

The indictment against Galtun embrace eleven counts.

Illinois, has been elected pro tempore of the Senate. Mr. Bayard steps down and out.

Ohio has gone Republican by a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000. Foster is still Governor of Ohio. Bookwalter will IK-WT be.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

In accordance with President Arthur's proclamation convening an extra session of the Senate, the senators assembled in Washington on Monday the 10th of Oct. Brungton of the Senate was present, except Fair, Nevada and Matt, of Connecticut, paired. Senator Conger was one of the very few senators who were favored with a bouquet, a basket of choice flowers was standing on his desk. The first step toward organizing the Senate was the meeting of each party in caucus. In accordance with a mutual agreement between the leaders of the two parties, Mr. Harris, Dem. Tenn., was chosen as the man to call the Senate to order. Messrs. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Lapham and Miller, of New York, were present, but motions to allow them to take the oath of office before a president pro tem, was chosen, were defeated. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, was finally chosen president pro tem of the Senate. The vote standing 34 to 16. Mahone and Davis, of Illinois, voting with the Republicans whenever they voted. The Senate adjourned without allowing the senators elect to be sworn. On Tuesday the senators were duly sworn. This was the only business done on Tuesday. On Wednesday several nominations were sent to the Senate by the President, but the rumored cabinet change—were not made. Both Republicans and Democrats held caucuses, the Republican caucusing how they could dispose Bayard and elect a Republican president pro tem. Senator David Davis in elected as the man for the place. Thus matters stand, while every one is anxiously awaiting the expected changes in the Cabinet.

THE JEANNETTE.

It has been now more than two years since James Gordon Bennett purchased one of the "staunchest steam yachts afloat," and fitting her for an arctic expedition, named her Jeannette in honor of his sister. This vessel was placed under the control of the United States government for the exploration of the polar seas. She left San Francisco sometime in July, 1879, accompanied by a government vessel carrying coal and provisions, which were transferred to the Jeannette on reaching Behring Sea. Lieut. De Long, commander of the vessel, sent word to the Navy Department, dated Oonalaska, Aug. 1, notifying the department that he had reached that point two days before. On Aug. 6th the Jeannette proceeded on her journey, intending to touch at St. Michael's, and if nothing was learned of the whereabouts of the party under the command of Professor Nordenskjold, to proceed to St. Lawrence Bay, in Siberia. Nothing more is known concerning the fate of the vessel, except that "on the 3d of September she was spoken by a whaler, while heading north in the direction of Wrangell Land." Captain Gilford, of the whaler Daniel Webster, which was crushed in the ice near Point Barrow, reached San Francisco on the 3d of October. The vessel was found in the vicinity of Pt. Barrow where was wrecked ship far to the eastward, and four white men. Whether these men were dead or asleep was not ascertained. A new brass kettle and other proofs of the truth of the report were in the possession of the natives. Captain Gilford thinks that this wrecked vessel was the Jeannette.

A vessel was sent last spring in search of the Jeannette, but still there are no very urgent reasons for fearing for her safety. She had enough supplies to last her three years, and was acknowledged to be the best equipped of any vessel that had ever gone to the polar seas by the way of Behring Strait. The process of canning meats, vegetables and fruits makes it possible for the arctic explorer to defend himself against the diseases common on shipboard, and thus ward off a great enemy of the explorer. Everything was in favor of the Jeannette making a safe voyage. The above mentioned wreck may be the vessel, but there is no reason for ceasing to hope that she may yet return.

NOTES EDITORIAL.

The national debt of Great Britain is \$55,800,000,000. That of the United States, Sept. 1, \$1,516,335,517. While the forest fires of the North have destroyed much property and many lives, they have swept vast tracts of land clean of underbrush, and have thus fitted a large territory for immediate cultivation. Charles A. Spencer, who was well known in Europe and in this country as an optician, microscopist, and manufacturer of telescopic lenses, died in Geneva, N.Y., on the evening of Sept. 28th, at the age of 68 years. Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske, wife of Prof. Fiske, of Cornell University, died last week in Ithaca, N. Y., leaving a fortune of \$112,000,000. She was building a residence estimated to cost \$2,000,000, intending to make it the finest in the United States. A Business Men's Moderation Society has been organized in New York for the purpose of encouraging moderation in drinking. Half-breed temperance men may, and undoubtedly will, do some good, but the stalwarts are the ones that will win in the end. Pink eye, the new horse disorder that broke out recently in St. Louis, is rapidly spreading toward the north. It starts with inflammation of the eyes and swelling of the neck, and is said to be in some respects like the epizootic. It is reported as very fatal. King Kalakaua is distinguished as the only crowned head who has gone round the world. The king is expected to visit the Hampton Normal School this week, and the Navy Department has placed at his disposal the United States Steamer Dispatch. The Hastings Banner says that twenty years ago the late President Garfield preached a sermon one Sunday in Iowa. He was there on a visit to Rev. Dr. Errett, who was at that time pastor of the church of Disciples in that place. Dr. Kretzdelivered the funeral oration at Cleveland. It is so difficult to get good domestic help that many a housewife will be pleased to learn that a Coldwater lady has gone to England for the purpose of inducing English girls to come to this country and engage in domestic labor, and since her departure (less than a month ago) over 400 applications for such help have been received by her husband.

The Ecumenical Conference was acknowledged a success, but a certain London paper maintains that the program was "too comprehensive, too ambitious; the conference tried to do too much, and the overdoing was found to be underlying." This conference closed on the 20th of September. It was decided to hold another such gathering in America in 1887.

More than a century ago the skeleton of an enormous mammoth, now preserved in the Natural History Museum of Brussels, was found in the locality of Antwerp. Recent excavations in the same locality have unearthed numerous teeth of the mammoth and an almost entire rhinoceros skeleton. The vice-consul of France at Basorah, during nearly three years spent in making researches among the ancient ruins of that province, has brought to light eight very handsome statues covered with inscriptions in the old Babylonian characters, and which are supposed to be 3300 years old. This has man and beast of former ages left their footprints on the sands of time.

Many ways for aiding the fire sufferers have been devised, but none more self-sacrificing than the following: The Fort Huron relief committee is reported to have received a letter from W. H. Kibby, of We* WM. Kato, urging them to find him a suitable wife among the fire sufferers. He says he is 40 years of age, as good looking as the average, has considerable property, and three children, lie wants a woman between 25 and 40 years of age, blood looking, and who is *sailing* and not too crots. To such a woman he will give a comfortable home and prove himself an agreeable companion. He has also furnished the committee with the names of several prominent farmers and their wives who can testify to his good qualities.

Mrs. Willing, of Chicago, was given a reception on Friday evening, Sept. 10th, by the missionary women of London, at the Mission House in Fishersburg street. Her address was listened to by a large number of the elect as well as the "Me MRU" British Methodist, and was in every way worthy of the theme and the occasion. The largest Republican state convention that ever assembled in Minnesota convened at the opera house in St. Paul on Wednesday, Sept. 25th. The following was the ticket nominated: For Governor, Lucius F. Hubbard; Lieutenant Governor, (has. A. Gilman; State Auditor, W.W. Iiradnc; Secretary of State, Fred Von Baumback; State Treasurer, Charles Kittelson; Attorney General, W. J. Hahn; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Samuel H. Nichols; Railroad Commissioner, James H. Baker; Supreme Judges, Win. Mitchell, D. A. Dickson, C. K. Vanderburg.

In compliance with the request of the several local fire relief committees of this state, Governor Jerome has appointed the following state commission, styling it the "Fire Relief Commission of Michigan." All disbursements in this cause will be made under the direction of its members, who are: Ex-Governor Henry L. Baldwin, chairman, President Second National Bank, Detroit; Alex. H. De, President American National Bank, Detroit; D. C. Whitehead, of the Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit; George C. Codd, Postmaster, Detroit; Gen. F. W. Swift, firm of Swift & Dods, Detroit; Omar I. Conger, Chief States Senator, Port Huron; (Gen. Chas. T. Gorham, banker, Marshall. All contributions to the sufferers by the late fires in the Huron peninsula of this state should be sent to the chairman of this committee at Detroit.

An exchange editor, good at figures, basing his calculations on the statement that the area of drought in the country is "an immense oval extending from central Texas in the southwest to a little beyond Montreal in the northeast, and from Kansas and Iowa to Georgia in a northwest and southeast line," thus estimates the amount of rain that has not fallen during the past summer. He says that these boundary lines include a territory 1,600 miles long by over 900 miles wide, embracing nearly 1,500,000 square miles—eight *times* the size of *VIRGINIA* and Ireland. The deficiency of rainfall over this area, if it could be collected in one place, would make a body of water of the average depth of 120 feet, and as large as Lake Erie, or it would exceed the total surface of the great lakes if spread out at an average depth of fifteen feet, which would be sufficient to float any lake vessel. Niagara Falls at flood-height, discharging at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet of water per second, would require one whole year to pour the estimated deficiency of rainfall over the brink into the chasm below. Lake Ontario is said to be eighteen inches lower than ever before known, and the fall in the other lakes has been in proportion.

Well, four years ago last Sunday evening the "boys" had had enough of the time for taking possession of the fort at Lodi. Hon. Noah W. Cheever was invited to accompany some of them to Lodi Plains for the purpose of opening a meeting. He consented, with little hopes of a successful club being organized, however, well knowing the great number of "Lodi" men thirsting for "beer." The meeting was held, and to the surprise of every one some thirty names were signed to the pledge. Everything having turned out satisfactory, it was unanimously decided at a *ORM* no dissent day to again hold forth at that place, and K. K. Finner, being joyfully acceded to the request, went out with the "boys," and delivered a logical and convincing address. After which thirty names were added to the rolls, and the Lodi Reform Club was organized.

From that day to this the Lodi Reform Club has been the closest and most organized, notwithstanding the fact that some ill disposed or misguided individuals have done all in their power to cripple and ruin it. Well knowing the importance now regarding its interests we are able to prophesy, without any fear of failure in so doing, that as long as Jacob H. Hicks leads by the helm and the Lodi Reform Club is a grand success, and will have no doubt be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present, and undoubtedly will result in much good.

Owing to the desire of a large number of the members of the Ann Arbor Reform Club to attend the anniversary of the Lodi Reform Club, it was further ordered, that day, to postpone their regular three o'clock, afternoon meeting, till the evening. On Sunday evening last, as previously advertised, the Ann Arbor Reform Club delivered an interesting, logical and instructive address, in the reading rooms of the Ann Arbor Reform Club, in subject, "Lessons to be learned from the Address of President Garfield; and the Character and Education of Guitaui." He took the ground and presented the fact that the American people were in a great degree responsible for *Quaterni* acts, for he (Guitaui) was American born, bred and educated, and they the people were partly to blame for tin; education he received on the streets, in the saloons, in the schools, etc. He asserted that Guitaui was a daily drunkard, and that other members of the streets in our midst, who, if not (he people, are responsible for *if*, the people would like to be heard to be appreciated—a synopsis would be an injustice to the speaker, and might destroy the logical conclusion to be drawn from the whole.

Prof. Perry, being present, was invited to deliver the address before the meeting next Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. The professor thought it would be impossible for him to spare the time necessary for preparation at present, but would do so at some future day. He stated an incident, however, which we are sorry to say is not an exceptional one, and which is worthy of consideration of all, in relation to a lady who sent her son here to be educated. After he had been here some time, she came to the city and finding out the degrading course taken by her son, called on the professor, and told him that before she sent her son

here she understood that the moral instructor was a good man; when she referred to her husband, she asked, "what could be done about it?" lie (the professor) could say nothing.

The subject I now refer to is that event, the desired one, reform." Not the reform that we are promised by windy orators during almost every political campaign, and earnestly urged upon us as the reason why such and such candidates should receive our support, and which is only to lie forgotten when the election day is over, or will vanish in the thin air, created by the content, like smoke, but a reform movement which has a solid foundation to stand upon. It is a reform of the kind which its grand results so prominently displayed along its path that not one can pan along without acknowledging the same. Such a reform is the temperance movement of today.

Notwithstanding the lint, that when (four years and seven months ago) the reform club of this city was organized, the "knowing ones" predicted that "in six months" time it would breathe its last; and in a year more on top of that it would lie entirely forgotten, or at most, faintly remembered as a thing of the past, "the Ann Arbor Reform Club" still lives! and I see many and sufficient reasons for pressing forward in its work of rescuing the fallen, warning the young of the fate in store for them if they succumb to the existing vice, and last, but not by any means least, of tottering and increasing the already prevailing public sentiment in favor of morality, peace and order, and of enforcing the laws placed on the statute books of the state by the will of its peaceful, orderly, and law-abiding citizens; so that it may not be said, and credited to one of the city fathers as authority, that the saloons of the city (if any remain) are running in direct violation of law, by doing business before their bonds have been accepted by the proper authorities. The members of the reform club sincerely believe that all this and even greater results are in store for them, well knowing that, as they are on the right track, it is simply a question of time when victory will be theirs.

I say the Ann Arbor Reform Club still lives, and I can truthfully add, to look with pleasure on the result of the work performed, the past, and its prospective future, say as much—to note the many who within the brief space of its existence, and through its influence, have escaped from the serpent (drink) which had already, or was last coiling its slimy, filthy and tightening grasp around them; to 64 the many happy wives, mothers, sisters, daughters or children, in and around the city, who have been made so by the reformation of their husbands, fathers, brothers or sons; to know of the mortgages that have been paid, the time-furnished houses repaired, and men, women and children, rescued from the grasp of a judicious use of the money which had previously been exchanged for "rum."

And yet these, joyful and resplendent as they are, do not sum up the amount of good done performed by the Ann Arbor Reform Club. Immediately after its formation it WM deemed necessary to secure some place and means for the cultivation of literary habits and the higher elevation of the mind. For this purpose a public reading room was started, papers, magazines, pamphlets, and books furnished in abundance, the room neatly furnished and suitably arranged, and a janitor hired and placed in charge of the same, so that everything should be inviting and in order. For four years and a half this has been a welcome and instructive retreat for the "boys."

No sooner was the Ann Arbor Reform Club organized than the members began to be satisfied to reform Ann Arbor alone, and began to cast their eyes abroad for new fields to conquer. Week after week, month after month, year after year, different members of the club would gather together and make arrangements for holding temperance meetings. By this means clubs were organized in almost every school house, town hall, or other available place in the county. The members of the Ann Arbor Reform Club feeling amply repaid for what little inconvenience, it might have cost them by the kind and generous received and the knowledge of having done their duty towards their countrymen. The members thus went on till the Ann Arbor Club became famous throughout the state for the working abilities of its members.

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Who want a suit of clothes or any other garment gotten up with taste in the latest style with elegant trimmings will consult their own interest, by going to

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Where they have more fine English, French, Scotch, German and Domestic goods, to select from, than all other houses in Washtenaw County combined. Our goods were all selected in May, while jobbers stocks were complete with all the novelties of the season. No. 11 S. Main St.

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