Birmingham Eccentric.

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BIRMINGHAM, MICH.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The Ishpeming Iron Agitator says that the Chicago & Northwestern railroad has purchased the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad. The Agitator seems inclined to credit the report.

Emma Brunette of Essexville, near the mouth of Saginaw river, committed suicide Monday afternoon by taking poison. She was 17 years of age and well liked. No reason for the commission of the act is known. In the same village at about the same hour, (5 p. m.) a little four year old daughter of David Davidson was fatally burned while attempting to kindle a fire.

In the circuit court of St. Johns Robert Webster, tried for committing a felonous assault on Miss Emma J. Wheat, a dressmaker in Maple Rapids, Clinton Co., was found guilty by the jury after being out about two hours Tuesday forenoon.

Mayor Thompson, Detroit, nominates J. Heffron for member of the board of public works, Edward Kanter for member of the poor commission and Henry A. Robinson for mayor's clerk.

While crossing the Grand River below Beach's dam near Grand Ledge on Sunday, Alvin N. Jones' boat was capsized by the force of water, and he was drowned.

The ladies' land league of Dublin, announces that nearly £100 have been received for the general fund since the last meeting, and £428 for the relief of prisoners' families.

Two men who attacked a house in Caralake in November and stole £10 were sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

Large quantities of Irish potatoes are being exported to America.—A storm greatly damaged the French military camps in Tunis and stopped communication with the coast. Famine is imminent.—It is said that the report of finding a boat of the Jeannette containing corpses is discredited in official quarters at St. Petersburg.

John Furlong, south of Bronson, was killed Wednesday, by the accidental discharge of a gun, as he removed it from the hooks where it had hung.

Many lumber camps around Manistee have disbanded on account of the lack of snow. The amount hung up, however, and that put in by logging railroads will about make an average cut next season.

The regular mail trains on the Manistee branch of the F. & P. M. have commenced running.

Kalamazoo claims that she will have the finest school edifice in the state. It is now nearly completed.

John James, under the influence of liquor fell through the ice at Ten Eyck's shingle mill, East Saginaw, on the 12th, and was drowned.

Philip McVain, of St. Louis, called at a Doctors office for medicine and while there was taken with hemorrhage and died.

Peter McNally was found dead over his store in St. Ignace on the 11th inst., having hung himself to a rafter by a small rope. Temporary insanity, the verdict.

Jennie Hawkins, a servant girl at the St. Johns house, committed suicide on Thursday evening, by taking strychnine.

The hotel in Ann Arbor owned by Mrs. Dial, was damaged by fire Thursday afternoon to the amount of $500.

Two sub contractors on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan railroad construction, John Hicks and Robert Burke, under the influence of whiskey, got into a quarrel at Niles Thursday night, in which Hicks stabbed Burke four times, inflicting injuries which may prove fatal.

At the Drake examination at Coldwater on Friday, Hemingway admitted that on the night of last Fourth of July, when the fire department was out of the city attending a celebration, he placed a box full of kindlings, having a coal of fire in it, in an out-of-the-way place in a prominent business building, with the intention of burning it, but that Hathaway, the city engineer, who has also been arrested, and who was cognizant of it, afterward went and removed the box before it had burned any. The impeachment of Hemingway's testimony and his own statements are turning people against him.

In the Stoudt Shepherd case at Charlotte, Stoudt having sued Shepherd for the seduction of his daughter, claiming $5,000; the jury disagreed, though on a former trial a verdict for $3,000 was rendered.

Jeptha Smith fell from a railroad trestle at Flint on Saturday, 20 feet, injuring him seriously, if not fatally.

The fourth fatal case of small-pox at Grand Rapids was that of Geo. Jennings, who died at the pest house, Saturday.

The profits of the Menominee mining company for 1881 are stated at $1,200,000.

Jackson's increase for the year past is put at 2,000.

The M. C. Railroad on Monday commenced running parlor cars between Bay City and Mackinaw.

The postoffice department has ordered mail service as often as is required, at Free Soil, Mason Co., on the Flint & Pere Marquette road. The postoffice at Denver, Newaygo Co., is discontinued.

There is war in Adrian over the proposition to remove the postoffice from its present place in the Masonic temple to south Main street.

Capt. A. D. Perkins, an old lake captain and resident of Monroe, died Monday morning aged 68.

Samuel Retterstroph, near Lexington, was arrested on Monday for fatally stabbing Henry Goodman, who died the evening of the same day. They had an altercation at Smyrna on Friday in which Goodman bit off a piece of Retterstroph's nose, and in which knives were used freely.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masons of Michigan met at Masonic hall in Flint on Monday; M. E. G. M. R. C. Hathaway presiding.

D. G. Carpenter's lumber and shingle mill near Cedar Springs, was burned Sunday night. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

At Detroit, Jan. 16, Hugh S. Peoples, was arraigned in Police Court for the murder of Martha Whitla. He plead not guilty, and his case is set down for February 15, Justice Miner said he had no power under the constitution, to bail him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The funded debt of New York city is $98,402,000.

The savings banks of Massachusetts last year earned $12,285,000.

Bullion to the amount of £40,000 was drawn from the bank of England on the 7th, to balance.

It is stated that Senator Jones of Nevada, who was worth several millions when elected to the senate, has met with reverses which make him comparitively poor.

In 61 places in the state of Illinois small pox is reported to exist. Its presence in the valley of the Mississippi is creating much anxiety.

The Republicans of the Iowa legislature have nominated James F. Wilson as United States senator for the long term, and the Hon. J. W. McDill as his colleague for the short term.

The celebration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi, by LaSalle in April 1882, is contemplated by the Chicago Historical society.

One of the largest firms in the country, the Siemens—Anderson Steel Company of Pittsburg, is embarrassed. Liabilities are put at $1,600,000—assets $1,000,000.

The following decisions were made in the supreme court at Lansing January, 11th: Affirmed—Driscoll vs. the people; Knapp vs. Gunsby; Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company vs. Heisel; Wilcox vs. Ney; Haas vs. Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad company; Buskirk et al. vs. Strickland; Buchelder vs. Brown; Walder vs. the Detroit transit railway company; Fairbaird vs. Middlemiss. Reversed—Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Coombe; Burland vs. Northwestern mutual benefit association; First national bank of Negaunee vs Freeman; Walton vs. Hollywood et al.; Brown vs. Brown; Lande vs. Perley. The conviction set aside in the case of the people vs. Stevens.

H farmer named Kroupp of Claybanks, was killed at Whitehall on Wednesday by the running away of his team.

While repairing an old tenement at St. Joseph on Tuesday, the workman discovered the bones of a child, supposed to be about 10 years old.

Gen. Butler has bought for $91,000 the Harris Community land, at Portland, Chautauqua County, New York, and there is considerable curiosity concerning what he will do with it.

The churches in Port Jervis, N. Y., were all closed on the 8th, by order of the Board of Health. About thirty cases of small pox have been reported, six of which—three adults and three children—proved fatal.

Dr. Henry's store at Amerstburg, Ont., was robbed of silks and other goods to the amount of $2,000 Wednesday night. Middleditch's foundry office was also entered and robbed of money.

The citizens of Deadwood have in mass meeting, passed resolutions favoring a division of the territory on the 46th parallel, and the organization of the Southern half into a state.

Hon. John M. Starin, of Montgomery Co. N. Y., who has an income of $100,000, began business as a seller of horse liniment.

Senator Edmund's bill makes a majority of the supreme bench a quorum instead of six.

The health officers reported this afternoon 65 new cases of small-pox during the week, an increase of 25 over last week. Twelve died during the week, and 40 have been discharged well.

The department at Washington has official advices from St. Petersburg that Dannenbauer and five of the crew of the Jeannette's whaling boat arrived at Jokoutsk Dec. 19th. No tidings from the crew of the first cutter.

Edward Doherty, storekeeper, of west Kansas, has been arrested, charged with having swindled the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company out of $20,000 on forged time checks.

A resolution was introduced in the South Carolina legislature Friday, to investigate the alleged grievances which are causing an exodus of the colored people, over 5,000 having left one county in less than six weeks.

A fireman entered a burning building in Alton, Ill., Thursday night, to extinguish the fire and found a Mrs. Annie Garrit in bed, with her throat cut. She was the housekeeper for one George White.

The death of ex-Congressman Turner of New York is announced.

The block bounded by Main street, Beaver alley and Bank street, at Albion, N. Y., burned Friday night, consuming the principal business portion of the village. It originated in Panchard's fancy store, Main street, from an exploded lamp. Loss, $250,000. Several firemen were injured.

Locomotive works are to be started in Louisville, Ky., with a capital of $1,000,000.

Fifteen Brooklyn aldermen were fined $250 each and sentenced to jail on Friday, from 10 to 30 days, for contempt of a court's jurisdiction.

The postoffice authorities at Denver say that the mail for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other far eastern points, which left there December 20, has been lost.

Count Franz Theard de la Forest, a Hungarian nobleman, died Monday morning in New York, in abject poverty. He had practiced medicine.

The annual report of the Chicago board of trade shows 1,936 members, of whom 113 were admitted during the past year, bringing a revenue of $246,500. The total receipts were $325,686; disbursements, $263,000. The board has paid over $140,000 for land and the erection of a new building.

Fire at St. Paul Monday night destroyed the temporary wing of the insane hospital at St. Peter, built to accommodate the patients burned out of the building a year ago. Forty inmates got out without injury, and the loss will not exceed $10,000.

On Saturday a Mexican girl at Cuantia made a balloon ascension without a car, performing on the trapeze attached. When three-fourths of a mile high the baloon burst, and she fell crushed to the earth.

Six wealthy men of Minnesota, including Senator Windom, have agreed with the Northern Pacific to build a narrow guage railroad from it to the nearest geysers in Yellowstone Park, 80 miles.

CONGRESS.

Senate Jan. 10.—The committee on Ways and Means decided to refer all tariff matters to a sub-committee to be appointed by the chairman. The house committee on commerce has decided to hear no delegations except through members of congress. In the house Wednesday, January 25, was fixed upon for memorial services of the late president. Mr. Bayard addressed the senate on the tariff commission bill. He said that as the house committees were formed there was no hope of securing tariff reform from them. Mr. Beck then replied to Mr. Merrill's speech made early in December, and opposed the proposed commission of nine experts who would, he said, be responsible to no one, and might not have a tariff-for-revenue-only man on it. The committee on agriculture to-day decided to recommend an appropriation of $50,000 for the purchase of seeds from the Atlanta exposition. Commissioner Loring had asked for $8,000.

The House referred the Utah contested election case to the committee on elections, with instructions to report as soon as possible.

Jan. 11.—Senator Morgan presented a petition from the Omahas who had taken and worked farms on the Omaha reservation in Nebraska, asking the confirmation to them of the title of their lands. Mr. Dawes made a speech criticizing the administration of Indian affairs for the failure to do this before, according to the terms of the treaty of 1865.

An avalanche of petitions from temperance societies was presented, signed by thousands of citizens, asking for a commission to regulate the liquor traffic.

Senator Brown, advocated a resolution providing that every senator be allowed a clerk at a salary of $1,200 per annum, to be paid from the contingent fund.

Jan. 12.—Senator Brown presses his resolution to give each senator a clerk, with $1,200 a year. Senators feel kindly toward it, but fear it will be denounced as a salary grab. The senate committee on Indian Affairs held a meeting to-day to give the committee of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church a hearing on the subject of Indian legislation. Senator Ingalls spoke in favor of the arrears of pension act.

In the House, Representative McCook introduced a bill to-day providing for a court of review in each United States judicial district. Mr. Brown of Indiana, introduced a bill for the issue and exchange of fractional treasury notes. Representative Bayne introduced a bill repealing the tax on bank deposits. Mr. Hubbell has been added to the sub-committee on the tariff commission and tariff legislation.

Jan. 13.—In the Senate, the committee on territories decided to report back Mr. Vest's bill, to provide for the recovering of marriages in the territories, and that the bill be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

In the House, the work was mostly in committees. The committee on commerce held arguments in favor of the passage of a bill appropriating $100,000 for the construction of work on the Davis Island farm, Ohio river. The House committee on ways and means conferred with the President in regard to portions of his message now before the committee.

Jan. 14.—The committee on territories to day listened to delegate Pettigrew of Dakota, in favor of the admission of that territory as a state. The House committee on the expenses attending the illness and burial of President Garfield, gave notice to all having claims for services rendered or materials furnished to present the same to the committee on or before February 10th.

In the House bills were introduced by Mr. Horr to issue postal cards with flexible covers, to conceal the messages; by Mr. Willits, to make wives competent witnesses in trials for bigamy in the territories; by Mr. Burrows, to retire national bank notes; to make the agricultural bureau an executive department, and to admit Washington territory as a state.

In the Senate Mr. Logan introduced a bill to pay Mrs. Lincoln the amount of her pension from the death of her husband to the date of the act—about $15,000. He read the statement of physicians showing her to be a confirmed invalid. Referred.

FOREIGN.

The net gain of the Republicans in the French assembly is 27, and they stand 207 to 98 conservatives.

A Paris dispatch Jan. 16, says: There is considerable excitement in financial circles over reports that the bank of Lyons and Loire, of this city, is in difficulties, that it is unable to meet its obligations, and that it has been obliged to suspend payments. The extent of its difficulties is placed at various large sums, and it is feared that it will prove a disastrous failure. The report has caused a strained situation in financial circles, and there are serious apprehensions of further failures.

Dispatches from Paris state that a semi-official announcement has been made that Gambetta will resign from the ministry, provided his proposed legislation for the re-establishment of the scrutin de liste system of electing deputies, embodied in his scheme of constitutional revision, be rejected by the chamber of deputies.

Forster, chief secretary, has returned from his visit to England and the queen. Much speculation is indulged in as to what new features of administration will be the result.

Two men who attacked a house at Cara Lake Ireland, in November, and stole £10, have been sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

The various liberal elements in the German reichstag have agreed to present a bill on accident insurance which will meet the government's demand about half way. This is a compromise which is generally hoped will be accomplished rather than for a direct division on Bismark's more radical proposition.

Among deputies, the Gambetta's revision scheme is growing in strength. Many who were elected under pledges to support it are now begging off on the ground that its object has already been secured by the republican triumph at the late senatorial elections. It is now intimated that after carefully sizing up the situation the premier may withdraw his urgency of the scrutin de liste part of the program, as a matter of personal prudence.

London dates of January 17 say: A Paris correspondent states that a commercial treaty between France and England will be almost certainly signed within three weeks; that only the duties in regard to some of the categories of woolens and cottons remain to be decided.

A Berlin dispatch says: Herr Dietz, the socialist arrested at Stuttgart, is a member of the reichstag. He was arrested for selling a prohibited publication. His friends are endeavoring to prove that his arrest is in violation of his privileges as a member of parliament.

An enormous mass of rock, 1,000 feet high, has fallen from Rothrist mountain, near the town of Glarus, destroying orchards, roads and meadows. No lives were lost.

In connection with the movement to raise a fund for the relief of homeless Jewish families in Russia, the earl of Shaftsbury publishes a letter, January 16, asking whether the people of Great Britain wish to remain silent in face of atrocities hourly perpetrated on the Jews in Russia. To use the language of violence or menace he says would be injudicious and useless, but moral and religious protests on behalf of justice and humanity have a real and effective force which will reach the ears of the czar and his ministers.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT—White ℔ bu	$1 25	@ 1 34
RYE—℔ bu	90	@ 95
CORN—℔ bu	64	@ 65
OATS—℔ bu new	46	@ 47
APPLES—per bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
BARLEY—℔ bu	2 00	@ 2 25
CHEESE—Ohio and Mich., ℔ lb	13	@ 14
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, ℔ lb	6½	@ 7
—evap'd	12	@ 14
—Peaches	20	@ 25
CRANBERRIES—Cult'd per bbl	10 00	@ 11 00
—Wild	7 50	@ 9 00
ONIONS—℔ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
BEANS—℔ bu	2 25	@ 2 75
BUTTER—℔ lb	21	@ 22
BEESWAX—℔ lb	20	@ 22
DRESSED HOGS—℔ 100 lb	7 40	@ 7 60
EGGS—℔ doz	18	@ 21
HAY—per ton	14 00	@ 18 00
HIDES—℔ lb green	6	@ 7
HIDES—℔ lb cured	8½	@ 9
HOPS—℔ lb	20	@ 25
POTATOES—℔ bu	95	@ 1 00
SHEEP PELTS—each	50	@ 75
TALLOW—℔ lb	5½	@ 6
WOOD—℔ cord	4 00	@ 6 50

Detroit Live Stock Market.

The cattle market was quite active. The prices paid for shipping and butchering cattle were the same as paid last week, while oxen were 15c per cwt lower. Sheep were active at a decline of 20c. Hogs were sold at an advance of 25c., there being but few in the yards.

CATTLE.	
Choice shipping oxen, per cwt	$3 90
Choice butchers' steers	3 75@5 00
SHEEP.	
Per 100 lbs	4 50@4 80
Lambs	4 80@5 00
HOGS.	
Per 100 lbs	6 00@6 25

Cultivation of Sponges.

A successful attempt at sponge cultivation is now being conducted at Pine-Key, Florida. The growth of the sponge is much more rapid than had been supposed; pieces that were only two inches long when transplanted grew to be seven or eight inches in diameter in seven months. The duration of life is yet unknown, and it is believed that the finer Mediterranean sponges grow more slowly; but if we are able to transplant them to our waters, we can certainly raise them much cheaper than we can import them. The practicability of sponge cultivation is now demonstrated, and it is not improbable that ground will be staked for "sponge beds" there in future years as it now is along the New Jersey coast for "oyster beds."

The French dressmakers assert that it is almost impossible to persuade women to wear plain dresses of rich material, but they are suspected of not making very strenuous efforts to bring about the downfall of trimmings.

A dolls' circus, in which nearly 5000 dolls appear, was one of the holiday shows in New York.

Small-Pox

As small-pox is now spreading in our cities and even in our rural districts and may assume the form of an epidemic, our readers may be glad to know something about its origin and growth. About its birth and early growth, we can really be sure of little. Its history extends back to the early days of the human family, when words had not that exact meaning they now possess. The word "pock" means a sack and was applied to this disease, because its chief features are vesicles and pustules, the former containing water and the later, matter or pus. This disease may have originated in China and Hindustan. At any rate it appeared in those countries in 1120. Several epidemics, of this disease, that occurred at about this period of time, are described by different writers. But the descriptions are so vague and indefinite, that we do not know of how much confidence they are worthy. The probability, however, is, that small-pox existed in early Chinese history. A Latin author, also, describes this disgusting and destructive malady, as it appeared in Egypt, Syria and the adjacent countries. The Arabians have given us the first scientific account of this malady. Latin authors have quoted freely from these Arabian writers, as if they considered them worthy of credit.

At the time of the crusades, this scourge assumed alarming dimensions, and small-pox houses were erected to seclude the disease from the healthy.

Near the end of the fifteenth century, this disease entered Germany and spread to England in 1241. From Europe, it came to America soon after the discovery of this continent. It raged in Mexico in 1527 and destroyed its victims by millions and ultimately spread over the whole continent of America. Severe epidemics occurred after the importations of negroes from Africa. Then as now, negroes were more susceptible to this disease than the whites. It is probable, that the way of living in ancient times, poor food, poor houses, poor nursing and ignorance of the care and medical treatment the disease required did much towards spreading it and increasing its destructive power. A large amount of uncertainty as to its origin and extent must be attributed to the fact, that it was not always distinguished from the plague and other papulous and pustular eruptions. Indeed until a recent date, it was classed with measles. Sydenham was the first physician, who minutely described the difference between these affections. These facts compel us to feel, that an uncertainty exists with regard to all accounts of small pox, that have been handed down to us from China and Arabia. No doubt this disease existed, but to what extent other serious and destructive maladies were included in the same general name we do not know. We may be certain, at any rate, that it is not a native of America. We know also, that in Europe and in other countries of the eastern continent, it was one of the greatest scourges of the human family. It is said by medical historians, that not ten years elapsed without decimating the people of a large extent of country, so that it was more dreaded than the plague. The physicians of the times labored assiduously to find a course of treatment, that would check its extension, and its mortality. The Arabians considered it a poison, that had entered the system and so prescribed sweating and other means to drive it out. This practice was continued until the middle of the seventeenth century, and was not entirely overthrown until the treatment of Sydenham replaced it by the cooling way, that is now considered reasonable in its fundamental principles, and yet this means of cure was nearly useless, when this disease prevailed as an epidemic.

A great change in treatment began, when the inoculation of small-pox was introduced. This progress in checking the disease and saving an immense amount of suffering was completed at a later date by Jenner's introduction of vaccination. At the present time, the occurrence, severity and extension of small pox depends chiefly upon the way in which this protective remedy is employed. This experience and observation of a century and more has very properly compelled governments of all parts of the civilized world to insist upon the vaccination of all the people. Fortunately small-pox very rarely occurs but once. In all persons it may run once, but rarely runs again. Years ago when inoculation by small-pox was the only efficient means of prevention to some extent, children were intentionally exposed to small-pox in order that they might contract the malady and be thus protected for the rest of their lives. By this course, the disease usually assumed a mild form and yet was often fatal. In England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, eight per cent. of all deaths were attributed to small-pox. But inoculation was generally practiced; the per cent. was reduced to two. Inoculation by small-pox consisted in introducing below the skin the virus of small-pox just as we now introduce kine-pox. It was practiced, even at a very remote period in China, India and Arabia. In Constantinople, an English lady of rank learned the process and inoculated her son and daughter, and soon brought this new process of protection into great esteem, despite the opposition of physicians and the silly objections of the clergy, who are often so conservative, as to check if possible, the progress of truth and wisdom. From England, inoculation rapidly spread to France, Germany and other European countries. Wherever it was properly practiced, it ran a very much milder course than the natural disease and also afforded protection against a renewal of the malady. The great objection to it arose from the fact, that persons inoculated with small-pox could infect others and were as likely so to do as if they had contracted the disease in the natural way. Still it was practiced in Massachusetts and other states in the latter part of the eighteenth century.—*Prairie Farm.*

Inasmuch as Baroness Burdett-Coutts loses £75,000 a year by her marriage, the Inter-Ocean figures that in ten years she will have paid for a husband $3,750,000 without interest.

Passamaquady, (Me.) Indians are shooting large numbers of deer. They report them very plenty in the vicinity of parts of Eel River.

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.—Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks, and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof.

Cincinnati reports arrests during the past year 13,000, making an average of almost thirty-six per day.

KAHOKA, MO., Feb. 9, 1880.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co., last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years.

WM. T. McCLURE.

The above is from a very reliable farmer whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have large sales and they are making remarkable cures.

W. H. BISHOP & Co.

Wm. Fox, one of the Keokuk medical students, has died of small pox.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

JANUARY 10.

The forty-first day of the trial was signalized by the masterly speech of Judge Porter, and the decision of Judge Cox on the petitions of the defense relating to law points. Porter complimented Reed's argument, but of Scoville's he said it could only have been delivered by one of the family of Guiteau who had, as he boasted, learned his law in the police courts and his manners among the hooting owls of the Ohio woods. He reviewed the arguments of Davidge on malice, pointing out the strong points, regarding it as a question for the judge. He dwelt upon the predominations of Guiteau—his lying in wait, dogging the president—tracking him at night, at church, at the depots. Granting his impious claim to inspiration, that does not protect him, as it did not Paul, whom he impiously quotes. The judge was interrupted by the prisoner at almost every sentence, with rude interjections and abuse, to which he made reply with keen and overpowering effect. He took up the authorities quoted by the defense, pronouncing them misreported, or bad law for obscure benches. He referred to Guiteau's belief in the gullibility of men whom he claimed to be doing a service, for which he desired a reward, to men like Gen. Grant, or Mr. Conkling, the "greatest parliamentarian, and one of the foremost statesmen of his time, and even President Arthur. Why, if Gen. Grant, Mr. Conkling or President Arthur had been standing at the door of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad on the morning of the shooting, had they seen the assassin creeping upon his victim, revolver in hand, aiming at his back, an iron hand would have descended which would have paralyzed the assassin and saved the president."

As Judge Porter reviewed the conduct of the prisoner and of his counsel, the silence of the room became oppressive; the prisoner winced and twisted, and for a time, lost his power of interruption, as an avalanche of condemnation swept from the lips of counsel.

JANUARY 13.

Mr. Davidge addressed the jury on the merits of the case, saying there is but one question for consideration, and that is insanity. The law did not contemplate that any man should coldly, deliberately and treacherously slay another, and then say he had no malice. It was laid down plainly that a man shall not be protected against punishment if he knew what he was doing, and that it was contrary to law, unless the knowledge of the illegality and wrongfulness of the act was obliterated by mental disease. If at the time of committing the act he knew it was in violation of law, no frenzy, no passion afforded any excuse; no disease of his moral nature would constitute an excuse; no belief, however profound though this act was a suggestion or command of the Almighty, afforded any excuse.

The assassin in this case feared the mob after the execution of his crime. He did not fear law or punishment. He thought, "I will break though the meshes of the law as if they were thread, but I fear that terrible thing, the mob." It is enough to make an American blush that any man should point in this language to a fear of the mob at the same time that he defied the law, yet, if this wretch had entertained the same fear of the law that he did of the mob on that fatal day, the murdered president would have been to-day still alive.

A Professor Gunning, up in Michigan, is lecturing on "After Man, What?" A Fort Wayne editor, who has been there, rises to remark that it is "generally the sheriff or some woman."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

JANUARY 14.

Mr. Davidge resumed his argument, and reviewed the testimony of witnesses for the defense—as that of J. W. Guiteau, Spitzka and Mrs. Scoville; commenting also on the testimony of Mrs. Dunmire. As to Spitzka's notion that the prisoner had a one-sided head, he said the one-sidedness was "in the soul."

"I have a square soul," exclaimed Guiteau. "If you have as good a one, Davidge, you are all right."

Mr. Davidge pronounced Spitzka's testimony a miserably monstrous effort to build up a wretchedly rotten case.

The Peoples Case.

The case of Hugh S. Peoples vs. The Detroit Evening News, for some weeks past on trial before Judge Chipman, came to a close on Friday evening. Three years ago, Jan'y 11th, the body of Martha Whitla was found, enclosed in a sack, and thrown into the river, and it was made evident that this was done while she was yet alive. Who did the foul deed was a mystery, and suspicion fastened on different parties. Nothing, however, was brought to light. At length the Evening News published a statement of facts and circumstances which so deeply implicated Hugh S. Peoples that he was induced to commence a suit for slander against that paper, and also against the Post & Tribune, for publishing the same and additional facts. Counsellor Walker, for the prosecution, endeavored to show that the publications were libelous and malicious. Col. Atkinson and Mr. Lothrop, on the other hand, argued that the publications were privileged, and within the scope of legitimate journalism, and were necessary to protect the best interests of society. After an impartial charge by the judge on Friday morning, the jury at 5:30 in the afternoon, returned a verdict for the defense, which also involves the charge that the circumstances of the case, as brought out in this trial, point to Hugh S. Peoples as the murderer of Martha Whitla. He was, accordingly, arrested on this charge at 8 o'clock Friday evening.

The city of Boston voted, by over ten thousand majority, in favor of licensing the sale of liquor.

By actual merit the famous substance St. Jacobs Oil, has steadily won its way until it is to-day the national remedy for rheumatism. Lawyers, physicians, clergymen—all use it. —*Cincinnati (Ohio) Daily Enquirer.*

Brides seem to be very weak this year. We have read, at least four thousand times, that "the bride entered leaning on" somebody's arm. The bridegroom, who flatters that this is going to last, however, will find himself sold.—*Boston Post.*

The Pittsburg *Sunday Leader* quotes: Mr. Martin Karg, Silver Creek, Minn., cured a badly wounded horse with St Jacob's Oil.

Knife-blade settings have superseded the gypsy style for large gems, and everybody of good taste will be rejoiced.

"I am the state" was the substance of the arrogant rescript sent by the Emperor William to the Prussian parliament on the 4th, or rather sent by Bismarck in his name. The document was an assertion of the right of the monarch to dictate the policy of the government irrespective of the ministry or of parliament. No wonder it has created intense feeling. The guarded utterances of the Berlin newspapers, whose editors always write with the fear of imprisonment before their eyes, show that the people are profoundly agitated at this rude blow at the scanty measure of constitutional rights they have heretofore been allowed to enjoy. They talk of an "impending crisis" and of a conflict which can hardly be avoided. Perhaps the hour of German deliverance from the evils of absolutism and militarism is close at hand.

Careful experiments have proved that corn which is hilled will blow down more readily than that which has level culture. This can be accounted for by the fact that corn roots run very near the surface, and when hills are made they are confined to the small space covered by the hill; while in level culture the roots run from one row to the other, thus enabling the corn to stand strong as nature intended, and in no way liable to be blown down except by winds of unusual violence.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild purchased for his wife the famous necklace of pearls sold for $134,000 at the auction of Madame Blanc's jewels. The Monaco lady's diamond-studded fan was valued at $25,000.

On Christmas day Mrs. Garfield and her guests, the Rockwells, visited the tomb where the dead President lies and almost filled it with fresh flowers.

"Indian Department," Washington, D.C.

I am anxious to introduce Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup among my Indians, having used it myself for several months, and I think it one of the finest remedies I ever found. I assure you, it is the only thing that ever relieved me of a protracted cough, brought on by exposure while on the Sioux commission last year.

A. G. BOONE,

Agent for Poncas and U. S. Commissioner.

Facts About Rheumatism.

Mrs. General Sherman says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic."

General Logan, United States Senator, writes: "Some years ago I was troubled more or less with rheumatism, and have been a great sufferer in the last year with same disease. I began to take Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, and am satisfied that I have been cured by its use I recommend it to all sufferers."

Hon. John Cessna, late member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes: "In the space of twelve hours my rheumatism was gone, having taken three doses Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. My brother, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, was cured by a similar amount."

It absolutely cures when everything else fails. Sold by every Druggist. Send for free pamphlet to R. K. Helphenstine, Washington D. C.

What the Director Said.

A Boston reporter, while in the office of the New York and Boston Despatch Express Company, had a conversation with Mr. B. F. Larabee, one of the directors of the company, who gave the following personal experience: "A little more than a year ago I was taken sick. I did not know what the trouble was, but I continued to grow worse, and my complaint baffled the skill of my doctors. At last my symptoms developed into that terrible complaint, Bright's Disease, which has been pronounced incurable by all physicians. My sufferings at that time were unspeakable. I was bloated from head to foot; my heart pained me; my pulse was irregular, and I was unable to breathe, except in short, convulsive gasps. While suffering thus I learned of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and although I had been given up to die by the prominent physicians of Boston, and they had told my friends I could not live a week, I resolved to try this remedy as a last resort. I am rejoiced to say it has effected a perfect cure in my case, and with my friends who have been afflicted with kidney troubles, either of long standing or in their acute forms, and who, under my advice, have used this most wonderful remedy."

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a VIOLENT BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and gratification, I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years.

"I write this hoping you will publish it; so that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work."

JAS. E. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich., Agents.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last. No One Need Suffer.

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

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

For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price $1 00.

HENRY & CO., Proprietors, New York City.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & Co. Agents, Detroit, Mich.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 cents.

The Mississipi river was closed by ice, at St. Paul, on Sunday night. Navigation stopped two weeks ago by the closing of Lake Pepin. The closing of the river this season is the latest on record, with one exception, Jan. 4, 1878. The river was open from St. Paul to the Gulf from Feb. 20, 1877, until Jan. 4, 1878. There was a partial closing with thin ice on Nov. 30, 1877, but mild weather followed immediately and the crust of ice speedily disappeared. During the past season the river was open from April 30, to Jan. 1, or a period of 244 days.

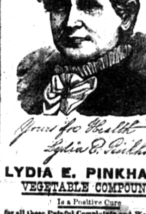
An agricultural writer says that skim milk being really life-sustaining, and the most valuable part of the milk will not always be wasted as it is at present. It will be utilized as human food and acquire an increased value, and this, while it will enhance the income of the producer, can not fail to have a bearing on other daily products. Considerable advances have already been made in this direction. The enormous waste of flesh forming food through this channel is becoming appreciated, and will not long be tolerated. Some way will be devised to turn it to better account.

FACTS ABOUT UMBRELLAS.

Antiquarians say that the umbrella was invented shortly after the flood, and has been the least improved upon of all appliances for human comfort, the shape being now as it was in those youthful days of the world. An umbrella is much like a pigeon as to the question of possession—the last one who gets it owns it. The following facts about umbrellas—especially the last one—may serve every reader a splendid purpose sooner or later: To place your umbrella in a rack indicates that it is about to change owners. An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but drippings of the rain, indicates courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage. To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you. To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies that "exchange is no robbery." To lend an umbrella signifies that "I am a fool." To carry an umbrella just high enough to tear out men's eyes and knock off men's hats, signifies "I am a woman." To go without an umbrella in a rain storm shows I am sure of getting rheumatism, and will have to use St. Jacobs Oil to get well." To keep a fine umbrella for your own use and a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil always in the house, in case of rheumatism or accident, would signify that you are real philosopher.

The following communication to the editor of the Salem (Mass.) *Register* shows how an artist treated his visitor: "I would have accepted your kind invitation to visit you in your new quarters with pleasure before this had not my old enemy, Mr. Rheumatism, pounced on me so suddenly. He arrived last Friday, and, without stopping to send up his card, rushed in and grasped me by the hand with such a grip that in a few hours my hand and wrist were so badly swollen and painful that I felt as though one of Mr. Hatch's coal teams had run over me. Mr. Rheumatism has been a constant visitor of mine for several years; he always swells and put on a great many airs, making himself at home, devouring my substance and leaving me poor in flesh and pocket. Last winter he came and stayed two months. I then decided that the next time he came I would change his diet. I was somewhat at a loss what to feed him with, but finally concluded to give him three square meals a day of St. Jacobs Oil—morning, noon and night. This fare he is disgusted with, and is packing up his trunk and will leave by to-morrow or next day; says he cannot stop any longer, as he has pressing business elsewhere. He is a treacherous fellow, and he intends visiting some of our Salem friends; if he does, just give him the same fare that I did and he won't stop long. J. S. LEFAVOUR.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



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Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Convalescence from Fevers, &c.

GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

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Cures the worst cases of Canker.

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Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

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Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

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Is the great remedy for General Debility.

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Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

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A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B.

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D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

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