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BUSINESS DIRECTORY. D. B. TAYLOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chalmers, Mich.

DONALD MACLEAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office and residence, 71 Huron street, Ann Arbor.

MRS. SOPHIA VOLLAND, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office at residence, 44 Franklin street, Ann Arbor.

W. H. JACKSON, Dentist, Office corner of Main and Washington streets, over Bach & Albers' shoe store, No. 12 W. Liberty street.

MAACK & SCHMIDT, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., No. 54 South Main street.

B. HART & ABEL, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., No. 26 South Main street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

W. M. WAGNER, dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc., No. 12 W. Liberty street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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KATE J. ROGERS, Portrait Painter, Portraits painted to order either in life or photograph. Instructions given in drawing and painting by the system used in Academies of Design. Studio, No. 7, Cor. Division and Ann streets.

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Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Dye Stuffs, etc.

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EREBACH & SON, Druggists and Pharmacists, 12 South Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

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Ann Arbor

VOLUME XXXIII.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1878.

NUMBER 1709.

THE FARMER'S CHOICE.

I am only a farmer's girl. I am only a farmer's girl.

JOE PRINTING. Samples, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blanks, Bill-Heads and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing executed with promptness, and in the best possible style.

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"I suppose she has a right to her opinion. Well, why can't you take me?" persisted Jane.

"Take you to a concert, after all you've said." "Anything for an excuse! You know I've said nothing but the truth, and you never take me anywhere, and never did."

"No, never!" said Lovett, in a tone of irony, as he closed the door. Jane was not disappointed, for she had no expectation of going to the concert.

"Why don't you ever clean your boots on the sponger, William?" said Jane Lovett to her husband. "I did just made everything nice and comfortable when you came in; and now see the dirt wherever you've been, from one side of the room to the other; and it must just be the same in the entries and everywhere else."

"That's just as amiable as you are. You never care how much I have to go through, nor how much I suffer. Are you a continual effort for me to get along? My life seems a continual struggle, just for the sake of life, and here Jane began to cry.

"What a fuss about a little dust on the carpets, snapped the husband. "No, it's not merely that," retorted the wife, in crying tone, "but you never seem to care how hard and trying things may be for me. You care nothing for my pleasure or ease. You know very well I would mind the dirt, but it's not just so all the time and about everything. The man who shook the carpets last week said he never should have thought that they had been taken up every year if he had been told so for four years now, why don't you care so much dirtier than other people's? You know it's not my fault, for I'm as particular as anybody."

"You've got a new saddle for your horse, and there'll be no end to your riding, but I don't care for nothing, I would want to make a fool of you, and get the job of shaking your carpets twice a year."

"But, William," said Jane, putting down the handkerchief from her eyes, "why don't you care more? When I try to do anything, I find that I have things you need, make so much much work. Dear me, to have to live with such a person! It would have been better for us both if we never had met."

Hereupon the husband, William, deigned, leaving Jane to her own thoughts. She sobbed awhile quite heartily, and then made herself believe she was the most unappreciated, unfortunate and miserable of beings; then, like a good housewife, she began to think.

"What good does all this do? I am making myself sick for nothing—my eyes will feel so badly that I can't sew." So she wisely rose and bathed them, brushed up her carpet and set down to her needlework. But she was not in a good mood, not repentant, nor forgiving, nor cheerful, not even pacific.

"She was in little better feeling when she met her husband at dinner, but was quite in the humor to make demands and let her grievances be manifest. The carving was hardly over when she began."

"William, did you see about having the stove cleaned and lined this morning? Bridget says she cannot cook with it any longer as it is, and it makes her so cross I can hardly manage her."

"No, I hadn't time," was the laconic answer. "Hadin't time! I guess you could have found time if you'd tried—I've no idea you ever thought of it. If you care anything for other people, you'd think of them and find time to see to their wants. You find time for your own matters."

"You seem to know so much, why do you ask me? Perhaps you'd better see to your affairs yourself."

"What had I better do? I do almost everything now, yet you never seem satisfied. I suppose I can go to the stove store, since you don't seem to be able to do anything—I don't know but I shall have to go to the tailor's yet, to order your clothes for you. Well, I want to know if you saw Walker about those drawers; as I've so often asked you to, I am in snen need of them. I don't know what to do. Everything is in confusion in the closets."

When he was gone, Jane brushed up her carpet quickly and cheerfully; and it did not seem half so dirty as the day before, though the mud was much deeper.

"The carpet-catcher was not forgotten again that day, and, before night, a man appeared to put the stove in order, and Walker called to say he was sorry he had disappointed Mrs. L. about the drawers; he would have them there very soon."

Jane kept her good-natured and cheerful the next day, and several other days, although William often forgot that his boots were muddy when he came home, and several times turned all the drawers inside out to find what he had left at his office; woke up the baby with his loud snoozes; forgot half her commissions, important as they were to her, and even delayed to order coal till one day there was none with which to cook the dinner.

She schooled herself to patience. Sometimes, she bit her lips and kept it back. Sometimes she left the room to gather strength and self-control, and oftentimes said something beside the subject of vexation as quickly as possible.

"At the end of a week, Albon's last concert" was again announced. "Now, Jane, we'll hear Albon to-night," said William at breakfast. She's going to sing again—perhaps on your account. You'll go, I suppose?

"Yes, thank you, but I don't care much about hearing her. I'd almost as lief stay at home with you." "Why don't you think she sings as well as Lind?" "No, I don't." "Hardly; but you say Mrs. Linton does. We'll hear her, though, and see."

When they were returning from the concert that night, Mr. Lovett said to his wife, "What did you think of Albon?" "O, I was charmed." "Well, did you think she sang as well as the nightingale?" "Indeed, I enjoyed her singing more—she sang more to me, so to have so—so full of delight. Weren't you delighted?"

"Yes, I must own I was; but I cannot give Albon credit for all. You've been such a dear good girl lately, Jane, and he had such a good voice, and I know, though one could see distinctly for the darkness, "I really think we're growing young again."

On the 1st inst., Special Deputy Collector J. M. Phillips left here with fifty-five men for a raid on the illicit distillery of Jonathan Alford on the 3d inst. Alford was an employe of Alford, but without effect. The distillery of C. N. Bowman, four shots were fired at them, and two or three men were seen at a distance with arms in their hands. On reaching Crawford mill on Roanoke river, at a mountain town, which passed through some of the roughest country in Christendom, consisting of high, abrupt hills, bluffs, and deep ravines, they heard a horn blown, and, in response, four or five men made their appearance on the crest of a hill about a mile from the mill.

As soon as Mauphin and his men came in sight of the distillers on the opposite side of the bluff from Phillips, the moonshiners formed in regular line of battle and at once opened fire with their long-range guns, and that they were being reinforced by parties from other localities. The illicit distillers fired at random, making scattering shots, while the revenue men, who are composed equally of ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers, coolly reserved their fire, and only put their bullets where they thought most to be accomplished. The illicit distillers had formed an ambush for the revenue men, and they would crowd the front of their way to Flat creek. They were prepared to cover their rear from the first point where the moonshiners were observed, drive them through a narrow pass into the very clutches of the illicit distillers, and then surround them as they came from four sides, and thus annihilate them.—Nashville (Tenn.) Cor. Chicago Times.

The Nightmare. "Ethel Vane" sends us a poem, "Why Does Sweet Slumber Shun My Eyes?" Why? Sit down here, Ethel, where we can tickle your rosy ear with the waxend end of a short mustache, while we whisper to you that when a girl scarcely 19 years old eats an 8-oclock supper of cold tongue, broiled steak, salt mackerel, fried potatoes, doughnuts, cold apple pie, fried eggs, fresh peaches, a slice of watermelon and one or two cups of coffee, hurriedly downed, she will pack it into her trunk and climb onto the first train that will take it furthest away, and all the poetry in the Baptist College won't bring it back to you for a week. Don't say any more such confounding things, Ethel; if you are stirring, earnest friends, that thrill with peril and impending danger, and our lyre is tuned to loftier strains.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

How They Do in China. In the case of a Chinaman convicted of a petty crime in the City Criminal Court, an affidavit was yesterday presented by a gentleman, who avers, among other things, that he has for fifteen years been a student of the Chinese language and customs, and that he had discovered that in China, when a Chinaman escapes after arrest for crime, and cannot be produced for trial, the authorities seize every person bearing the same family name as the original prisoner; and, in the event of the latter not being recaptured within a certain time, his nearest kinsmen is selected from those arrested in his place and tried as the culprit.—San Francisco Bulletin.

THE CAPITALIST AND THE LABORER.

We had occasion, some months ago, to allude to the examples of immorality furnished by men of money to men of labor, in endeavoring to account, in some measure, for the brutal excesses of the latter. It was a plain case, that hardly needed arguing. The notorious facts, in connection with the moneyed classes for the last ten years, are those which relate to the betrayal of trusts, the watering of stocks, gambling in grain and other necessities of life, the wrecking of insurance companies, the bursting of savings banks through stealing and reckless management, the running of railroads in the interest of directors rather than in that of stockholders and the public, etc. etc. "Poor people have looked on, and felt all the power of this degrading example. The way in which capital has been managed and mismanaged in this country has been utterly demoralizing. The poor have seen capitalists stealing from one another in a thousand ways, and even stealing their own hard-earned savings. The gambling in stocks, the gambling in grain, the defalcations among men who have been universally trusted, the malversation of persons high in the church, the great "game of grab," played so generally by the moneyed class, to have money, and among the great corporations—all these have tended to break down the public morality; and, if the poor have been apt to learn the lessons of life from "the superior classes," they have seen the "inferior classes" steal from the "superior classes." What wonder that the "inferior classes" have money, and among the great corporations—all these have tended to break down the public morality; and, if the poor have been apt to learn the lessons of life from "the superior classes," they have seen the "inferior classes" steal from the "superior classes." 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