The Days of the Week.

In the museum of Berlin, in the hall devoted to Northern Antiquities they have the representations of the idols from whom the names of our days of the week are berived. From the idol of the Sun comes Sunday. This idol is represented with his face like the Sun, holding a burning wheel with both hands on his breast, signifying his choice around the world. The idols of the Moon, from which comes Monday, is habited by a short coat, like a man, but holding a Moon in his hand. Tuisco, from which comes Tuesday, was one of the most ancient and peculiar gods of the Germans, and is represented in his garment of skin, according to the peculiar manner of clothing. The third day of the week was dedicated to his worship. Woden, from whence Wednesday came was a valiant princes among the Saxons. His image was prayed to for victory. Thor, from whence we have Thursday, is seated on a bed, with twelve stars on his head, holding a scepter in his right hand. Friga, from whence we have Friday, is represented with a drawn sword in his right haud, and a bow in his left. He was the giver of peace and plenty—Seator, from whence Saturday, has the appearance of perfect wretchedness; he is thin visaged, long haired, with a long beard. He carries a pail of water in his right hand wherein are fruits and flowers.

Hog and Sheep Law.

The late legislature of Iowa passed a law requiring the owners of sheep and swine to keep them up. Failing to do so, it becomes at once the privilege of any person to take them up and impound them, of which doings he must notify any constable of the county. The constable must then give ten days' notice by three written notices, posted up in as many public places in the township where the hogs were taken up, that he will sell them at auction to the highest bidder for cash on the day named. After sale (if the owner neglects to redeem), he must pay out of the proceeds, all costs and charges, and the balance of the money, if any, is to be paid into the county treasury. His costs will be the same as if acting under an execution, which he can learn by reference to the statutes on that subject. The taker up is entitled to fifteen cents a head for taking up, and a reasonable charge in addition for feeding, &c. If the hogs or sheep have done damage to any one while at large, he can recover the amount by suit, and his judgment is made a lien on the animals doing such damage. The owner may redeem such impounded animal at any time before sale, by paying all costs and charges up to that time.

By another law of long standing, all stallions and mules running at large, are declared estrays, and subject to be taken up at any time.—*Gate City.*

One Cause of Consumption.

Dr. MacCormac, of Belfast, Ireland, is the author of a work on pulmonary consumption, recently published by the Longmans, London, and which has attracted considerable notice. According to Dr. MacCormac, induced consumption—as distinguished from that which is hereditary—has its origin in rebreathing expired air. Persons of a delicate constitution or organization, should, he says, sleep alone, and, if possible, in spacious rooms, thus insuring a larger supply of pure, uncontaminated air. And the window sash should also invariably be slightly raised on retiring. When the dormitory is small, if not carefully ventilated, oxygen, the essential element that supports life, is quickly exhausted, and the individual takes back into the lungs carbonic acid gas, which is so destructive of human life—the system becoming deranged, the air cells ulcerating, and, with the destruction of these, the whole bronchial region falling into disease.

Here is a curious story of the old slavery times, which we pick up from a western California paper. In the gold mining regions of Burke county, lived an industrious, well-to-do free colored woman, named Nancy Boyce. She was engaged to marry one Jack, a slave, and, in order to have everything pleasant, she put her hand in her pocket, and bought him of his master. But she was shrewd enough to take a bill of sale of him, fortunately as it happened, for Jack turned out to be a perfect sot and utterly worthless. But little need was there for Nancy to go to the courts for relief by divorce. she knew a better way than that. She owned her man, and she simply sold him to a man, who carried him off to the far South-west, so that the sharp Nancy was never bothered by him again. Husbands have been badly sold before, but not in this way.

The New Trade Dollar.

A device for the new silver trade dollar has just been completed at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and in a few weeks the piece will be ready for delivery. Several hundred thousand dollars will soon be manufactured and sent to San Francisco for distribution throughout the Northwest and Pacific Slope. The coin is not as large as the old silver dollar, but its composition will be the same. The following is a description of the new piece: Upon the obverse side is a male figure seated on a bale of cotton, and extending the right hand, grasping an olive branch, toward the open sea. In the left hand is a scroll bearing the word 'liberty;' and at the base of the device appears the motto, 'In God we trust.' The date of the coinage—1873—is upon the obverse, together with a halo of thirteen stars. The reverse bears the figure of a spread-eagle, with the inscription 'United States of America,' and the motto of 'E Pluribus Unum.' The weight and fineness, with the words, 'Trade Dollar,' are also inscribed upon the reverse side.

A decided sensation has been occasioned in London over the sale of a private library which belonged to Mr. Henry Perkins, a rich brewer, recently deceased. The collection consisted of only about 900 volumes, and yet, according to the London *Times*, it brought an aggregate of $136,000. The library is said to have cost the owner $400,000, which would be an average of nearly $500 a volume. The aggregate sum was greatly enlarged, of course, by the enormous prices paid for a few of the books. A famous and unique Vellum Boccaccio once sold for over $11,000; but this instance was fairly outdone in the sale of a Bible of the Perkins collection for $21,400. It was the *Biblia Sacra Latina* in two volumes, of Gutenberg and Faust, and said to be the first book printed on metal type. It is one of the five original Vellum copies, an as all the others are in public libraries and not be to bought, this was the only chance of securing the book. It can scarcely be said that the value of the Bible is depreciating when one copy, and that in Latin, will bring over $20,000.

The N. Y. *Nation*, in referring to the recent meeting of the National Agricultural Congress, at Indianapolis, makes this mention:

"From the third annual report of the Secretary of the Congress, it appears that there are already 10,000 agricultural associations in the country, with an aggregate membership of 400,000 farmers—a statement which ought to give the public some idea of the importance of the present movement. It ought to be observed also, that the popular notion at the East, that the Patrons of Husbandry and Grangers are poor men, laboring for their daily bread, and winning a scanty subsistence by hard manual toil, is entirely incorrect. The farmers of the West are, in reality, like the planters of the South, capitalists and employers of labor, engaged in the business of production in a manner almost as unlike that of the small farmer of the East as the business of the manufacturer of boots and shoes is unlike that of the old-fashioned shoemaker.

A young lady whose "pa struck ile," a few years ago, and who has since been at a boarding school, recently returned, and a party was given for her benefit. Upon the bottom of her invitation cards she caused to be inscribed, 'R. S. V. P.,' and one was sent to an illiterate rich fellow, who has also made his money by boring. He did not come, but sent a card with the letters, "D. S. C. C." Meeting him in the street she asked him what the letters meant. "Tell me first what yours meant?" "Oh! mine was French for 'Respond if you cannot accept!'" "Well mine was English for 'Damn sorry I can't come.'"—*Titusville Herald.*

A Poughkeepsie belle, who sported a long curl and a love of a bonnet, visited a menagerie. She got too near to the monkey cage, and her mischievous prototype reached that curl. He got it, and with it the rest of her false hair and the love of a bonnet. The entire family of monkeys tried to wear the bonnet, and made sorry work of it, while the girl—well, what she did can be imagined.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway.

On and after Dec. 8th, 1872, passenger trains on this line will run as follows:

A. M. le	P. M. le	St. Louis.	A. M. ar	P. M. ar
8.30	5.30		9.30	7.30
P. M. le	**A M le**		**P. M. ar**	
8:00	9.00	Burlington	10.40	12.00
10:05	10.59	Columbus Jun	8 52	10.05
10:45	11.39	Nichols	8.11	9.31
11:05	11;59	West Liberty	7.52	9.10
1:10	1.55	Cedar Rapids	6.05	7.35
2:15	3 25	Vinton	4.26	6.16
3:37	4.55	Waterloo	2.53	4.55
3:55	5.15	Cedar Falls	2.35	4.40
6:40	8.40	Nora Junction	11.2	2.24
8:02	10.12	Lyle	10.12	1.10
8:30	10.40	Austin	9.50	12.45
1.15		St. Paul	4.25	6.50
1.00		Minneapolis	4.55	
P M. ar	**A. M ar**		**P. M le**	**P. M le**
MILWAUKEE DIVISION.				
7 30 A M le		Cedar Rapids	11.00 A M ar	
8.50 A M ar		Center Point	9.50 A. M. le	
8.30 A M le		Postville	7.40 A M ar	
10.45 A M ar		West Union	6.10 A M le	
PACIFIC DIVISION.				
7.40 A M le		Cedar Rapids	5.30 P M ar	
10.05 A M le		Vinton	3.25 P M ar	
11 35 A M ar		Dysart	1.45 P M le	
MUSCATINE DIVISION.				
6.30 A M le		Muscatine	12 45 P M le	
7.50 A M ar		Nichols	11.42 A M ar	

Palace sleeping cars, owned and operated by this line accompany all night trains.

Connections are as Follows.

At BURLINGTON, with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for Chicago, Peoria, Cincinnati and Louisville, Keokuk; Quincy and Kansas: with Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway for Logansport, Columbus, Pittsburg and St. Louis, via. Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad; with Burlington & Missouri River Railroad for Ottumwa Red Oak, Nebraska and Kansas, and with Burlington & Southwestern for Farmington Bloomfield, Missouri and Kansas.

At COLUMBUS JUNCTION, with Chicago & Southwestern Railroad for Washington and Leavenworth.

At WEST LIBERTY, with Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, for Iowa City, Des Moines and Davenport.

At NICHOLS, with Muscatine Div. B., C. R. & M., for Muscatine.

At CEDAR RAPIDS, with Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago, and with Dubuque & Southwestern Railway for Dubuque.

At WATERLOO and CEDAR FALLS, with Illinois Central Railroad for Independence. Dubuque, Fort Dodge and Sioux City.

At NORA JUNCTION, with Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, for Mason City and Charles City.

At AUSTIN, with Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, for all points in Minnesota,

At ST. PAUL, for all points on Northern Pacific Railway; the great Lake Superior region, and all points North and Northwest.

W. H. PETTIBONE, Ass't Gen'l Sup't. WM. GREENE, Gen'l Sup't.

C. J. IVES, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cedar Rapids Iowa

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has this day been appointed and commissioned by the Circuit Court of Tama County, in the State of Iowa, Executor of the estate of Henry Colaw, deceased; and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to file them with the clerk of said Court, clearly stated and duly sworn to, and within legal time, preparatory to their being allowed or proved; and persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and avoid costs.

Dated at Toledo, Iowa, this 2nd day of June, A. D., 1873.

23-27 W. H. LIFE Executor

FOR FIRST CLASS JOB WORK of every description, come to the CHRONICLE Office