or expletive phrases were thrown into the conversation I can not tell. But I say now that I am not and never have been a slave to any party. The old slavery of the body was horrible, but slavery of the mind and soul is infinitely worse. I know that capital is being made against me because I have not been more of a partisan in my appointments as Judge of Probate. But the Probate office is not a political office; while I remain in it, it shall not be the perquisite of any party. I shall use my position to settle estates in the cheapest and simplest way—to heal family disagreement—and to avoid in every possible manner, expensive and wicked litigation. Hundreds of men and women under the most complicated and delicate circumstances have done business in the Probate Office during the last eight years. As a rule they are all my friends, and their generous endorsement is the best certificate of character as Probate Judge which I can present to the people of this county. During the past eight years, there have been no difficulties, no quarrels, and no litigation except in a few cases when outside parties "got a hand in." This manner of doing the Probate business may not be satisfactory to the lawyers, but it has, on the whole, I believe been eminently satisfactory to the parties directly interested.

I believe I have answered (certainly as well as I could without the catechism before me) the questions of your disinterested correspondent or patron. The Register heretofore — not under its present management—has been very unkind, if not unjust to me, and I shall heartily thank you if you will publish this reply to the questions which your correspondent or patron has asked.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.

BLAINE A KNOW-NOTHING.

Blaine in a speech in Flint further denied that he was ever a know-nothing. That he wilfully lied is made apparent from the following letter written by W. A. H. Silloway, of No. 220 East Fifty-sixth-st., New York City:

To the Editor of the New York World:—The republican candidate for president, Mr. James G. Blaine, in a letter of Oct. 4, 1884, says: "It is utterly untrue that I ever advocated a residence of twenty-one years as a requirement of naturalization. On the contrary, I always opposed the party that suggested it." Does Mr. Blaine mean to say that he was never connected or in any way identified with the socalled Know-Nothing party—or, as Henry Wilson called it, the American party—or that he ever belonged to a Know-Nothing lodge or council? If so, he must have a very poor memory of the past.

When the Know-Nothing party was in full operation in Massachusetts, and they elected Henry Gardner governor, I was a member of Bigelow Lodge or Council in Boston, and on two occasions I saw Mr. Blaine at our meetings, and he spoke at them and strongly advocated the party's principles, showing that he was a member, as no one was admitted but members.

One of the strongest planks or principles of the party or order was that no foreigners should be allowed to vote till he had resided in the United States 21 years, the same as those born here. Mr. Blaine also wrote articles for the American Know-Nothing, a newspaper in Boston with which I was connected. These are facts that can be easily proved, if men will be honest and tell the truth.

SPEAKING of the nomination of Judge Durfee by the republicans of Wayne county for a *third term* the Evening News says:

Judge Durfee has been in the probate office as clerk or judge for nearly fifteen years. During that period pretty nearly every family in Wayne county has had business in the court, and we never heard of one who, in the course of the process, did not become warm friends of the kind and accommodating gentleman with the empty sleeve. The objection, which we suppose will be raised against him, that he is now running for a third term, has no force from a public point of view with respect to a judicial office, and it will only commend him to the thousands of friends he has made there.

The remarks of the Evening News in relation to Judge Durfee apply with equal force to Judge Harriman. The very fact that he has held the office eight years in an unexceptionable manner commends him to the people of the county. Judge Tilden, of Cleveland, has just been nominated for judge of probate of Cugahogo county, Ohio, for the sixteenth term No man in Ohio or Michigan with a wife or children or a shilling at stake, should think of removing a man from a judicial office simply because he has shown that he can perform its duties faithfully and well.

THE "know-nothing" who runs the Washtenaw Post is trying to get up a prejudice against Judge Harriman on account of his religion, but that ancient know-nothing dodge is played out. It was tried on Judge Harriman eight years ago, but Harriman was elected *and nobody suffered but the parties who used the blasphemous slanders.* The performance was a failure. So it will be again. When the managers of a mercinary sheet, as a last desperate dodge resort to attacks upon a man's religion in this enlightened day and age, it is a confession of defeat. A man's religion is a sacred thing—a matter between himself and his God. We know nothing about Judge Harriman's religion, it has nothing to do with this election, but we do know that his character for intelligence, honor and integrity is as much above that of the persons who charge him with being irreligious as the character of a brave and patriotic soldier is above that of a mean and sneaking bounty jumper.

THE republican county convention of Wayne county held on Friday last actually had the wickedness to nominate Judge Durfee, the present probate judge of that county for a *third term.* Yet those hypocrites who themselves nominate a probate judge for a third term have the cheek to urge democrats to vote against Judge Harriman, who was fairly and honorably nominated by a democratic convention. O yes, republicans can nominate and elect their own men for a third term, but they are very much troubled when the democrats do the same thing. But they will do it all the same. Besides the people of Washtenaw county are not ready just yet to fix up the probate office to enable two or three lawyers in Ann Arbor to nicely feather their own nests at the expense of the widows and orphans of this county. *The lawyers candidate for judge of probate must go.*

FROM all reports we hear Mr. Cramer is making splendid speeches and making votes wherever he goes. His speeches are logical and strike the nail on the head every time. As everybody knows there is no foolishness about his arguments. Go and hear him and get your democratic neighbors to go, they will be pleased, instructed, and if they are earnest democrats they will go home enthusiastic for the whole ticket and determined to win a glorious victory in November. "United we stand, divided we fall." No earnest democrat will aid the republicans to defeat any portion of our ticket by voting against any of our candidates. We never had a county ticket more worthy the support of every democrat. With a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, we shall elect every man on it by a rousing majority.

OUR candidate for sheriff, the young and large hearted Irishman from Northfield, is making a vigorous canvass and hosts of friends wherever he goes. Billy be of good cheer! You are to be the next sheriff of old Washtenaw! And there is no democrat in the county more worthy the office than you. His opponent, Mr. Yeckley, is a good man, but he is on the wrong ticket. This presidential year democrats will vote straight from president to coroner, and Yeckley, Durheim, Honey, Bates, Case, Kempf and the rest will have to wait. You will have to wait gentlemen *and don't you forget it.* Democrats can't see any reason why they should elect you this time. Close up the democratic ranks and get ready for the biggest jubilee on the evening of November 4th Washtenaw county ever had!

THE democratic meeting at Firemen's hall Saturday evening was a great success, the room was packed and many had to stand in the aisles and halls. We have heard republicans say that the speech of Col. Eldredge was one of the best they ever heard—like the man, plain, solid and full of good sound common sense It has made the Colonel many friends. His election is assured, and there are several republicans in Ann Arbor mighty glad of it. C. R. Whitman held up the g. o. p. in its true colors to the great delight of the democrats present. Whitman is gaining the reputation of being one of the best stump speakers in the state, always clear and logical and at times truly eloquent. The cause goes bravely on! Democrats! vote the straight democratic ticket and victory is certain!

THE honest executor in the Kempf case rejoices in having beat Kinne and Norris and the probate court and the circuit court, and the older children, and younger children in the Kempf case. It turns out now that he has *beat* one of the appraisers of that estate out of two dollars. He swore on rendering his final account that he had paid all the expenses of administration, and charged the estate with two dollars which he paid Mr. Braun of Ann Arbor township one of the appraisers. *But Mr. Braun says Pistorius never paid him a cent.* Another feather in the cap of the "honest executor." This honest executor and the bounty jumper make a splendid and powerful partnership to control the German vote of the county!

IN the coming election the contest is honesty against corruption. It is Cleveland against Blaine. It is a war waged for honest government. It is a war against the worst elements of the republican party as personated by Blaine, Gould, Dorsey, Elkins and those other monopolists who believe that the offices of the government are merchantable and salable to the highest bidder. It is a war against Mr. Blaine, who made a stock jobbing office out of his speaker's chair, and used his official position to extort money dishonestly from railroad contractors, and who has decended into dark and crooked "avenues" to make money by corrupt means.—St. Paul Globe.

THE *bounty jumper* begins to squeal. He begins to mistrust that he has bit off more than he can chew this time. The Washtenaw Post will not be able to levy on candidates on the pretense that it can control the German vote after this election. One of the leading Germans in the county asked the other day: "How did the Germans vote before the Post was started?" He says that they managed to live and vote the democratic ticket, and he thinks they can do it now, even if the women who run the Post do tell them to vote for a part of the republican ticket. The *bounty jumper* cannot find a German in the county whose vote will be influenced or controlled by the women who run the Post.

THE last number of the Washtenaw Post has a letter from Isaac N. S. Foster, late supervisor of Ann Arbor township. The letter is written in a species of German. We were surprised to learn that Isaac was such a fine German scholar. Now Isaac we advise you to go slow in this business. Once upon a time an ancient namesake of yours escaped imolation by a mere chance. We have a fatherly feeling for you, but we give you notice that if a sense of duty compels us to sacrifice you it will be a thorough job —no "tangled ram" will be accepted as a substitute. You have a record.

SINCE the Ohio election, presaging the election of Blaine in November, wheat has fallen in price three cents a bushel, which means a loss to the farmers of the country of about $17,000,000 of dollars. Corn has also dropped three cents a bushel, which means a loss to the same class of $54,000,000.—Evening News. Farmers vote for Jim Blaine in November and should he be elected be prepared to take 50 cents per bushel for your wheat.

PATRICK MCKERNAN, one of the nominees on the democratic ticket for circuit court commissioner is a well known and capable gentleman whose fitness for the office no one questions. He is known as an honest, straight forward man and citizen, a staunch democrat and Irish-American patriot. His four years administration has given general satisfaction. Let every democrat see to it that Pat McKernan is re-elected.

WE do not believe that the honest farmers of Washtenaw county are ready to turn the office of judge of probate over to a lot of avaricious attorneys who are moving heaven and earth to defeat Judge Harriman, well knowing that while he occupies the office they will have mighty poor picking,

FRANK JOSLYN, of Ypsilanti, the second nominee for circuit court commissioner on the democratic ticket, is a young man well versed in the law and capable of discharging the duties of the office. The democrats must remember Frank and give him a grand send off.

IN another column will be found a communication from Geo. A. Peters, of Scio, who comes out for Nathan E. Sutton, the democratic nominee for representative, and gives his reasons why he should be elected.

THE republicans have given up all hopes of carrying New York, and will now make one grand desperate effort to get in their work in Indiana. They hope by the lavish use of money to carry the state as they did Ohio.

JOHN J. ROBISON has conducted the office of clerk for the last two years with ability and should be re-elected by a large majority.

THE union league club of New York, refuses to support Blaine.

Old Deacon Dobson boasted that he was always "prepared for the worst;" and so he was, for he always kept Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house, regarding it the only safe remedy for coughs and colds.

The bell of the evening—The supper bell.

DON'T LOOK LIKE A WRECK —"When a man is going down hill everybody is ready to give him a kick." Yes, that is so. It is sad, but natural. Why, many a man and woman, seeking employment, would have got it if their hair hadn't been so thin and gray. One bottle of Parker's Hair Balsam is then the best investment. It stops falling hair, promotes new growth and restores color. Clean, highly perfumed, not a dye. A great improvement over any similar preparation, and sold at the low price of 50 cents.

Cut on the bias—Ben Butler.

A Lady's Perfect Companion.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH, a new book, tells how any woman may become a mother without suffering any pain whatever. It also tells how to prevent and overcome morning sickness, swelled limbs, and all other evils attending pregnancy Physicians highly recommend it as the wife's true private companion. Send two-cent stamp for full descriptive circular, testimonials, etc., sent in sealed envelope. Address, FRANK THOMAS & Co., Pubs., Baltimore, Md.

Right and "Left"—Cleveland and Blaine.

TO THE HOUSEKEEPER.—Insist on getting DeLand's Saleratus and Soda, and don't let your grocer argue you out of it It will pay you in the end and you will use no other.

Heating and Ventilation.

Parties wanting a first-class job of Heating and Ventilation can examine the health heater of the Gold Manufacturing Co., with its Triple extended surface Radiators now being put in by E. S. Worden and Wm. W. Whedon and furnished by Andrew Climie.

City Locals.

Gents Hose, full, regular made at 25 cents, reduced from 40 cents.
E. B. ABEL.

150 pairs new and beautiful patterns Lace Curtains which we sell 25 to 50 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere in the city.
MACK & SCHMID.

Over 200 buildings have been painted in this city in the past nine months with Sherwin, Williams & Co's. Mixed Paints. This is sufficient testimony that there is no better Paint in the market. For sale by Oscar O. Sorg, 60 South Main street, Ann Arbor.

A car load of Cider Barrels for sale at Emanuel Wagner's, South Main street.

I will sell this week our entire line of leather gloves at the very low price of 50 cents, former price $1. Now is your time to get a good glove for a very little money.
E. B. ABEL.

The only place that you can buy Sherwin, Williams & Co's. Mixed Paints is at Oscar O. Sorg's, 60 South Main street, Ann Arbor.

TO RENT—Finely furnished Rooms to rent within three minutes walk of the university. Call at the corner of Catherine and Ingall's-st.

The best Red Underwear at $1.25, usual price in other houses $1.75 to $2.
E. B. ABEL.

Go and see the prices given with goods at Emanuel Wagner's grocery, South Main street.

LAMPS—A large assortment at Emanuel Wagners, Sout Main-st.

For California dryed fruits call on Chas. E. Wagner, No. 17, Ann-st.

The only pure Cider Vinegar that is sold is purchased at Emanuel Wagner's, No. 33, South Main-st.

Everything is first-class bought at Chas. E. Wagner's, the grocer,
No. 17 East Ann-st.

I pay cash for Butter and Eggs, at 33 South Main-st.
EMANUEL WAGNER.

Hats at the Goodrich & Guinan store this week cheaper than ever before known. I propose the sell them regardless of cost as they must be closed out.
E. B. ABEL.

For all kinds of Salted Fish call on Chas. E. Wagner,
No. 17 East Ann-st.

A full line of Crockery Ware at
EMANUEL WAGNER'S.

Chow Chow and Mixed Pickles, Dried Beef, Smoked Sugar-Cured Meats at Chas. E. Wagner's,
No. 17 East Ann-st.

Oranges and Lemons cheap, at Emanuel Wagner's store, No. 33 South Main-street.

"Where do you get your PURE CIDER VINEGAR?" At Emanuel Wagner's, of course, No. 33, South Main-st.

For Bargains in Groceries call on Chas. E. Wagner,
No. 17 East Ann st.

Smoker's Articles of all kinds, choice Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, etc., at No. 33 South Main-st.
EMANUEL WAGNER.

All kinds of farm produce purchased at Emanuel Wagner's, No. 33, South Main-st.

Bananas, Cocoanuts, Lemons, Oranges, Confectionary, a fine line at Chas. E. Wagner's
No. 17 East Ann-st.

Chas. E. Wagner's is the place to buy your groceries and get bargains.

Dry and Wet Groceries, nice fresh stock to select from.
EMANUEL WAGNER.

Chas. E. Wagner pays cash for butter and eggs.

Canned Goods in great variety at
EMANUEL WAGNER'S
No. 33 South Main-st.

Go to Chas. E. Wagner for smoked hams and dryed meats.

Estate of Mary E. Fenn.

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 Monday, the 6th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Present, William D. Harriman Judge of Probate

In the matter of the estate of Mary E. Fenn, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Effie A. Baldwin, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Horace A. Smith may be appointed executor thereof.

Thereupon, it is ordered, that Monday, the 3d day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at 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.
A true copy. Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register

Estate of Maria Elizabetha Schmitt.

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 Monday, the 6th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Present, William D. Harriman, judge of probate.

In the matter of the estate of Maria Elizabetha Schmitt, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Frederick Pistorius, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court purporting to the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate, and that he and Anton Eisele may be appointed executors thereof.

Thereupon, it is ordered, that Saturday, the 1st day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the devisees, legatees and heirs-at-law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at 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,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate,
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Estate of Philip Winegar.

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 Thursday, the 9th day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Present William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate,

In the matter of the estate of Philip Winegar, deceased.

Willard B Smith, 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 Saturday, the 1st day of November 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,
A true copy. Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Estate of Thomas Shekell.

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 Tuesday, the 14th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thos. Shekell, deceased.

Byron W. Forbes, 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 Tuesday, the 11th day of November 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,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Estate of Eliza North, Incompetent.

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 Thursday, the 25th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Eliza North, alleged incompetent.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John D. North and Elmira P. Howe, praying that Leonard Gruner may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of the said Eliza North.

Thereupon, it is ordered, that Saturday, the 25th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the said Eliza North and all other persons interested in said estate, be 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 said Eliza North and 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, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Estate of Milan Kidder.

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 3d day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Milan Kidder deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Susan R. Kidder, praying that Byron W. Forbes may be appointed administrator with the will annexed of said estate.

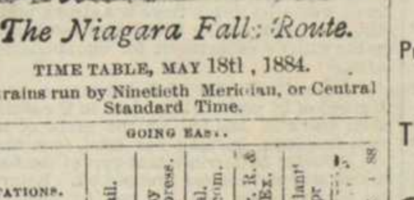
Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 1st day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of 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,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY Probate Register

Take Notice!

No more foolishness, I must have what is due me. All parties against whom I have accounts, had better walk up to *THE CAPTAIN'S OFFICE* and settle the same. By so doing you will save costs. I mean business.

M. ROGERS.



The Niagara Falls Route.

TIME TABLE, MAY 18th, 1884.

All trains run by Ninetieth Meridian, or Central Standard Time.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	*Mail.	*Day Express.	*Kal. Accom.	*Gr. R. & D. Ex.	†Atlantic Expr	‡N. [illegible]
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	....	P. M.	P. M.
Chicago.....Lv.	6.45	8 55	3.40	....	8 40	9.55
Niles	10.20	12.13	8.25	....	11.40	1.40
Decatur	11.10	....	9.13	....	....	2.28
Lawton	11.27	....	9 28	6.45	....	....
Kalamazoo.PM	12.03	1.45	10 00	7.03	1 00	3.17
Galesburg	12.25	... ...	*Jack Exp's	7.33	....	....
Battle Creek	1.05	2.23		8 00	1.42	4.05
Marshall	1.50	3 05		8.27	2.09	4.32
Albion	2.15	3 25			2.35	4.57
			A. M.		A. M.	
Jackson.....Ar.	3.05			9.25		
Jackson.....Lv.	3.05	4.08	7.00	9.45	3.25	5.45
Grass Lake	3 30	....	7.22	10.03	....	6.07
Chelsea	3 55	....	7.42	10.13	....	6.30
Dexter	4.10	....	7.55	10.33	.....	6.43
Ann Arbor	4.32	5.12	8.17	10.47	4.35	7.00
Ypsilanti	4.50	5.25	8.38	11.07	4.52	7.15
Wayne Junc	5.15	5.46	9.10	11.35	5.12	7 38
Springwells	5.55	6.15	9 50	11.45	5.45	8.10
Detroit.....Ar.	6.05	6.25	10.00	11.59	5.55	8.20
				P. M.		P. M.
St. Thomas Ar		11 15		3.20		3.20
		A. M.				
Welland		2.03		5.58		5.58
Falls View						
Niagara Falls		2.31		6.28		6.25
Susp. Bridge		2.45		6.40		6.40
Buffalo.....Ar		3.40		7.35		7.38

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	*Mail.	*Day Express.	*Gr. Rap. Express.	*Jackson Express.	‡Evening Express.	†Pacific Express.
	A. M.	P. M	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Buffalo.....L.		11 30	6.35			11.30
		A. M.				P. M.
Susp. Bridge		12.25	7.30			12.27
Niagara Falls		12.36	7.41			12.39
Falls View		....	7.46			12.41
St. Thomas		4.00	10 45			4.10
Detroit.....Lv.	6.00	9.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	9.00
Springwells	6.10	9.10	4.10	6.12	8.10	9.10
Wayne Junc	6.43	9.38	4.38	6 44	8.40	9.40
Ypsilanti	7.15	9.57	4.58	7.07	9.03	10.02
Ann Arbor	7.30	10.12	5.12	7.23	9.20	10 18
Dexter	7.55	....	5.30	7 43	9.37	....
Chelsea	8.10	....	5.45	8.00	9.50	....
Grass Lake	8 33	....	6 07	8.25	10.10	....
		P. M.				
Jackson.....Ar.				8.50	10 35	
Jackson.....Lv.	9.03	11.30	6.50			11.55
Albion	9.47	12.05	7.38	*Kal. Accom.	11.22	12.41
Marshall	10.18	12.45	8.07		11.48	1.08
					A. M.	
Battle Creek	10.43	1.05	8.47		12.15	1.42
				A. M.		
Galesburg	11.15	....	9.20		.....	....
Kalamazoo	11.38	1.45	9.40	4.45	1.07	2.27
Lawton...P. M.	12.15	....	....	5.18	1.45	....
Decatur	12.33	....	....	5.35	2.07	....
Niles	1.40	3.10	....	6.40	3.00	4.05
Chicago.....Ar	5.25	6.50	....	10.35	7.30	7 50

The New York Express, a fast train leaves Chicago at 4.15 in the afternoon and makes the following stops, Michigan City, 6.02; Niles, 6.59; Kalamazoo 8.10; Battle Creek, 8.47; Jackson, 10.00, Ann Arbor, 10 54; Ypsilanti, 11.07; Springwells 11.50; arriving in Detroit at 11.59 P. M.

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

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P & T. A., Chicago.
H. W. HAYES, Agt. Ann Arbor.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

ANN ARBOR COMMANDERY, No. 13—Meets first Tuesday of each month. W. G. Doty, E. C., W. A. Tolchard, Recorder.

WASHTENAW CHAPTER, No. 6, R. A. M.—Meets first Monday of each month. T. F. Wilson, H. P.; Z. Routh, Secretary.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, No. 155, F. and A. M.—Meets first Thursday of each month. John A. Gates, W. M., N. D. Gates, Secretary.

FRATERNITY LODGE, No. 362, F. and A.M.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. W. D. Harriman, W. M., E. J. Johnson, Secretary.

Ann Arbor Democrat.

FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 24, 1884.

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

Democratic Rally.

Next Thursday afternoon the citizens of this place and vicinity will have an opportunity of hearing Gen. W. S. Rosecranz, of California, who will speak on the great political questions of the day. Democrats turn out and give the old general a red hot reception.

JOTTINGS.

Don't forget to register Oct. 28.

Register! Register!! Register!!!

Election one week from Tuesday.

Barley is worth from $1.20 to $1.30 per cwt.

Willis Boughton spent Sunday in Cincinnati.

There are 10,500,000 voters in this country.

The first snow storm of the season yesterday.

Let every democrat vote his ticket as it is printed.

D. J. Loomis is in Dexter buying apples for D. Henning.

Capt. Connett, of Chicago, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Wm. Loomis.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Randall have gone to Boston on a three week's visit.

Miss Angell has been visiting friends in Detroit during the past week.

Chas. Fantle, of St. Paul, Minn., is spending a few weeks in the city.

Democratic and fusion rallys draw large crowds throughout the state.

Treasurer Henderson is paying premiums awarded at the county fair.

Oscar Wehner is stopping temporarily with Wm. Frank, on Washington-st.

During the past year $556.62 have been expended on the court house and jail.

Storm doors are to be constructed at the four entrances to the court house

Jas. E. Carr, of the Dundee Reporter, smiled in on THE DEMOCRAT Sunday.

O. O. Sorg has painted a large number of Cleveland and Hendricks banners.

The November meeting of the pomological society will be held next Saturday.

E. A. Phillips' new residence on South Main-st. is nearly completed. Cost, $2,000.

The sheriff and deputy sheriffs bills, as usual, have been cut some by the supervisors.

A farm house in Sharon town owned by Samuel Smith, was destroyed by fire Friday.

The funeral of Jacob Paul, an old pioneer of the town of Scio, was held Sunday.

Lucas & Tessmer have completed the stone culvert over Allen's creek on South Fifth-st.

We have seen a letter from Chelsea which says there are a few democrats left there yet.

D. B. Green, of Ypsilanti, has been re-elected superintendent of the poor for three yerrs

Mrs. Chas. Beeman, of Stockbridge, is visiting her sister Mrs. Lizzie Bowdish, of this city.

After the November election we will give our readers less politics and more local matter.

Tim Fohey came to the city Wednesday, and during his absence his hired man stole $95.

Rev. Dr. Eastwood has been called to Bethel, Va., on account of the serious illness of his son.

I will make it all right with you. Keep my name quiet. Pray let me know what to expect.—Blaine.

The democratic meetings throughout the county are well attended, which argues well for the party.

This is one of the most quiet and orderly cities in the state, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

C. E. Godfrey, the drayman, has an increase in his family—a 9 pound boy put in an appearance Monday.

Chas. A. Chapin, who has a fat job in Washington has come home to vote. John F. Miller has followed suit.

Every democrat who can possibly do so should attend the mass meeting in this city next Thursday, Oct. 30.

Ezra B. Norris will make a No. 1 prosecuting attorney. And what is more Ann Arbor will be his residence

If you have changed your residence since last election, you must re-register your name in order to vote Nov. 4.

Gen. Gibson, the great temperance advocate, addressed a republican meeting at the opera house Monday evening.

Gen. W. S Rosecranz, of California, is to address the democrats and independent republicans in this city Oct. 30.

Albert W. Tobey, and escaped jail bird, was captured in Detroit Tuesday night and returned to Sheriff Wallace.

Rev. Mr. Bourns occupied the Presbyterian church pulpit Sunday in the absence of the pastor the Rev. Dr. Steele.

They are to have a red hot democratic meeting in Freedom to-morrow. There will be speaking in German and English.

Petition has been made in the probate court for the appointment of John Keck, guardian of Jos. Cole, an incompetent person.

Rev. Mr. Keuver, of Buffalo, N. Y., successor of the late Rev. C. Volz, occupied the pulpit of Zion church Sunday evening.

George F. Robison, son of J. J Robison, is the democratic nominee for sheriff of Wayne county. A mighty good selection.

C. S. Voorhees, a relative of F. A. Voorhees, of this city, has been nominated by the democrats of Oakland county for sheriff.

Democrats turn out and give the gallant old Gen. Rosecranz a hearty reception on his visit to this city next Thursday, Oct. 30.

"Moral and Intellectual Freedom" is the subject of Rt. Rev. Monsignor Capel, D. D., at the opera house next Wednesday evening.

Rev. Thos. Stalker, of this city, and Chas. M. Fellows, of Manchester, addressed the Sunday afternoon temperance meeting.

I lay in a British jail; Mr. Blaine was secretary of state. Mr. Blaine went out of power and I went out of prison.—Daniel McSweeney.

The D. K. E. society house and Dr. Dell's residence are now connected with the telephone exchange — making 96 phones now in use in this city.

On nearly every four corners throughout this county prohibition poles have been raised, and the names of St. John and Daniel flung to the breeze.

Hon. Mr. Mosier, prohibition candidate for congress in this district will speak at Firemen's hall this evening. Everybody invited to be present.

One week from to-morrow night Hon. D. Cramer will address a democratic meeting in the opera house. This will be the last meeting of the campaign.

John McDowell, overseer at the county house, who has been seriously ill for some weeks is on the mend, and able to sit up a short time during the day.

Remember the day, Thursday, Oct. 30, the time fixed for the democratic jubilee. Gen. Rosecranz and other well known speakers will be present on that day.

James G. Blaine waived the bloody shirt in Indiana. At the same time republican stump speakers in the east were giving the southern people taffy.

The funeral of Mrs. Amy Pettibone widow of the late Samuel Pettibone, the surveyor who for many years resided in this city, was held in Ypsilanti Saturday

Col. Eldredge and H. W. Rogers addressed an enthusiastic democratic gathering at Chelsea Tuesday evening. Notwithstanding the rain a large crowd was present.

James Blythman, who was charged with assault and battery, was examined before Justice McMahon Wednesday, but as there was no evidence to convict he was discharged.

In another column will be found Judge Harriman's reply to Jas. F. Gorman's open letter which appeared some two weeks ago in the Ann Arbor Register. Be sure and read it.

Rev. Dr. Mayo will preach his last sermon at the Unitarian church next Sunday. Morning service. "Hope in Immortality." Subject in the evening, "Four Years among the Children of the South."

The speech of Gen Gibson was listened to by a small audience Monday evening. The republicans didn't enthuse worth a cent. The general may be a fine temperance orator, but as a political speaker he is not a success.

Sentinel: The defeat of Blaine will purify the political atmosphere, and give assurance that no party can so fasten itself upon the goverment that it cannot be ousted. It will re-new confidence in the durability of free governments.

It is hinted that candidates in the western part of the county will trade votes. It wont do gentlemen, for you will be spotted as sure as there is a God in Israel, and the time may come when you will have wished that you acted square.

Mr. Theopolus Schmid, of Chicago, and Miss Sarah Hutzel, daughter of Fred Hutzel, of Superior, were married Wednesday by the Rev. Belser. The young couple have gone on a trip to Buffalo, N. Y., and from there will go direct to Chicago.

Nathan E. Sutton and Egbert P. Harper are just the men to represent their districts in the state legislature. They are both farmers, are full of good common sense, capable and honest and should command the unanimous vote of every democrat in the county.

"Do you owe God anything?" asked a little girl of her father, after he had finished the family prayer. "Owe God anything! What do you mean, my child?" "Why, when you prayed you said 'Great God,' and pounded on the table the same way you do when the man comes to collect the rent." The father wilted.

Supervisors Gregory, Feldkamp and Dansingburg have been appointed a special committee to report on charges of dishonesty and bad management at the county house. Supervisors appearing before the probate court as witnesses in insane cases will receive $2 per day and mileage. A committee of nine visited the county house Tuesday.

Enterprise: This has been a poor season for bees and it is feared that they have not honey enough to carry them through the winter. Mr. Unterkircher has fed his bees two barrels of granulated sugar this fall and will make an effort to winter his without loss. He has fitted up a building expressly for the purpose of keeping them from freezing.

Blaine's statement that he never owned an acre of coal land in the Hocking Valley or any other part of Ohio, has been proven absolutely false. He claim d that he had no connection with the Hocking Valley mines, and he has been confronted with unquestionable proof that he was a stockholder and director in these mines. This lie out of whole cloth is one of Blaine's honorable and dignified attempts at self vindication.

Sentinel: It is folly to ask Mr. Allen if he is a prohibitionist. He is a republican candidate. As such he must stand by the platform of the party. That proposes nothing more than a submission of the question to the people. He favors that not because he believes in prohibition, but because he believes in letting the people vote on it. An avowed prohibitionist who votes for Mr. Allen, turns his back on his party just as much as if he voted for Eldredge.

The young men's lecture association have engaged the following gentlemen to lecture at the grand opera house during the winter: Oct. 29, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Capel, D. D., of England; Rev. A. A. Lambert, S. J., of N. Y., November 19; Rev. Edward Higgins, S. J., of Cincinnati, December 12; Rev. Eugene Brady, S. J., of Cincinnati, January 16; Rev. Thomas Hughes, S. J., of St. Louis, February 28; Rev. Abram J. Ryan, of Mobile, Alabama, March 16. Season tickets, $2; single tickets, 50 cents.

The star mountain mining company, a corporation for the purpose of operating gold and silver mines near Leadville, Col., was organized in this city Saturday evening and the following officers were elected: President, Wm. D. Harriman; vice-president, Geo. H. Douglas; treasurer, H. D. Bennett; secretary, W. W. Whedon. The capital stock of the concern is $1,500,000 and is to run for 30 years. Of this amount $10,000 has been subscribed, 5 per cent. of which has been paid in. The stock will only be offered for sale in this vicinity.

Peterson's Magazine for November with all its fine illustrations, fashion-plates, and novelties, to which may be added more than half a dozen choice stories, and many pages of other choice reading-matter is upon our table. It is the magazine of the age, and no lady who wishes to keep pace with the fashions and the literature of the period can well afford to do without it. Price, $2 a year. To clubs, it is cheaper still, with great inducements to those getting up clubs. Specimen copies sent free to those wishing to get up clubs. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

The citizens of the sixth ward have organized an engine company, with the following officers: President, A. F. Martin; vice-president, H. T. Morton; secretary, Wm. Biggs; treasurer, James Cook; janitor, Wm. Cleaver; captain, James Shaw; 1st assistant, Peter Dignan; 2d assistant, Merritt Blake; 1st pipeman, Lawrence Curtis; 2d pipeman, J. Judson, Jr.; committee on constitution and by-laws, A. F. Martin, Wm. Biggs, B. Barker, James Shaw. The new company will be known as "Perseverence Co. 4." A committee was also appointed to solicit subscriptions as follows: H. T. Morton, Jas. Shaw, A. F. Martin.

The great meeting of business men in New York city, in the academy of music, has quickly turned the public thought from the sensational but inconsequential incident of Ohio to the fact that that the real struggle is in this state. The solid men of the metropolis, having spoken before in their streets of mart, have spoken again in their great hall of concourse. The expression which they have made has been most stupendous and significant. The men of thought, influence and interests are deeply stirred by the danger to the welfare and peace of the country, involved in such a buccaneer presidency as one administered by Mr. Blaine would be.—Albany Argus.

On the day the Blaine menagerie visited this city, some 250 students, headed by the Chequamegon band, marched to the depot to pay their respects to the author of the Mulligan letters. Several banners were carried in the procession on which were inscribed characters in reference to the g. o. p. Some of the law students, followers of Blaine, after they had reached the depot brought forth a plackard, with the words, "The law department solid for Blaine." This untruthful statement aroused the ire of the democrats, members of the same department, and they proceeded to demolish the banner, which was torn into shreds. A duplicate was soon made and handed to a flackey on the train, who tauntingly floated it as the cars pulled out. And the train didn't move any too quick, to keep the indignant democratic laws from stamping under their feet another bare-faced republican lie.

THE UNIVERSITY.

E. W. Bowman, lit '81, was in town recently.

Prof. Elisha Jones is at present in Meran, Tyrol.

Prof. J. B. Steere "stumped" Pittsfield on Friday last.

The attendance at the reading room daily grows larger.

The lits of '87 will elect their officers to-morrow, 2 p. m.

The club courts in the law department are now in full bloom.

Ross Lee, law '85, returned to college Thursday of last week.

The freshmen lits will elect class officers to-morrow forenoon

K. S. Searl is the Argonaut editor from the law department.

Joe B. M-c-M-h-n, lit '87, has again time to devote to his studies.

About 200 students were at the depot Saturday to see J. G. Blaine.

Moran, '87, had his watch stolen on the campus Tuesday afternoon.

The junior lits have adopted a class hat in the shape of a black plug.

The Monthly Bulletin appeared for the first time this year on Saturday.

The mechanical laboratory is crowded and still applications are made daily.

All participants report a brilliant time at the freshmen social on Friday last.

The class in meteorology met for the first time this year on Friday afternoon.

On account of poor health Geo. Whyte, lit '86, has returned to his home.

The sophs have vanquished the freshmen lits in foot ball by a score of 3 to 0.

The foot ball game between the pharmacy classes resulted in favor of the seniors.

P. P. Blackman, lit '85, is the newly elected treasurer of the lecture association.

G. W. Schlotterbeck, lit '87, has settled down in Pittsburgh, Penn., as private tutor.

Prof. Obetz is so-journeying at Paris, Ill., for the purpose of regaining his health.

The Tennyson program at the Alpha Nu hall on Saturday evening was quite a success.

A cottage for the high school janitor is being erected opposite the school grounds.

John M. Opsahl, lit '86, will not return to college this year, but he will join '87 next year.

Wm. M. Johnston, medic '85, reads his DEMOCRAT now at Centerville, New Brunswick.

Prof. Vaughan's class in Sanitary Science met for the first time this year on Tuesday.

Owing to important business out of town Prof. Winchell did not meet his classes on Friday.

W. P. Gillingham has started a class in stenography. His terms are $2 for the whole course.

The Students Christian association will hold a social in the Presbyterian church parlors to-night.

Prof. Cady has given up the idea of organizing a glee club, as not enough good voices can be found.

J. E. Robinson, formerly lit '84, now on the city staff of the Detroit Free Press, was in town over Sunday.

Professors Steere and Payne have been elected delegates to the state association of the citizens aw and order league.

Several of our athletic students went to Detroit Thursday evening to see the McLaughlin-Dufur wrestling match.

Prof. Frieze was in Coldwater Wednesday and Thursday for the purpose of inspecting the Lewis art gallery.

Hawley and Hamill won the first prize and Hager and Muir won the second prize in the lawn tennis tournament Saturday.

Prof. Prescott will speak on "Man's apprehension of God" in Sunday's meeting of the Students' Christian association.

Rev. Mayo, of Boston, spoke Wednesday evening before the political association on "Women in the South since the War."

Librarian Davis read his second lecture in the October course on Monday evening. The subject was "Recent Books."

The concluding lecture of the short course by Librarian Davis will be given Monday evening. Subject: "Books and Reading."

The senior law election of class officers on Saturday promises to be very spirited. Moyle, of Salt Lake City seems to be the favorite candidate.

Mr. R. Hazzard, of Rhode Island spoke Tuesday evening on "Woolen Industry, and its Relation to Legislature," before the political association.

John Maglott, who entered with the lits of '87, as special student, is now principal of the Belleville, Ohio, high school with a salary of $1,000 annually.

The first of a series of Rugby games will be played on the campus Saturday at 3 p. m., between the sophomore literary team and one picked from the professional schools.

The Alpha Nu society will hold a great campaign jubilee in to-morrow evening's session and discuss the qualifications of all the presidential candidates, including Mrs. Lockwood.

Dr. Darling, a graduate of the medical department, and Miss Augusta Payne who graduated in the high school last June, were married Wednesday evening. Only a few friends were present. The presents were numerous.

At the meeting of the Unity club Monday evening, Rev. Mr. Mayo gave a lecture on "Lake Lucerne and Mount Rigi," to which Prof. Thomas' class in William Tell was especially invited. Prof. Langley read a report of the last meeting of the American Scientific association held at Philadelphia.

THE RINK.

Mr. J. E. Wyman was present at the re-opening of the rink.

The youngest skater is Master Walter Lawrence. Walter does remarkably well.

The exhibition given by Mr. Cook on Saturday surpassed Friday's exhibition on account of the presentation of many new and original movements which had never before been seen in Ann Arbor.

About 400 persons were present at the formal re-opening on Friday evening. Several minor improvements have been made and with 100 pair of the celebrated Wilkie skates, the Ann Arbor rink is in first class condition. Many skaters from abroad were present, the most notable of whom was Miss Champion, of Ypsilanti on account of her graceful carriage and her many fancy movements. The special feature of the evening was the exhibition given by Mr. J. M. Cook, the champion skater of America, who presented gracefully executed movements in endless variety, always keeping time with the music. Especially brilliant was his "double spin," a movement never before seen in Ann Arbor. His imitation of the "dude on skates" was characterized by its gentleness, having nothing in common with the usual vulger representation of that type of "young man." In short Mr. Cook's skating is the ideal of grace, ease and skatorial accomplishment. The management certainly deserves credit for bringing such an attraction to Ann Arbor.

Cleveland and Hendricks

Grand Mass Meeting to be Held at Ann Arbor Next Thursday—Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, the Hero of Stone River, Gov. Begole, Congressman Eldredge, and Other Distinguished Speakers will be Present—Delegations from Every Township in the County will take part in the Procession.

An informal meeting of the democracy of this city and vicinity was held Wednesday evening to make arrangements for the appropriate reception of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, of California, who will speak in this city next Thursday afternoon. It is intended to make this a mass meeting and everybody far and near is invited and expected to be present. Organize in your townships and villages, get your music and banners and come as you did twenty years ago when you rallied for "Little Mac" in this same city. It is now "Old Rosy" himself who will greet you. Let us do honor to this great soldier, this true patriot and sterling democrat.

The following is the list of officers and committees: President of the day, Hon. Alpheus Felch; vice-presidents, Ann Arbor city, first ward, John V. Sheehan; second, Emanuel Mann; third, John B. Dow; fourth, H. J. Braun; fifth, Jacob Seabolt; sixth, N. G. Butts: Ann Arbor town, Michael J. Braun; Augusta, Edward O'Brien; Bridgewater, Wm. Hanke; Freedom, Jacob Knapp; Dexter, James Reid, Lima, W. H. Dancer; Lodi, James Sage; Lyndon, Thos. Youngs; Manchester, James Kelly; Northfield, Geo. Sutton; Pittsfield, Grove Saunders; Saline, Jacob Sturm; Sharon, Ernst Haarer; Superior, Geo. A. McDougall; Scio, Charles S. Gregory; Salem, James B. Vanatta; Sylvan, Timothy McKone; Webster, Henry Warren; Ypsilanti town, David M. Uhl; Ypsilanti city, first ward, Geo Palmer; second, Wm. Deubel; third, Frank P. Bogardus; fourth, Joseph Folmer; fifth, John Gilbert; York, James M. Kelsey. Committee of arrangements: James L. Stone, Wm. H. McIntyre, W. R. Henderson, Gottlob Luick, Fred Schmid, Jr., M. C. Sheehan, Wm. G. Doty, J. F. Schuh, together with the members of the democratic county committee, the democratic supervisors and ex-supervisors of the different townships. Committee on finance: Dr. V. C. Vaughn, J. S. Henderson, Moses Seabolt. Committee on reception and entertainment: Alpheus Felch, H. W. Rogers, Edward Duffy. In addition to Gen. Rosecrans, other well known speakers will be present.

Delegations from every township in the county will take part in the procession. There will be music until you can't rest, furnished by seven bands. Let this demonstration be the largest that was ever witnessed in old Washtenaw.

George A. Peters' Declination.

To the Greenbackers of the first representative district of Washtenaw county:

GENTS—You honored the writer by unanimously nominating him for the office of representative of this district. I now thank you for your confidence and your votes. I most respectfully decline to accept the nomination, for the following reasons: The republicans have nominated Mr. W. E. Walker and the democrats Mr. N. E Sutton, a farmer, for the same office. I think it is for the best interest of the farmers of this district that we should be represented in the next state legislation by one that truly represents our interests. If two farmers should remain on the ticket it would directly aid in the election of the republican nominee, and I totally refuse to be a party to any arrangement of that kind. We, as farmers, have already been robbed too much by republican legislation. To illustrate: At this station 45 miles west of Detroit, we pay three cents and eight mills per ton per mile to have our wheat hauled to market. In congress, when the Regan inter-state commerce bill to regulate tariff rates on railroads was being investigated, and after a thorough investigation by members of congress, they reported that six mills per ton per mile for long hauls and seven mills per ton per mile for short hauls was ampel pay for railroad corporations, and that they could declare fair dividends at those rates. Now brother farmers please read the above twice. Read what W. O. Hughart, president of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad said last winter when addressing a farmers institute at that place. After telling of the many benefits railroads are to farmers he said: By railroads the rate of one cent per ton per mile is to be obtained anywhere. Now we take Mr. Hughart's statement as true, for a comparison, he being president of a railroad here in Michigan. We farmers at Scio and you are all in the same boat, pay two cents and eight mills more per ton per mile than we should honestly pay to have our wheat hauled to market That is to say by republican state legislation, and I charge it to the republicans, as they had full control here in Michigan for thirty years, that we farmers are robbed by excessive railroad freights of more than three cents a bushel on all wheat that is sold off of our farms. Is it not time for a change? Read, think, and less pledge ourselves to each other and vote together, that by the eternal we will have our honest share of the wealth that we produce.

GEORGE A. PETERS.

[To be continued.]

Society is in a pucker over the question, "Shall our girls whistle?" Of course they may, if they strengthen their lungs by using the great Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A cigar holder—Gen. Grant.

Bucklen'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 Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Eberbach & Son.

A round sum of money—A penny.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The most important discovery is that which brings the most good to the greatest number. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will preserve the health and save life, and is a priceless boon to the afflicted. Not only does it positively cure consumption, but coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, hoarseness and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs, yield at once to its wonderful curative powers. If you doubt this, get a trial bottle free, at Eberbach & Son's drug store.

The Boss Fisher-man—James G. B.

AN END TO BONE SCRAPING.—Edward Shepard, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Eberbach & Son.

A morning call—"Get up."

ALL IN THE LINE OF NATURE.—There is nothing in the line of magic or mystery about that wonderful and popular medicine, Parker's Tonic. It is simply the best and most scientific combination possible of the essential principles of those vegetable curatives which act powerfully and directly on the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood. But there neither is, nor will be, any successful imitation of it. It is all the time curing those who had despaired of ever getting well. For yourself, your wife and children,

BIRCHBROOK MILL.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

A noteless stream the Birchbrook runs
Beneath its leaning trees;
That low, soft ripple is its own,
That dull roar is the sea's.

Of human signs it sees alone
The distant church-spire's tip,
And, ghost-like, on a bank of gray,
The white sail of a ship.

No more a toiler at the wheel,
It wanders at its will;
Nor dam nor pond is left to tell
Where once was Birchbrook Mill.

The timbers of that mill have fed
Long since a farmer's fires;
His doorsteps are the stones that ground
The harvest of his sires.

Man trespassed here; but Nature lost
No right of her domain;
She waited, and she brought the old
Wild beauty back again.

By day the sunlight through the leaves
Falls on its moist, green sod,
And wakes the violet bloom of spring
And autumn's golden-rod.

Its birches whisper to the wind,
The swallow dips her wings
In the cool spray, and on its banks
The gray song-sparrow sings.
—November Atlantic.

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

"What a strange girl Miss Wayne is! Don't you think so?"

Miss Casilear asked the question of Hoyt Graham one morning when they were standing on the steps together. Miss Wayne was tying up red carnations in one of the beds down the path.

"I think her a very charming girl," answered Graham, looking in the direction Miss Casilear's eyes had taken. "She seems quite different from most young women I know."

"How, may I ask?" said Miss Casilear. "In what does the difference consist?"

"She seems wholly truthful," answered Graham. "I see nothing artificial about her. She is frank and never flatters."

"She seems frank," said Miss Casilear, "but there is something about her that I do not understand and I doubt if you could if you knew of it."

"Tell me what you mean," he said.

"I cannot now," she said, "Miss Wayne is coming."

Cecile Wayne came up the path, and joined them. She had a sweet, true face, frank eyes, and an air of artlessness about her that Hoyt Graham felt sure was not assumed.

Prently Miss Casilear left them, and they sat and talked pleasantly for an hour. Those quiet talks of theirs were always pleasant ones In them they were learning the old lesson that is ever new—the lesson of loving.

One day, not long after that, Hoyt Graham asked Celile Wayne to be his wife. She put her hand in his for answer, and he felt that he had won a true and faithful woman for his companion in the journey of life.

"I wonder if Beechwood is haunted?" Miss Casilear asked the question one morning at the breakfast table.

"I never heard of any ghost about the place," answered Mr. Wayne. "Why did you ask, Miss Casilear? Have you seen one?"

"I hardly know," answered Miss Casilear. "If not a real ghost I saw something that marvelously resembled one, last night, near the old clump of cedars at the end of the lawn. Did you see it, Miss Wayne?" she asked, turning suddenly to Cecile. "I heard you stirring in your room after that, and thought perhaps you might have been looking out when I was."

"I saw no ghost," answered Miss Wayne. Hoyt Graham saw that her face had grown a trifle pale, and had a troubled look in it.

"Tell us what you saw, Miss Casilear," said Mr. Wayne. "Was your ghost in traditional white, and did it melt into thin air?"

"Perhaps it is not a ghost," answered Miss Casilear. "I might have been deceived by my eyes, but I think not"—with another keen look at Cecile, who kept her eyes upon her plate and pretended not to hear what was being said. But Hoyt Graham knew she did by the look in her face.

What could Miss Casilear mean? There was evidently something at the bottom of the affair that he could not understand.

One day he and Cecile were in the parlor, reading Tennyson. He read the little song of Vivian to Merlin:

"In love, if love be love, if love be ours,
Faith and unfaith can ne'er be equal powers.
Unfaith in aught, is want of faith in all.

"It is the little rift within the lute
That by-and-by will make the music mute,
And, ever widening, slowly silence all.

'It is not worth the keeping—let it go!
But shall it? Answer, darling. Answer no,
And trust me all in all, or not at all."

He laid the book down, and there was a little thoughtful silence between them, which by-and-by he broke.

"I think there is a world of truth in that little rhyme. We can trust fully so long as confidence has not been shaken, but the moment distrust creeps in, all trust is gone. It must be perfect trust, or no trust at all. "Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.' "

"You can trust me," she said, with a half-shy earnestness. "You believe that, don't you?"

"How could I believe otherwise?" he answered, kissing her.

"I do believe the place is haunted," said Miss Casilear the next morning. "I saw the ghost again last night."

She looked across the table with that inexplicable smile on her face that Hoyt Graham had seen there before when the ghost of Beechwood was being talked about.

And again he saw Cecile Wayne's face grow pale, and her eyes fall.

"Did you see any thing last night?" Miss Casilear asked. "I heard you moving about long after that."

"I saw no ghosts," answered Cecile.

A half-scornful look flashed across Miss Casilear's face. What could it mean? There was a mystery here. It began to interest him.

"It must be the place is haunted," went on Miss Casilear, as if anxious to cause Cecile as much embarrassment as possible, for she directed her remarks to her. "I was sitting at my window about 11 o'clock when I saw a white figure gliding down the avenue, and another figure, or ghost—whatever you choose to call it—met it there. I don't think it can be that I imagined all this, for this is the third time I have seen the mysterious figures, and always after the house has grown quiet."

She kept her eyes on Cecile's face. Cecile never once looked up.

Hoyt Graham, watching both, saw all that passed. The triumphant look on Miss Casilear's face, the pale, half-frightened one on Cecile's.

"I wish you would tell me what you mean by your ghost stories," he said to Miss Casilear, when he met her on the veranda after breakfast.

"What would you think of a woman who, engaged to one man, kept stolen interviews with another?" she asked, a world of meaning in her tone.

"Tell me what you mean," he said.

"Watch and see," she answered, and would have no more to say about it.

That night fell dark and rainy. Now and then lightning flashed vividly across the inky sky, and long, terrible peals of thunder shook the house. The guests seemed in no mood for social intercourse, and went to their rooms at an early hour.

Hoyt Graham did not feel like going to bed. He sat down by the window and looked out into the wild, black night.

Suddenly as a flash of lightning made everything as light as day, he started, for there gliding down the avenue, was Miss Casilear's ghost.

He waited for another flash.

Pretty soon it came, and by its light he saw, down by the stunted old cedars at the end of the lawn not one figure, but two. A man and a woman, and the man's arms were about the woman's form, and, as the lightning lit the landscape with a fierce white light, he saw that the woman was Cecile Wayne.

He staggered as if a shaft of lightning had struck him. He had counted her so true, and she was false. He knew, now, what Miss Casilear meant.

Suddenly a line of the song he had read rung through his brain, to the accompaniment of a long roll of far-off thunder.

"Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all."

Going down the hall next morning, Cecil Wayne met Hoyt Graham with a traveling shall over his arm.

"I am going away," he said, in answer to her questioning look. "I hoped I should not see you, I have left a letter for you. Of course after what I saw last night there can be no more between us."

She turned pale as death.

"Let me explain," she said.

"Do not attempt to," he answered coldly. "Good morning."

"Oh, wait, wait! listen to me, for the love of God!" she cried, "let me tell you the truth, and you can not blame me so much."

But the man she appealed to with such agony in her entreaty, never turned. He went down the path, stern and pitiless, with no answer for her beseeching and she fell prone upon the floor, with such a cry as comes from a breaking heart.

Years after, Hoyt Graham stopped at a little rude cabin on a Western prairie, and asked for shelter for the night. A man was the only occupant of the place.

"You can stay," he said, and Graham sat down beside the door to rest himself after his long day's tramp.

Suddenly his eyes fell upon a grave, with a white board at its head. He got up and went to it. Bending down he read:

"CECILE WAYNE, AGED 22.

He turned toward the cabin door where the man stood watching him.

"I knew a woman once whose name was Cecile Wayne," he said, and his face was pale with old memories.

"It is my sister's grave," the man made answer.

"The Cecile Wayne I knew had no brother, I think," said Graham, coming back to the cabin. He sat down in the doorway and let his thoughts go back to that dead summer. The hand of the man whose sister was sleeping in the lonely prairie grave rested on the rude trellis over which some some wild flowers ran as they clambered up about the door. He caught the glitter of a ring upon it, and his face grew pale.

"Was that your sister's ring?" Graham asked.

"Yes," the other answered, "What made you think that?"

"The Cecil Wayne I knew, and the Cecil Wayne whose grave is yonder, were the same person," answered Graham. "I saw that ring upon her finger often. Tell me about her and her death."

"She died of a broken heart," Cecile Wayne's brother answered. "I was a wild and reckless fellow, in my younger days, and my father turned me out of doors and threatened to send out any of the family after me who ventured to have anything to do with me. My sister managed to see me once in while, in spite of my father's threats. At last I took t nto my head to come West and she tried to help me. It seems that the man she was engaged to saw her meet me one night, and he believed she was false to him. He refused to listen to any explanation of her conduct. My father found out that she had been trying to help me, and bade her leave the old home. She came to me, and together we came here. She lived about a year, and died like a broken flower."

"My God! and I believed her false, while all the time she was true to me!" cried Graham. "Oh, Cecile, forgive me!" and the strong man threw himself in passionate sorrow on the grave of the woman he had misjudged so cruelly, and all night long he lay there asking her who slept beneath the grasses to forgive the wrong he had done her.

Perhaps she did. Who knows?

A New Game for Children.

We mention this game, which we believe has never appeared in print, because not only many may take part, but, like really good games, amusement and perhaps some instruction may be derived in playing it; and any number may play at the same time. Let us suppose that ten children decide to play this game of "Names" Each player is provided with a long slip of paper and a pencil, and if one of the players has a watch so much the better; if not, a clock must be used. One commences by calling out: "Girls' names commencing with A; two minutes allowed." Each player then writes down all the girls' names that he (or she) can collect, and at the expiratien of two minutes "time" is called. Then the oldest player reads from his (or her) slip all the names he or she has written down—say Amy, Annabel, Alice, Ann, Annie, Amanda, Aileen, etc. All the other players, as the names are read out, cancel any name read out. If, for instance, all have written Amy, all cancel Amy, and count one mark. Say six players have Annabel, and four have not, each of the six count one mark, those who have not thought and written down Amabel, and so on through the list. The object of the game is to teach the children all girls' and boys' names. When the marks have been allotted for all the names the total of the marks are read out and noted on each slip. The players then proceed in a similar manner for all boys' names commencing with A, such as Alfred, Abel, Adam, Andrew, etc. The game can be continued till all the letters of the alphabet are exhausted, but practically young players rarely care to "do" more than thirty sets, or fifteen letters consecutively. Various names crop up and the memory is well exercised, and children generally vote it great fun. Anyone introducing pet or fancy names, such as Pussy, Kit, Teddy, etc., forfeits two marks, unless it be arranged that they be allowed.

A Harmless Remedy for Insomnia.

Herald of Health.

I am usually a good sleeper, I was about to say, a perfect sleeper, but twice of late I have failed to do my whole duty in that line. Once was some three or four weeks since and the other time was last night. On both occasions I awoke soon after midnight, and sleep refused to be wooed by me, though I made my best endeavors to win that sometimes fickle goddess. On the first occasion I remembered having a short time previously read in the New York Tribune a statement that relief for sleeplessness could be found by wetting a linen handkerchief, folding it and placing it under the back of the neck, with a dry cloth under the kerchief to protect the pillow. I thought I could improve on that, which I think I did by folding the kerchief to the right width, wetting it and wrapping it around my neck and enveloping that with a dry towel, folded somewhat wider than the kerchief was. Last night I repeated this treatment. In both cases very soon after returning to my bed I was lost in sleep, as perfect as that which comes to us in childhood's happy hours. If I were habitually a poor sleeper I would try such an envelopement of the neck on retiring, and if I should become

A Plea for One in Adversity.

Bill Nye in Courier-Journal.

I learn with much sadness that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's once princely fortune has shriveled down to $150,000,000. This piece of information comes to me like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. Once petted, fondled and caressed, William H. Vanderbilt, shorn of his wealth, and resting upon no foundation but his sterling integrity, must struggle along with the rest of us.

It would be but truth to say that Mr. Vanderbilt will receive very little sympathy from the world now in the days of his adversity and penury, when the wolf is at his door. There are many of his former friends who will say that William could economize and struggle along on $150,000,000, but let them try it once, and see how they would like it themselves; $150,000,000, with no salary outside of that amount, will not last forever.

A poor man might pinch along in such a case till he could get something to do, but we must remember that Mr. Vanderbilt has always lived in comparatively comfortable circumstances. His hands, therefore, are tender, and his stomach juts out into the autumn air. He will therefore, find it hard at first to husk corn and dig potatoes. When he stoops over a sawbuck around New York this winter his stomach will be in the way and his vest will no doubt split open on the back. All these faults will annoy the spoiled child of luxury, and his broad features will be covered with sadness. They will, at least, if there is sadness enough in the country to do it.

The fall of William H. Vanderbilt and his headlong plunge from the proud eminence to which his means had elevated him, down-ward to the cringing poverty of $150,000,000 should be a warning to us all. This fate may fall to any one of us. Oh, let us be prepared when the summons comes. For one, I believe I am ready. Should the dread news come to me tomorrow that such a fate had befallen me I would nerve myself up to it and meet it like a man. With the ruin of my former fortune I would buy me a crust of bread and some pie, and then I would take the balance and go over into Canada, and there I would establish a home for friendless bank cashiers who are now there, several hundred of them, and with no one to love them.

All kinds of charitable institutions, costing many thousands of dollars, are built in America from year to year for the comfort of homeless and friendless women and children, but man is left out in the cold. Why is this thus? Lots of people in Canada, of course, are doing their best to make it cheerful and sunny for our lovely cashiers there, but still it is not home. As a gentleman once said in my hearing, "There is no place like home." And he was right.

In conclusion, I do not know what to say, unless it be to appeal to the newspaper men of the country in Mr. Vanderbilt's behalf. While he was wealthy he was proud and arrogant. He said, "Let the newspapers be blankety blanked to blank," or words to that effect, but we do not care for that. Let us forget all that and remember that his sad fate may some day be our own. In our affluence let us not lose sight of the fact that Van is suffering. Let us procure a place for him on some good paper. His grammar and spelling are a little bit rickety, but he could begin as janitor and gradually work his way up. Parties having clothing or funds which they feel like giving may forward the same to me at Hudson, Wis., post-paid, and if the clothes do not fit Van they may possibly fit me.

The Buffalo Must Go.

N. Y. Tribune.

The extinction of the buffalo, or bison, in this continent, was only a matter of time, but it appears to have been already accomplished, if the dispatch from St. Paul which was published yesteday is accurate. The extension of the Pacific railroads laid open a great tract of country which had previously been difficult to approach. The Plains at once ceased to be distant. The hunting grounds of the Indians were made accessible not only to genuine sportsmen, but to pot-hunters and hide-hunters. From that period of dates a merciless and incessant slaughter of the buffalo; a reckless and cruel massacre of the creatures, in fact; and they have dwindled in number ever since, until now the last remnant of them have been driven to take refuge in practically inaccessible regions. It is true that the buffalo is not necessary to American civilization; that in fact it was one of the last remaining evidences of a state of nature which cannot come again; and that the Indians who subsisted upon the animal have either perished or obtained some other means of living. As for the commercial value of the buffalo, it has probably been discounted already. There is no diffiiculty in making efficient substitutes for the carriage robes which were the principal manufacture derived from the great bison of the plains. Viewed from a purely material point, therefore, it was not important whether the buffalo stayed or disappeared. But there is a other aspect of the case.

In the first place, the reckless slaughter of the great herds of buffalo that a few years since ranged the plains has been an act of very gross selfishness and culpable rapacity. Little less blameworthy than the conduct of the hidehunters has been that of the so-called sportsmen who in defiance of every law of real sport have amused themselves by slaughtering scores of buffalo for every one they could make use of. The passion indulged by such people is really only a mortification of the homicidal impulse; a mere brutal desire to keep killing harmless creatures incapable of offering any resistance. As a rule there is no more courage or manliness required in killing a buffalo than in killing a common cow, and the ordinary buffalo hunt of late years has been little else than butchery. Some day, if not now, the world will regret the senseless custom in accordance with which the idle rich man of this century think it incumbent upon them to kill off all the best game every where on the globe. These foreign sportsmen are answerable for much of the destruction wrought upon the buffalo, though no doubt the ruthless and greedy hidehunters have done the lion's share of the extinction. In this as in the waste of our forests, however, we are doing our best to leave the country something worse than we found it, and our desendants will perhaps not bless us when they learn how we disregarded their interests and denied their rights, whenever any question of the gratification of our own blind and reckless selfishness stood in the way.

Husbands Scarce in England.

New York Sun.

"What's the reason so many English women come over here to join the Mormans?" said a Castle Garden official in response to an inquiry. Because they don't have half a chance to get husbands in England; that's the reason, Why, one of 'em was telling me that, out of 100 women folks in her native village between the ages of 20 and 35, there were husbands for only fifty-six of 'em. Fourteen of the other fifty-four had owned husbands once, but they had died. The remaining thirty never had any, and had no hopes of getting any. She seemed to have made a study of the question, for she told me that there were less than 4,000,000 women between 20 and 40 years in all England and Wales, and nearly 2,000,000 were unmarried. So when the English learned about Utah, and the glorious opportunities it afforded them in a marital way they became impressed with the place at once; and that's why they keep coming over with Mormon missionaries.

All About Eyebrows.

Harper's Bazar.

When the eyebrows are far from each other at their starting point between the eyes they denote warmth, frankness and impulse--a generous and unsuspicious nature. A woman or man having such eyebrows would never be causelessly jealous. Eyebrows, on the contrary, which meet between the eyes in the manner so much admired by the Persians denote a temperament ardent in love, but jealous and suspicious.

Eyebrows somewhat higher at their starting point, and which pass in a long sweeping line over the eyes, drooping slightly downward at their termination, show artistic feeling and great sense of beauty in form. The Empress Eugenie's eyebrows are of this form, which gives a sweet and wistful expression to the face, and which some old writers have asserted to be the sign of a violent death.

Eyebrows lying very close to the eyes, forming one direct clear line on strongly defined eyebones having the same form, show strength of will and extreme determination of character. This sort of eyebrow appears on the bust of Nero; but then its indications of determination are deepened with cruelty by the massive jaw and the development of the cheek bone by the ear. This form of eyebrow in conjunction with other good indications would mean only constancy in affection and power of carrying out a project despite all difficulties.

Eyebrows that are strongely marked at the commencement, and that terminate abruptly without sweeping past the eyes, show an irrscible and impertinent nature.

Eyebrows slightly arched show sensitiveness and tenderness of nature; but eyebrows that are so much arched as to give the appearance of being raised in astonishment give an indication of a weak and silly nature completely without originality or will power

Eyebrows that are straight at the commencement and aro gently arched as they reach the temples show a pleasant combination of firmness of purpose and tenderness of heart.

Eyebrows that are very much raised at their termination, so as to leave much space between them and the corners of the eyes, denote a person who is totally deficient in the science of figures, whilst eyebrows which lie close to the eyes at their termination show mathematical talents.

When the hair of the eyebrows is ruffled and growing in contrary directions, it denotes an energetic, easily irrated nature, unless the hair of such eyebrows is fine and soft (a combination sometimes, but not often, seen), in which case this ruffled growth would only indicate an ardent but tender disposition.

When the eyebrows are formed of short hairs, all lying closely together and leaning one way, it is a very decisive sign of a firm mind and good, unerring perceptions.

Eyebrows that bend downward close to the eyes, so as almost to meet the eyelashes when they are raised, denote tenderness and melancholy. The beautiful statue of Antinous has this form of eyebrow.

Angular, strong and sharply interrupted eyebrows close to the eyes always show fire and productive activity. I have never seen a profound thinker with weakly marked eye brows placed very high on the forehead. Want of eyebrows almost always indicates a want of mental and bodily force.

The nearer the eyebrows are to the eyes, the more earnest, deep and firm the character; the more remote from the eyes, the more volatile and less resolute the nature.

Eyebrows lighter than the hair show a weakness and indecision. Eyebrows much darker than the hair denote an ardent and passionate but somewhat inconstant temperament.

Eyebrows the same color as the hair show firmness, resolution and constancy; but in judging of the eyebrows it must be remembered that if form and color give different indications, the form (and this also means that of the brow) gives the most important indication, the color and texture of the eyebrow being secondary to its position as regards the eyes and forehead.

Management of Sheep in Winter.

In the American Agriculturist for October Joseph Harris has a few timely words upon the above subject:

Shepherds, like poets, are born, not made. You may find a dozen men who can be trusted to take care of horses, cows or pigs, to one who is fit to be intrusted with the management of sheep. Why, we do not know. All the great sheep-herders of the world have given much of their own time and labor to the care and supervision of their flocks. We have not space here to go into details, and in fact it is not necessary, as these vary greatly, according to circumstances. Much must be left to the common sense and experience of the shepherd. If any of our readers are going o keep sheep this winter, and have had little experience, we would advise them to consult some good farmer in the neighborhood, and in addition to this, the following hints may be useful: Sheep must have dry quarters. Nothing is so injurious as damp, ill-ventilated cellars, barns or sheds. Do not think you can make such places warm and dry and comfortable by the liberal use of straw for bedding. This only makes the matter worse. There is nothing a sheep dislikes more than a fermenting manure pile. To compel a flock of breeding ewes to lie on a mass of damp straw and manure several inches deep, is almost certain to be followed by a weak, puny, sickly crop of lambs. We once knew a valuable flock of South-downs that has entirely disappeared. Goitre destroyed the lambs. We knew another large flock of Long-wool sheep that suffered severely in the same way. In the former case the sheep were shut up in a small shed and yard. The rain from the roof of the shed ran into the yard. Straw was thrown in from time to time, and the poor sheep were compelled either to stay in the shed or stand on this mass of wet straw. In the other case the sheep had damp sheds and cellars to sleep in, but they had the run of a large yard, the results were not so disastrous. Many lambs died of goitre and infantile pneumonia, but as soon as dry quarters were provided, the animals gradually improved in health.

Said a Vermont editor the other day: "there seems to be considerable sickness throughout the country. Our agricultural editor is sick with typhoid fever, and our foreman has not been able to get into his boots for a week." This editor must be related to the man who said "All the great men are dying, and I don't feel very well myself."

While oiling a dynamo machine at the Health Exhibition in London on September 27, one of the workmen inadvertently touched it with the oil can he held in his hand and was instantly killed.

A Cause for Increase of Murder.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

A discussion recently occurred in Providence, R. I., in which the question was raised why crime is so much on the increase. A lady present, said—"Ask Mr. Pomeroy by letter." The lady referred to M. M. Pomeroy, Esq., better known as Brick Pomeroy, who is editing The United States Democrat in New York. The question with its answer is published in The Democrat. Mr. Pomeroy, in his reply, attributes the increase of crime, and particularly that of murder, to the effects upon the unborn, resulting from the late war. He says substantially that it is "twenty odd years since the war cloud was spending its fury over the land and people. When men left their homes to become soldiers, thousands of them left wives behind. Many of these wives were in various stages of pregnancy. Many of them began a cruel and cowardly war upon the unborn babes." This influence of the mother's mind upon those who escaped attempted fœticide was to implant in these children an impulse to destroy life, with little or no provocation.

Mr. Pomeroy's views are quite in the line of those offered at one of our parlor meetings by Prof. Nelson Sizer, who expressed the opinion that foreign nations better look out how they step on the toes of the American people, as the children generated during the civil war develop into manhood, that the influences under which they were conceived render them much quicker to resent insult, and more ready to resort to forms if provocation were given.

We think both the views of Mr. Pomeroy and those of Prof. Sizer are interesting to those who make a study of heredity. It would seem at least quite probable that the influence of the mother's mind as she contemplated fœticide, would be to create in the plastic mind of the unborn child a want of regard for the sacredness of life. And it is equally probable that the effect of the minds of patriotic wives as they sent their husbands forth to battle, would be to produce a race of hereditary soldiers, such, too, as in the absence of war might give rein to their impetuous dispositions in deeds of violence in social life.

A farmer in Ohio county, Ky., has tobacco measuring 43 inches from the stalk to the tip of the leaf and 20 inches in width.

Woman's Face.

"What furniture can give such finish to a room, as a tender woman's face," asks George Elliott. Not any, we are happy to answer, provided the glow of health tempers the tender expression. The pale, anxious, bloodless face of the consumptive, or the evident suffering of the dyspeptic, induce feelings of sorrow and grief on our part and compell us to tell them of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical discovery," the sovereign remedy for consumption and other diseases of the respiratory system as well as dyspepsia and other digestive troubles. Sold everywhere.

The roller-skating-rink craze seems to be moving West.

Best Goods are Put in Smallest Parcels.

The old proverb is certainly true in the case of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are little, sugar-wrapped parcels, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, containing as much cathartic power as is done up in the biggest, most repulsive-looking pill. Unlike the big pills, however, they are mild and pleasant in their operation—do not produce griping pains, nor render the bowels costive after using.

Emperor William is so feeble that his early demise is looked for at Berlin.

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, radically cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The average number of letters written by each person in England in a year is 36. The total number of letters posted annually is 1,280,000,000.

It is said that pepsin, the well-known aid to digestion, was discovered by a crank in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1833. He always claimed that the remedy was revealed to him in answer to a prayer.

Good resolutions are often like a loosely-tied cord—on the first strain of temptation they slip. They should be tied in a hard knot of prayer, and then they should be kept tight and firm by stretching Godward. If they slip or break, tie them again in the same manner

The best interests of humanity depend on the good health of our women folks, and yet those with brightest intellects seem to suffer most with ailments peculiar to female life. It is well to remember that the whole female system can be built up to a proper state of endurance, pimples, sores, swollen limbs, monthly pains, and other indications of female disease, made to disappear and robust health of mind and body take the place of illness and distress, if a timely use is made of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It restores the blood to perfect health, it strengthens the muscular and nervous system. It gives tone to the digestive and urinary organs. It allays all irritation of the mucous membranes. In a word, it is a perfect female medicine, and aids every function of female life. No other remedy equals it. Have your druggist get it. Take no substitute.

A St. Louis physician says that the common house fly is heavily loaded with trichinæ. If it was heavily loaded with dynamite, that would not prevent us from taking a crack at him when he lights on the sensitive portions of our epidermis.

Said a good sister in her testimony at a late camp meeting: My husband opposed my coming to this sacred spot, but I can truthfully say that in coming here I have received a blessing; and I know that when I reach home my husband will get a blessing. No one seemed to doubt her.

A lady, who suffered from weakness peculiar to her sex, in writing to a friend, said: "I tried various kidney medicines, but only found myself growing worse. A friend told me to use Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Its effect on me was soon indicated by a clear and beautiful complexion, a freedom from aches and pains, a complete removal of nervous depression, painless regularity in habits of digestion, and otherwise. I cannot praise the remedy too highly as a true friend to suffering womanhood and a strengthening medicine.

A Connecticut young lady, given to somnambulism, arose from her bed some nights ago and wandered off to a brook, in which she was discovered lying asleep in two feet of water, with her head on the bank.

An English doctor makes a plea for the education of the eyesight, which he claims is now sadly neglected. He advocates the gradual diminishing of the diameter of targets as one means of reaching the desired end.

A bee-hive recently discovered in peak in San Bernardino Cal., revealed a mass of honey estimated to contain at least 500 barrels.

Every one should tell his neighbor that the best remedy for curing coughs and colds, and the only sure cure for consumption, is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is pleasant to take, and very soothing and healing in its effect.

A Copious Language.

San Francisco News Letter.

The copiousness of the English tongue, as well as the difficulty of acquiring the ability to use its immense vocabulary correctly, is well exhibited in the following array of synonymous words, which, if not new, is a capital illustration of the nice distinction which characterize so many of vocables. It is no wonder that we slip occasionly, even the wariest of us A little girl was looking at the picture of a number of ships, when she exclaimed: "See what a flock of ships!" We corrected her by saying that a flock of ships is called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep is called a flock. And here we would add, for the benefit of the foreigner who is mastering the intricacies of our language in respect to nouns of multitude, that a flock of girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and that a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a grove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshippers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd, and crowd of gentlemen is called the elite and the elite of the city's thieves and rascals is called the most dangerous men in the community.

An Association Which Pays its Members at Marriage a Benefit.

The association is known as the Mutual Marriage Benevolent Association of Marine City, having been incorporated under the laws of Michigan in 1883, it is the only institution of its kind in the state. The association has paid in benefits since August 2, $6,000 and is paying several thousand a mouth to its members.

It has paid GEORGE MCHANEY of Marine City $1,000, ORVILLE MCDONALD $1,000, MRS. ROSE MCDONALD $1,000, WALTER WERBER $1,000, WM. G. PHILLIPS $250, FRED SOVEREIGN $250, E. N. WEBBER $1,000 and several others in Michigan and Canada.

The following letters of acknowledgement are a few of the many the association are receiving.

HAMILTON, ONT., Oct. 8, 1884.

The Mutual Marriage Benevolent Association, Marine City, Mich.

GENTLEMEN.—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your draft in full of my certificates (1 to 4) inclusive, for $1,000.

It is especially pleasing to me as a member of our association to see the remarkable progress of our association, also the prompt manner in which all claims on the association are settled.

It is an acknowledged fact that no investment in the United States does produce the very large profit that can be derived from a few certificates with you.

Were your system more carefully studied by the young men of this continent, your business instead of being one million dollars per der year, would be at least twenty millions.

However your Benevolent Association can not help but soon be so popular that it will be as common to ask when a young man marries, was he a member of the Mutual Marriage Benevolent Association, as to ask if he was insured at death.

Wishing the Association the success it so richly deserves.

I am yours truly,
E. N. WEBBER.

PORT HURON, MICH., Oct. 6, 1884.

To the Editor of the TIMES:

Will you kindly grant me space in your valuable paper to acknowledge the receipt of $250, being the amount due me on the benefit certificate issued to me Sept. 17, 1883, by the Mutual Marriage Benevolent Association of Marine City. My claim has been paid promptly by the Treasurer, Ed J. Rogers, and I frankly state that my dealings with the Association have been perfectly safe in every respect. This plan of insurance is safe and cheap, and I advise all my young unmarried friends (ladies and gentlemen) to become members of the M. M. B. A. Thanking the officers for their gentlemanly dealings, I remain Yours, Etc.,

FRED. D. SOVEREIGN.

For further particulars address R. McNeil, Secretary, Marine City, Mich. It will pay you.

"THE ELBERON."

The new wood burning Parlor stove. "The Elberon," better known as the "Cleveland Wonder," is exciting the admiration and wonder of all who have seen it. The Ladies pronounce it as "perfectly lovely." In form it resembles an elegant modern residence, with bay window, Mansard roof, cornices, doors, windows, verandas, etc., and is considered by all to be the handsomest stove structure ever produced. It is a base heater; also double heater, and is said to be simply perfect in its operations. Special inducements are being offered to one or two influential parties in each town for introductory purposes. Write Co-operative Stove Co., Cleveland Ohio, for full description and particulars.

The latest invention is an electric fan which is warranted "to lower the temperature of a room from 95 degrees to 60 in a few minutes."

Booth will occupy his house in Boston early in October.

If your earthen pie-plates are discolored, rub them well with whiting or sand-soap.

Merchants in China have tried to export poisoned tea into France.

The Garrett estate is worth between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

Zola is reprinting some old novels.

Lieutenant Greely's family are all unusually tall.

Viscount Savernake has married Dolly Jester, an employ of the Westminister Aquarium.

Grand Rapids schools will make an exhibit at the world's fair in New Orleans.

In London, unlike American fashion centers, "the season" is in the summer. From September to May Belgravia and the West End generally are deserted, and the society people are all down in the country.

We call the attention of our readers this week to the advertisement in another column, of the well known House of E. B. Gawley & Co., Commission Merchants, whom we take pleasure in recommending as prompt and reliable, and their numerous patrons can feel assured of prompt remittances when goods are sold.

W. N. U. D—2—43